UGANDA

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KAMPALA — All Soviet military experts were yesterday recalled from provincial towns in Uganda, pending a reaction from Moscow to President Idi Amin's threat to sever relations within 48 hours, informed sources said.

Most of the Soviet personnel have been training Ugandans to man Soviet military equipment.

President Amin, chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in a statement on Sunday, said the Soviet Union should not dictate to him on Ugandan, or African policies.

He declared that he would break ties with Moscow within 48 hours unless the Soviet Party Chief, Leonid Brezhnev, explained his country's involvement in Angola.

DEADLINE

The President's office said earlier the Soviet Union had demanded that Uganda should express its solidarity with only one of Angola's rival liberation movements.

Radio Uganda yesterday reminded the Soviet Union of the deadline for an explanation set by President Amin.

An Angola liberation group leader in an interview published here blamed the escalation of the Angolan fighting on interference by the Super-Powers and warned: 'We do not want another Vietnam in Angola.'

Mr. Jonas Nkole, a leader of Unita, said in the interview with the government-owned 'Voice of Uganda' newspaper that the longer the fighting went on, the more involved theSuper-Powers could become.

(Saga-Reuters)
Idi orders envoy out

LONDON—Pres Idi Amin had asked for the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet Embassy in Kampala. Radio Uganda said last night.

The broadcast described the ambassador, Mr. Alexei Zakharov, as a criminal,” but said Pres Amin was still willing to receive a “high-powered” envoy from their Soviet Union with any message from the Communist Party leader, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev.

Pres Amin had earlier warned that he would break off relations with the Soviet Union unless he received an explanation from Mr. Brezhnev by 600 p.m. today about “Soviet involvement in Angola.”

If no envoy arrived, Pres Amin said, he would give the estimated 300 Russians two more days until Thursday evening to get out of Uganda. Uganda Radio reported that Pres Amin also threatened to close the Ugandan Embassy in Moscow.

Informed Ugandan sources have said that Pres Amin’s threat to use Russians in reality, little to do with Angola or Russian support for the Marxist MPLA there.

Instead, they said the weekend confrontation in Kampala between Pres Amin and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Andrei Zakharov, over the future of Angola provided the Ugandan leader with the excuse he had been seeking to get rid of paying for millions of dollars worth of Soviet military hardware.

The weapons include a squadron of MiG 21 jet fighters, a squadron of MiG-17s, more than 100 T-54 amphibious tanks, and 450 ground-to-air missiles. They said the Russians had begun pressing Pres Amin for payment. SAPA;
NAIROBI — Pres Idi Amin of Uganda, cold-shouldered by a sudden Soviet break in diplomatic relations, last night blamed his troubles on a possible "overdose of Vodka," taken by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Andrei Zakharov.

He said Moscow should send a competent replacement.

Pres Amin's first comments, on the Soviet action, reported by Uganda Radio, suggested that he might be regretting the break and hoping for continued contacts with his main source of arms.

The Soviet Union, declaring it was insulted by Uganda, next Pres Amin to the punch by temporarily breaking relations a few hours before a deadline when Pres Amin had said he would sever links with the Russians.

Pres Amin had objected to Mr. Zakharov's efforts last week to line up Ugandan support for the Soviet-backed MPLA faction in the Angolan civil war, and called Mr. Zakharov a dishonorable criminal.

Pres Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said yesterday he agreed with Pres Amin that the Soviet Union should keep out of Angola.

He said, from a political viewpoint he had, for the first time, to agree with him.

Three months ago, the Tanzanian Government referred to the Ugandan leader as a black fascist and murderer.

The Angolan Unita movement yesterday sent a telegram to Pres Amin accusing Russia of escalating the Angola crisis by giving the MPLA weapons.

Unita also said there were 2,000 Cuban mercenaries fighting with the MPLA.

Field Marshal Amin has now sent some 500 telegram to African states to help him organize an OAU peacekeeping force in Angola under his personal control. — DDC-SAPA-RNSAP.
Amin's troops
purge Kenyans

Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP
NAIROBI. — About 245 Kenyans have been massacred by Ugandan troops during a big hunt for Kenyan citizens living in Uganda. Several were stripped and tortured before being shot to death by President Idi Amin's men.

And Uganda has moved troop reinforcements up to her border with Kenya, reports reaching Nairobi from border outposts said yesterday.

Informed sources said the troop movements took place on the nights of July 4 and 5, when Uganda had a countrywide blackout allegedly caused by lightning.

Vengeance, including summary killing and murder by undisciplined Ugandan troops, is rife in the aftermath of last weekend's Israeli rescue raid.

Reliable information reaching Nairobi confirms this and reports that in the immediate aftermath of the raid, as many as 10 Ugandan radar operators at Entebbe Airport were seized by military police, dragged into a forest and shot.

They were accused of complicity in the Israeli attack.

Meanwhile, as Britain continued its diplomatic efforts to find Mrs. Dora Bloch, 53-year-old British grandmother who disappeared in Kampala after the Israeli raid, reliable Ugandan sources have added 10 more, that she was murdered in the wave of revenge after the raid.

According to the sources, Mrs. Bloch was taken from hospital by four men in uniform.

Burnt

They were either members of the Public Safety Unit (P.S.U) or military police, both of which have carried out thousands of savage murders since President Amin came to power in January, 1971.

Mr. Hennocks immediately relayed the statement to London where a Foreign Office spokesman said the Ugandan reply was "tactfully unacceptable" and added to the fears for Mrs. Bloch's life.

In London, the British Labour government is expected to face heavy domestic criticism this week over a message, sent by Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Crosland to President Amin on the death of 20 Ugandan soldiers in the raid on Entebbe Airport.

New Uganda air alert

LONDON. — Ugandans were ordered on to the alert yesterday against approaching invaders or suspicious planes, Kampala Radio said.

The radio, monitored here, said a military spokesman told the armed forces and civilians that "all must be vigilant for 24 hours."

If did not say who the invaders might be or from where they would arrive.

Last Wednesday, Ugandans were told that 30 "enemy aircraft" had been spotted on radar approaching from Kenya. — Sapa-Reuters
Refugees report cars lorries and even military vehicles stranded along roads in Uganda without petrol.

But at any time Kenya could deny Uganda the use of the railways, the roads and the port of Mombasa. A quiet squeeze is on rail travel already.

Ugandans have to use Kenyan currency, another scare commodity with exchange rates running at 200 Uganda shillings to 25 or 30 Kenya shillings, for rail travel through Kenya.

This is strictly against East African Community rules, but Uganda has broken so many rules already that Kenya just doesn't care. Amin's warlike noises against Kenya since the Israeli raid on Entebbe are now being taken with a pinch of salt. Amin may have massive Soviet armaments, but what use are they, argue the Kenyans, without petrol and oil to drive them? So they go on squeezing his oil supplies.

About 100 tankers are held up in Kenya for various reasons.

White refugees coming into Kenya from Kampala — many of them businessmen — report that the feeling of resentment and anger against Amin is growing.

The main source of danger to Amin, they say, is the air force. He has been purging top officers for over a year and since the Israeli debacle at Entebbe more have been dismissed, retired or just eliminated.

But so far no leader has emerged to stage a coup.

The Ugandan Army itself is rapidly deteriorating into a rabble of undisciplined men.

Most of Kenya's anger has been caused by the pogrom against Kenyans in Uganda. Launched after the Israeli raid, Amin said that Kenya had collaborated with the Israelis and Kenyans in Uganda had to be expelled or shot.

"About 3,000 Kenyans have fled back to Kenya and at the Mombasa border post many refugees told horrifying stories of murder, rape and looting."

Kenya,�ches the Ugandan economy to death

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Hitting back after intolerable provocation from President Idi Amin, Kenya is quietly squeezing Uganda to death by cutting off his oil.

The Kenyans are reluctant to do this because it hurts the tragic Ugandan people, but they are determined to get rid of Amin and their only available way is the economic way.

The most senseless thing Amin ever did was to make an enemy of President Kenyatta — and Kenyatta, still a formidable force in spite of his age, is proving an implacable enemy.

Amin now has to pay for his oil in scarce foreign exchange and the oil can only come from the refinery at the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

Uganda's oil was going through the Nile, it is true, at a trickle, till Amin sensationally hijacked oil tankers bound for Zaire, Rwanda and the Sudan, emptied them into his own tank and left the tankers abandoned. Kenya sends oil overland to these countries.

Now the Kenyans are trying to get their tankers back. They are each worth £20,000 including the trailers.

"This is pure robbery by a head of state," said Mr. Godfrey Muchiri, chairman of the Kenya Road Transporters' Association. He said Uganda was holding about 30 tankers, tanker crews, moreover, have been detained by Amin's soldiers.

Now tanker drivers are refusing to drive to Uganda and Amin's oil is rapidly drying up.

Kenya is careful not to actually blockade Uganda. That might be interpreted as an act of war, but the squeeze is undoubtedly on. Refugees coming from Uganda say that Amin has about two days' supply at any one time.
100 Ugandan stores shut down

NAIROBI. — About 100 Ugandan businessmen running stores once owned by Asians deported by President Idi Amin's military regime have shut down their premises because of scarcity of goods and lack of business.

Reports reaching here from the Ugandan capital, Kampala, yesterday said the businessmen had surrendered their shops to the "Property Custodian Board", the organization that handled all the businesses vacated by the Asians, who were ordered out of Uganda by President Amin in 1972, at three months' notice.

The reports said most stores in Kampala no longer had goods for sale and many had empty counters. In most of the small urban centres, shops were closed, and essential commodities were unavailable.

Businessmen faced with high taxes and a licence fee of 5,000 shillings ($10), had opted to close down their businesses, the reports said.

One traveller from Kampala who arrived here at the weekend said the only shops still in business in Kampala were operated by leading officials in President Amin's Government. — Sapa-AP
Nairobi. — President Idi Amin bowed fast yesterday from what might have been a hot confrontation with the United States over the safety of their 200 citizens in Uganda.

He said he had summoned American residents to meet him merely to praise them for their services to Uganda. Then Radio Uganda announced the meeting had been postponed from today until Wednesday.

The Americans, mostly missionaries, are still under a ban forbidding them to leave the country till the President had, seen them.

The US Department sent a clear indication to him that if the American residents suffered harassment or harm strong action might follow.

The Ugandan President yesterday denied Kenyan newspaper reports that a Cuban military delegation is in Kampala "to assess President Amin's military needs."

Sepe-AP reports that hundreds of Langi tribesmen suspected of plotting against President Amin were strangled and clubbed to death on the night of February 18 at Kampala's military police headquarters.

A Ugandan refugee, Mr Geoffrey Mugabi, who subsequently escaped to Kenya, said he and other prisoners spent six hours loading the mangled and crushed bodies into trucks.

"All the heads had been smashed in and the floor was littered with eyes and teeth," he said.

In Maryland yesterday President Carter said prayers for President Amin. The pastor of Harriet Chapel, Catcottin, where Mr Carter worshipped said: "We know when Christians begin praying, God begins working."
Archbishop not in crash — witness

LONDON — Ugandan Archbishop Janani Luwum was not in the road crash which Pres Amin claimed killed him, according to an eyewitness account.

A letter received in London from a woman says she saw the crash staged in Kampala, with bodies of persons already dead put into a car to be smashed.

Mr A. Sumar, 47, a Ugandan, Asian, expelled by Pres Amin, said he received the letter from a close woman friend in Uganda. He refused to identify the writer "for obvious reasons."

The letter said the incident was staged near the officers' mess at Nakasero, Kampala, formerly the Uganda Club. A Range Rover was driven from President Lodge "in a terrible speed towards the car. Then the car was knocked sideways. The bodies were thrown in a waiting Land Rover except one which was put into a Mercedes Benz. I saw it with my own eyes. It was planned, but the bishop was not there."

"It happened after five o'clock in the evening."

The woman says Mr Y. Y. Lawoko, a Radio Uganda reporter, "and others" were shot by firing squad at Kampala's Makindye Prison the same evening.

Mr Sumar said last night: "This lady was a personal friend of Archbishop Luwum."

DDC
Communists and Amin have talks in Kampala

LONDON — President Idi Amin of Uganda had talks in Kampala yesterday with the Soviet and Cuban envoys there and thanked them for supporting his country, Uganda radio said.

A broadcast, monitored here, did not state the topics discussed between President Amin, the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Yevgeny Musyiko, and the acting Cuban charge d'affaires, but said the president was very happy with the talks.

The president told the armed forces: Chief of Staff Major-General Isaac Lumago, that his men must be ready to punish any attacker.

President Amin said on Wednesday he had been sent a letter saying that 2,600 American, British and Israeli mercenaries were moving through Kenya to attack Uganda.

In the past two weeks President Amin has also alleged there is a plan to drop paratroops in Uganda and said an invading force was poised across the frontier with Tanzania.

President Amin said that the U.S., Britain and Israel were particularly annoyed that the United Nations Human Rights Commission had not acted on a British proposal to investigate alleged human rights violations in Uganda.

President Amin was surprised at Israeli support for the British proposal, because Israel was "butchering" Palestinians and Arabs.

Uganda would present the Palestinian and Arab case to the UN, President Amin said.

From Tel Aviv comes a report that President Amin has told an Israeli acquaintance that he "understands why Hitler killed the Jews in Europe."

In a telephone call to a retired Israeli officer, Colonel Baruch Barlev, President Amin called the Jews "murderers."

Colonel Barlev, who was friendly with President Amin during his term as Israeli military attache to Uganda, said the president had spoken at length about "Messianic visions and his connections with God."

The bizarre telephone relationship between President Amin and Colonel Barlev has gone on since Israeli troops raided Entebbe Airport but President Amin's "influences" have increased.

(Sapa-Reuters—AP)
RAIDERS FREE IDI'S PRISONERS

NAIROBI—Fierce Ugandan soldiers armed with machineguns broke into a prison at Iganga in eastern Uganda yesterday and set about 600 prisoners free, according to reports reaching Kenya.

Four warders were wounded when the gang stormed the prison about 110 km east of Kampala.

Reports said the soldiers were hired by a wealthy businessman to free his brother.

The five drove to the vicinity of the prison. Two of them, dressed in civilian clothes, went up to the main gate and asked to see prison officers. They were allowed in and the gates shut behind them.

The other three then left the vehicle, went up to the gates and opened fire, reports said.

The two members of the gang opened the gates from inside in the confusion that followed. Their companions rushed in and opened fire.

The gang then asked the authorities to hand over the prisoner they wanted freed and drove off with him. The other inmates dashed to freedom. UPL.
Amin is on the brink of bankruptcy

Own Correspondent
NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin’s Uganda is on the verge of bankruptcy.
Lack of technical experts has brought light industry and the coffee processing plants to a standstill. Trade and commerce has collapsed because of lack of investment.

Even the vast sums of money poured in by Libya have not been able to make up for the expertise lost when Amin expelled the 50,000-strong Asian community.

There has been a sharp increase in the number of Arab, Russian and Cuban advisers. But even they can do nothing because of Amin’s reign of terror.

There are fears that this year’s coffee crop, which once promised relative prosperity for Amin, could fail because of the country-wide fear and confusion.

Uganda’s currency is worthless outside the country and Kenya shillings, although of the same face value fetch five for every one Ugandan on the black market.

The people of Uganda only avoid starvation because they live off the land. However, essentials such as salt, sugar, eggs and butter are on ration.

The once fabulous Queen Elizabeth National Park is decaying and once protected wildlife is being slaughtered by Amin’s soldiers.

Two international moves against Uganda failed yesterday.

In Strasbourg the European Common Market Commission rejected demands from Community MPs to suspend its relations with Uganda.

And in Geneva, communist and Third World countries blocked Anglo-Canadian efforts to get an investigation of atrocities in Uganda by the United Nations Human Rights Commission.
Idi plans to oust Queen

LONDON — Pres. Amin wants to replace Queen Elizabeth as head of the Commonwealth.

Radio Uganda yesterday quoted Pres. Amin as saying he would seek to be elected as the Commonwealth head when he attends the Commonwealth conference here in June.

"The President said he does not see why it is only the Queen who occupies the office of head of the Commonwealth when Britain has ceased to be an empire and is just like any other independent state," the radio said.

It said he felt the Commonwealth "needs a revolutionary, strong-hearted person like him to be its head."

Radio Uganda said Pres. Amin made the comments to a Lebanese journalist in Cairo.

According to the radio, the Ugandan leader said that when he went to London for the conference he would land only at Heathrow Airport.

"Many people from all over the world would like to see who Big Daddy is," he added. — SAPA-RNS
KAMIKAZE GIRLS

Seven of the Uganda girls pictured here are being taught the seat of their pantiles by the RAF ace tells how he
By JOHN AUSTIN: London

Their training school at Scone, near Perth, is run by Air Services Training. The head of the school is Wing Commander Frank Nugent.

Mr Cobb says: "These girls are being used as spectators for Idi's self-glorying." Some of the girls are so ill-suited to the complexities of flying, says Mr Cobb, that in their early training in Uganda they had hysterics in the cockpit. Most were more interested in their sex lives than in flying. In fact, some had to interrupt their training to bear children.

"Obviously, they're all under a great strain. I feel desperately sorry for them." The couple's friendship with the girls started after Mr Cobb took a flying job in Uganda in July 1975. After only a few weeks in Uganda, Mr Cobb was summoned with other pilots to meet Amin. They were told: "His Excellency wants you to teach some young girls to fly. It should be interesting."

Pornographic

Amin, says Mr Cobb, told them: "The world will soon see what the women of Uganda are capable of." From then on I trained the girls every day, with only Sundays off. "They stayed in their own barracks, as the authorities didn't want them to mix with the male members of the air force."

"Even so, I learnt after my return to England that some of them had become pregnant. "They used to leave pornographic magazines lying about in the Piper Super Cubs we used for training. "And one of them propositioned me, unsuccessfully to fly with her to Nairobi for the day."

Because of the girls' youth and lack of education, the pilots could not organise a conventional training programme. "They chose the World War II system of trial-and-error flying.

"We called it teaching them to fly by the seat of their pants," says Cobb. "Asha, a mistress of one of Amin's Ministers, would always get so agitated at the point of stall that she'd let go the controls, throw up her hands and legs, and shriek like the devil." Mr Cobb said that all the girls were afraid of flying.

"But she went up and Uganda had a heroine." It was soon after this that Mr Cobb left Uganda. "Only when I got home, and read up on Uganda, did I realise just how murderous and maniacal Amin's regime is."

"I should have learned more before I went. But I wanted a flying job and while it lasted it was a fine one.

"I'd like to return to Uganda when Idi is gone, and when sanity returns. I like the people, and I'd like to help them."

They used to leave pornographic magazines lying about in the Piper Super Cubs we used for training.

According to one experienced pilot who has seen them, none will qualify before they are due to go back to Uganda.

To encourage them to concentrate on the course, they are closely supervised day and night by Ugandan guards.

With the help of James Cobb and his wife, Rosamond, who acted as 'mother confessor' to the girls during their early training in Africa, newsmen managed to penetrate the security screen. They organised a 'reunion dinner', but only seven turned up for the meeting in a Perth hotel. Shy, ill at ease, dressed in their best, the girls shook hands limply, obviously pleased to see the Cobbs again.

I sat next to Peddi, a small, withdrawn girl who was the first of the pilots to fly solo in Uganda. Peddi confided that she had many problems, which she tried not to think about.

"Why so sad?" asked Rosamond Cobb.

Near to tears, Peddi explained: "She had had a baby.

"It died of measles, only a few months old," she said.

All the girls slipped wine except Amin's niece, Karen, who was flying next morning.

Mr Cobb asked her if she had done any spins. She rolled her eyes.

"Yes, very bad," she said.

Mr Cobb said that all the girls spoke of being terrified at the thought of flying jets. I asked Karen why she was flying if she didn't really want to. She said: "Much money has been spent on us."

After the girls left, Mr Cobb told me: All the girls slipped wine except Amin's niece, Karen, who was flying next morning. Mr Cobb asked her if she had done any spins. She rolled her eyes. "Yes, very bad," she said.

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FEAR OF IDI OPENS THE FLOOD GATE

MERCURY CORRESPONDENT

NAIROBI — So great is the pressure on Kenya of the thousands of refugees pouring in from Idi Amin's reign of terror in Uganda that the authorities are contemplating setting up a special camp to house them.

It is estimated here that about 30,000 Ugandans have come across the Kenya border since January 25, the sixth anniversary of Amin's military coup.

Thousands more have fled into Tanzania to shelter under the wing of former President Dr. Milton Obote, the man Amin toppled.

For years the refugee influx in both countries has steadily built up. Refugee authorities here estimate that altogether some 250,000 Ugandans have fled the country since Amin came to power.

Many went to Britain, America, Europe and Zambia.

The official refugee figure in Kenya is about 5,000, given at the offices of the UN High Commission for refugees in Nairobi and in the Kenya Refugee Office.

That number does not include the thousands who have stopped at towns near the border such as Kisumu, Nakuru, Busia and Sunguma hoping to get food, shelter and work.

Kenya's big problem is what to do with them all. There is considerable unemployment in Kenya and though it is possible to find employment for the skilled and professional refugees, it is difficult to find work for the unskilled.
LONDON—The Ugandan Government had told officials throughout the country to put British and American citizens under surveillance, Radio Uganda said yesterday.

The radio, monitored here, quoted a spokesman for the Minister of Provincial Administration as saying that Britons and Americans living in Uganda were believed to be responsible for sending false reports about Uganda back to their own countries.

Meanwhile the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, said in Ottawa yesterday that President Idi Amin wanted to attend the June Commonwealth Conference in London for publicity purposes but that Britain had no power to bar him.

"Public opinion in the United Kingdom is highly indignant at what has taken place in Uganda and condemns it completely. That attitude I reflect," Mr. Callaghan said.

But he said invitations to the conference were issued by the Commonwealth Secretariat and not by Britain.

"We're just one government out of 36, or is it 36," he added, "and we are only the host country."

In a statement, Mr. Robert Talbot, chairman of New Zealand's Parliamentary Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, said: "The time has come when the heads of all Commonwealth countries should make it quite clear that Uganda will have no place in Commonwealth councils until Idi Amin is removed from power.

"The participation of this unbalanced madman from Uganda would make a complete farce of any Commonwealth discussions," he added.

Anglican Church leaders in East Africa were stunned yesterday by an announcement from President Amin that the wife of one of their bishops had been killed in a road accident on the Kampala-Jinja road.

Their reaction was one of frank disbelief that Mrs. Mary Nabubuha, wife of the Bishop of Nambale, the headquarters of the Anglican Church of Uganda, had died in an accident.

The Rt. Rev. Dunstan Nabubuha was one of the 13 bishops who signed the statement calling for President Amin to end "the rule of the gun" in Uganda.

The bishop's son, Mr. James Nabugha (38), a civil engineer in London, heard of his mother's death in a telephone call from Uganda. He does not suspect any role by President Amin's Government—(Megury Correspondent,APA-Reuter).
Amen Amin: UK says no

LONDON - President Amin will be sent packing if he attempts to enter Britain in mid-year for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference and the Queen's jubilee celebrations.

The unprecedented banning of a Commonwealth head of state has been ordered personally by Prime Minister James Callaghan, it was reported yesterday.

If the notorious Ugandan leader attempts to enter the country he will not be allowed to leave his aircraft, which will be refuelled and ordered to take off.

Mr Callaghan has taken his decision after consultation with other Commonwealth heads of state, including all the Africans and Asians.

It was originally feared that the Africans would respond badly to the banning - but they appear to be giving Mr Callaghan their full backing now.

Mr Callaghan recently said Amin would turn the Commonwealth conference into a circus, but that he could not ban a head of state.

At a press conference, here, the outspoken New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, described Amin as a "maniac" and said there was no reason why Mr Callaghan should not ban his entry to Britain.

Amin has frequently insisted he will come to the Prime Minister's conference - and that he wants to meet the Queen.

He said he would bring a troop of more than 100 Ugandan dancers with him. But Mr Callaghan's firm decision and the apparently unanimous support of the African leaders, should end the saga.

If Amin now takes Uganda out of the Commonwealth, it will not cause consternation. The immediate worry is that the maniacal Ugandan might take retaliatory action against about 250 Britons still living in Uganda and the situation is being closely watched.

Amnesty International recently released closely researched statistics that Amin was responsible for the slaughter of up to 300,000 people in Uganda.

Britain broke off diplomatic relations when Mrs Dora Bloch was dragged screaming from a hospital and murdered after the Israeli raid on Entebbe.

Britain claimed Amin personally ordered her murder. - DDC.
Amin’s new ‘death corps’

The Star’s Africa News Service
NAIROBI — Two recent attempts on the life of President Amin of Uganda have resulted in his creation of a new death corps, say refugees pouring into Kenya to escape the local purge.

The refugees say the death corps is called “the clearance squad,” that it consists of the cream of Mr. Amin’s Southern Sudanese Army murderers and that it has been charged with rooting out and killing anybody suspected of sinister motives against the Government.

In one of the two assassination attempts, snipers fired on President Amin’s car when he visited a village to attend a cousin’s funeral. The vehicle’s occupants were killed, but Mr. Amin was travelling in another vehicle.

In the other attempt, 20 members of the Uganda Air Force flew in two aircraft to Entebbe where Mr. Amin was reportedly attending a function.

But when they poured out of the aircraft, guns blazing to kill the President and his bodyguard, they found he had already left. The would-be assassins fled after killing three security officers.

About 400 Ugandan refugees entered Kenya during the weekend.

IV. Impact of Emigration

(a) Short-run Benefits: Individuals and Remittances
(b) Short-run Costs: Agriculture and Income Distribution
(c) Long-run Effects on Capital Accumulation
(d) Summary

V. Conclusion: Reducing the Dependence of Emigration Countries

(a) Industrial Decentralisation
(b) Correcting One-sided Capital Accumulation
(c) Areas of Negotiation
(d) The Future of Migration for Employment
We’re marching to Pretoria, says Idr

NAIROBI — President Iddi Amin of Uganda returned to Kampala from Zaire at the weekend and said his troops were helping Zaire so they could then march on South Africa and Rhodesia.

Uganda Radio reported in Nairobi quoted President Amin as saying that Zaire’s Shaba province, where government troops are fighting rebel forces, was a key area for the African advance on South Africa and Rhodesia, reports Sapa-Reuters.

From there he said he would march his troops to liberate South Africa, the radio reported.

Uganda Radio said six Ugandan battalion commanders in Zaire would form a joint command with Moroccan and Zairean troops commanded by President Mobutu.

Meanwhile, in London, a group of British missionaries who fled Shaba Province told of terrifying experiences during government air raids against the rebels.

The Catholic and Protestant missionaries, part of a group of 13 adults and five children, said bombing raids by the Zaire Air Force created panic among the people of Shaba who then fled towards Zambia and Angola.

A spokesman for the group, Mr. George Ramond, said after arriving in London at the weekend, that they had been advised to leave by the Congolese Liberation Front — the rebels’ organisation.

Two weeks ago, he added, “we packed everything we could into our one van, tractor and three motorcycles and left.”

“We were the last to leave the area because the townspeople were absolutely terrified and had run away,” he added.

In Luanda, about 20 Western Europeans, mostly missionaries, said they evacuated the Mutshatsha area in Shaba because the population had preferred to flee with the rebel forces.

Everyone has followed the rebels. There was no one in the hospitals, no one in the schools or the fields. We were the last to leave,” a spokesman for the group said.

And the diplomatic row over the war has now included East Germany.

East German diplomats in Kinshasa were officially described at the weekend as “vultures”. It seems certain that, like the Cubans, they are to be expelled from Zaire, writes the Rand Daily Mail's Kinshasa correspondent.

President Mobutu has been angered by reports that soldiers pursuing the rebels towards Angola have found large caches of arms and ammunition bearing East German markings.

Kinshasa's state-controlled morning newspaper, Sologo, carried a front page article on Saturday under the headline “Vultures Uncovered”.

East Germans, it said, were guilty of “base hypocrisy”.

It went on: “Their words mask truly subversive activities.”

But East Germany has denied the allegations.

The official East German news agency ADN said it was authorised to say that the accusations were “complete fiction and without any foundation whatever.”
Ugandan students flee Amin

BY JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI. — As Ugandan refugees continue to flee into Kenya, they are being joined by many Ugandan school students who are avoiding being sent to what amounts to "forced labour" projects.

A refugee department source said yesterday refugees had reported that many former students were being rounded up by police and Ugandan Government officials and were being sent to work on sugar plantations.

The students were said to be mostly between 12 and 19 and nearly all from the Lango or Acholi tribes, the two tribes against which President Amin is reported to have been carrying out a purge since the death in February of Archbishop Lwanga.

Some students who were unable to raise their school fees and were therefore technically "vagrants" under Ugandan law were also being rounded up and sent to work on sugar plantations, the source said.
Terror abates as Amin's grip firms

NAIROBI — A grim sort of normality has returned to Uganda. The flood of refugees fleeing the country has slowed to a trickle and, according to intelligence sources here, the massacre of opposition tribes has given way to scattered executions, beatings and harassment.

The terror has abated, these sources believe, not because of any benevolence on the part of President Amin, but because he has accomplished his mission of eliminating his enemies, real and imagined.

By Amin's standards, it was a highly successful campaign. He has succeeded in the past four months in filling virtually every key military, security, government and religious post with fellow Kakwa tribesmen and Moslems.

The cost was about 10,000 people killed and probably twice that many who fled to neighboring countries, diplomatic sources estimate.

The Acholi and Lango tribes, distrusted by Amin for their support of former President Milton Obole, have been removed from positions of prominence in the armed forces.

President Amin appears to have emerged from his
Amin murder count 90,000 in two years

Own Correspondent,
GENEVA — From 80,000 to 90,000 people were murdered in Uganda in the first two years of President Amin's rule and murders and massacres are continuing on a horrifying scale.

A United Nations report published today by the International Commission of Jurists finds it impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number of deaths involved.

The report adds, however, that two of President Amin's former Ministers agree that the death toll in 1971 and 1972 was between 80,000 and 90,000.

"For various reasons, including the worldwide publicity given to the atrocities occurring in Uganda, the scale of the gross violations of human rights in Uganda has to some extent diminished," the report says.

"Nevertheless, arbitrary killings, tortures, disappearances and other gross violations still continue on a substantial scale.

"The victims in the past two years certainly number hundreds and possibly thousands."

The report — "Uganda and human rights" — says that more evidence is now available of the personal responsibility of President Amin.

It notes that members of his own family have not escaped the terror.

"One of the main units responsible for the killings, the State Research Department, is directly under the President's control," says the report.

"In some cases killings are alleged to have occurred directly upon his orders; in other cases he took no action to stop violations or bring those responsible to justice when the facts were brought to his attention, as in the case of the forest massacres and murders early in 1974."

The report says that although many of the early murders were in public, the security forces now operate more discreetly.

The other Jewish victims at Entebbe last year:

It also names a second defendant, Major Farik Minawa, of Uganda's State Research Bureau, who is alleged to have murdered Mrs Bloch.

Mr Ilan Hartly (50), Mrs Bloch's son, claims in the writ his mother's death was caused by "the negligence or deliberate act or acts by the defendants, their servants or agents."

The writ could be served if Amin attends the Commonwealth conference.
Uganda atrocities probed by jurists

GENEVA — At least 80,000 to 90,000 people have been murdered in Uganda under President Idi Amin without any action on the part of the United Nations, the International Commission of Jurists said yesterday.

The commission, an independent association of lawyers around the world with consultative status, said that 80,000 to 80,000 people and possibly more than 100,000 were in fact killed in 1974 and 1975 alone.

In a 170-page report entitled "Uganda and Human Rights," the commission said there is "a total breakdown of the Rule of Law" in the African nation and "all basic freedoms are in abeyance."

"The armed forces have been put beyond the law and have arrested, tortured and killed without trial thousands, and very possibly tens of thousands, of Ugandan civilians."

"Worldwide publicity has helped to diminish the number of atrocities, but they still continue on a substantial scale," the jurists said. — UPI.
Idi is ruled out of court

LONDON: Idi Amin, the man branded as a personal murderer as well as presiding over a murderous regime in Uganda, will not be sitting down with other Commonwealth leaders to dink with Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her silver jubilee.

That is taken in London as certain. The decision seems to have been taken at a Cabinet meeting on Thursday. This, in turn, followed a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, and Lord Thomson, the former Commonwealth Secretary, who went round more than half the Commonwealth capitals to sound out opinions on the agenda for the conference in June — and to try to drum up Commonwealth opposition to President Amin’s presence.

Fail

In that, he failed. The Commonwealth would not present the united front which would be necessary for a public declaration, partly because there is extreme sensitivity to any British attempt to return to the old dominance of the Commonwealth and partly because there are genuine fears about the damage to the Commonwealth which would be caused.

Britain is thought to have decided to go it alone in betraying Amin. He will, however, be allowed to send a substitute Ugandan Minister to the London summit.
Amin WILL go to London

LONDON — President Idi Amin of Uganda has said he would attend next month's Commonwealth conference in London "whether they like it or not," Uganda Radio reported.

He told a meeting of government officials that Britain would be responsible for his security at the conference.

"I will be accompanied by some members of the British reserve forces as my bodyguards. I want to see how strong the British are, and I want them to see the powerful man from the continent of Africa," the radio quoted him as saying.

President Amin's planned attendance at the conference has caused controversy in Britain.

The radio quoted the Ugandan leader as expressing surprise at remarks by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who hinted he would not have allowed President Amin to attend a conference in Zambia.

The radio said President Amin was "very sorry for Dr Kaunda and, as a brother, he does not wish to see him cry as in his habit."

President Amin praised Mr. Andrew Young, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, for his conduct during his recent visit to South Africa, the radio said.

He said that if President Carter continued his African policy in the present vein, he would definitely earn the admiration and support of many people in Africa.

The Ugandan leader said he was now very happy with Mr. Carter; the radio said, and would be even happier when arms supplies to the South African and Rhodesian governments were stopped, and communications with them were cut. — SAFPAMS.
Amin row with UK continues

NAIROBI — All Ugandan citizens of British origin were instructed yesterday to arrive at the international conference centre in Kampala tomorrow for a lecture connected with Pres Amin's planned trip to London for the Commonwealth Conference, Uganda Radio reported.

They are to be lectured by the chief of protocol on "presidential protocol and security" in connection with Pres Amin's planned attendance at the conference of Commonwealth leaders in London.

The British Government appears finally to have made up its mind not to allow Pres Amin to enter Britain. The reason given will be that Britain cannot guarantee his safety as there are too many people whose relatives or friends have suffered under his regime and who might want to seek revenge.

But Britain will not seek to exclude Uganda as a country from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, and if Pres Amin were to send one of his ministers this would be acceptable.

There is no doubt that there would be an uproar if Pres Amin were admitted into Britain. He is generally regarded as a "mass murderer."

The British Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, is reported to have made up his mind, and he may make an announcement within the next few days.

— SAPA-RNS.
Amin Warns UK Hell Cut Links
Amin to take own security men to London

LONDON — President Idi Amin would come to London for a Commonwealth summit next month bringing his own British and Ugandan security guards with him, a spokesman said on television last night.

Mr Idi Osman, who acts for President Amin in London after Britain's severance of diplomatic relations with his Government on July 28, said the Ugandan leader would come even if the British Government said it could not guarantee his safety.

President Amin, who stands accused of butchering thousands of his countrymen, would bring his own security guards comprising "British nationals as well as Uganda citizens."

But he had not yet picked a date when to arrive, Mr Osman said.

Summit

The summit of the 38-nation Commonwealth, of which Uganda is a member, is scheduled to be held from June 8 to 18.

Mr Osman said the guards President Amin intended to bring "are coming with the President to assist the British."

He added that President Amin has no fears for his life during the planned visit.

"President Amin is one man who has never been discouraged by somebody saying: 'I am going to take your life away.' He is a soldier and he has been brought up in a rough way," Mr Osman said.

Mr Osman agreed in the BBC interview that President Amin's presence might spark off demonstrations, but said "they will have a very limited effect."

Several groups have threatened hostile demonstrations if President Amin comes.

Mr Osman said Third World countries have encouraged President Amin to attend the conference.

Outcry

A report published on May 18 by the International Commission of Jurists, an independent association of lawyers around the world, strengthened the outcry against President Amin and his regime.

The Geneva-based body said at least 89,000 to 90,000 people were murdered in Uganda during the first two years of President Amin's six-year rule.

The British Government is opposed to President Amin coming to London. But although Government sources have said privately he will not be allowed in, Britain maintains publicly that any decision to bar him should come from the Commonwealth as a whole.

Attack

Meanwhile, the British Prime Minister has his "oldest friend" as he presides at the Commonwealth conference.

Major Grahame, President Amin's former commanding officer and Britain's "unofficial" ambassador to Uganda, publicly attacked the planned visit to the Commonwealth conference.

"For months I have been doing everything I can to persuade President Amin not to come to this country next month," Major Grahame said.

"Such a visit is not only unacceptable to the British people but, as the Prime Minister has said, it could turn the most important event in Britain this year into a 'circus.'" he said.

Major Grahame says he continues to be the honorary adviser to the Government of Uganda on wildlife conservation. — The Star Bureau and Sapa-AP.
Minister flees bloody Idi

Tribune Correspondent

LONDON: Idi Amin's Health Minister, Mr Henry Kyemba, has defected and escaped to Britain.

On the eve of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference here, he has told the London Sunday Times that he planned his escape in February after he had seen the bodies of Archbishop John Lauwaa and the two cabinet ministers killed in a car accident in Uganda.

And he says he is certain Mrs Dora Bloch, the 73-year-old British woman held with 105 other hostages at Entebbe airport by Palestinian terrorists, was murdered on the orders of Amin — because he was humiliated by the Israeli raid.

The Daily News, Durban, The Star, Johannesburg, and The Argus, Cape Town, will tomorrow carry the full interview with Mr Kyemba.

A cabinet minister since 1972 and a family friend of Amin for more than 20 years, Mr Kyemba said here last night: "I know it was only a question of time before I was due to be killed. I was determined to escape before it was too late — and I wanted to ensure that what I know about what is happening in Uganda did not die with me."

His decision to talk is an act of considerable courage that has placed his life in jeopardy. A few days ago an agent for General Amin arrived at London Airport in search of him, and only the vigilance of His Majesty's official prevented his entering the country.

Two weeks ago Mr Kyemba quietly dismissed himself as head of the Uganda delegation to the World Health Organisation in Geneva and made his way secretly to Britain to apply for asylum.

Rumours of his intended defection reached Amin and heavily-armed troops surrounded the minister's Jinja home and dragged off relatives and servants to a nearby barracks, where they were detained.

They were released when Mr Kyemba called a Press conference in Geneva and vigorously reaffirmed his loyalty and love for the President, saying the rumours were malicious and ill-founded.

His family were released and flew by taxi to the Kenyan border — while Mr Kyemba slipped out of Switzerland.

THE MAN AND HIS CHILDREN

LONDON—Uganda's recently dismissed health minister, Mr. Henry Kyemba, has arrived in Britain and is seeking permission to extend his stay, according to the Home Office, quoted by Sapa-News.

The Home Office said his application would be considered "at the highest levels."

Mr. Kyemba (37) was in Geneva last month where he headed Uganda's delegation to the World Health Organization.

Last Friday Uganda Radio said he had been dismissed.

The London Sunday Times said in a front-page story that the ex-minister "began planning his escape in February after he had seen the bullet-riddled bodies of Archbishop Jonah Lukwam and two arrested cabinet ministers—allegedly killed in a car accident."

The newspaper quoted Mr. Kyemba as saying: "I realised then that it would be my turn soon. I could not hope to resign and stay alive in Uganda so I decided to leave."

"I am interested," Mr. Kyemba added, "in anything he says that throws light on events in Uganda."

"This story may put another nail in the coffin of Amin coming here," he said, referring to widespread opposition in Britain to any attendance by President Amin at the Commonwealth conference. The Sunday Times devoted half of page one to the story under the heading: "Amin's murders: Minister defects with full story."

Inside, the Sunday Times devoted one and a half pages to a first-person account bylined "By Henry Kyemba as told to Russell Miller," under the headline: "The killing of Dora Bloch."

"Broke off."

Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Uganda on July 28, 1976, after a "long and troubled history" of relations with President Amin climaxing by Mrs. Bloch's disappearance.

"Mrs. Bloch's relatives still await word on her final resting place."

From Nairobi Sapa Associated Press reports that Mr. Kyemba was last week accused by President Amin of having misappropriated government funds.

The official Uganda Radio, monitored here, reported that President Amin had dismissed Mr. Kyemba with immediate effect.

"Amin as having said that Mr. Kyemba had "misappropriated funds made available for the importation of drugs."

President Amin had made the statement in an address to the six-man delegation which had returned from Geneva.

President Amin had also claimed "documentary evidence" that Mr. Kyemba had "a very fat bank account abroad."

"Investigation."

He said an investigation was continuing and that if the truth was established Mr. Kyemba would "face the law of the country."

Mr. Kyemba is not the first Ugandan minister to flee his country. Two of President Amin's foreign ministers, Mr. Waumne Kibedi, his own brother-in-law, and Miss Elisabeth Egedega, are today living in exile in Britain.

A former Ugandan Attorney-General, Mr. Godfrey Binala, is living in Mount Vernon, New York State, having fled Uganda in 1975. Mr. Binala is today heir to a movement of Ugandan exiles in the United States who have pledged to try and topple President Amin.

(The census report on single ages had not yet been released when this was being written. The data could be further investigated by using single ages between 7 and 15 for more accurate results.)
LONDON. — A senior member of General Idi Amin’s Government in Uganda has defected and escaped to Britain—on the eve of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference in London.

Mr Henry Kyemba, 31, Minister for Health, quit as head of the Uganda delegation to the World Health Organisation conference in Geneva two weeks ago and made his way secretly to London, where he has applied for permission to stay.

Among the disclosures he made on the situation inside Uganda was that he was certain Mrs Dora Bloch, the Briton held with 106 hostages at Entebbe Airport by Palestinian terrorists, was murdered on President Amin’s orders because she was humiliated by the Israeli raid on the airport.

In an interview with the London Sunday Times, he said: "It is my sincere hope that what I have to say will be of some assistance to the Commonwealth and government in appreciating and understanding the very grave situation that is faced in Uganda today."

In jeopardy.

His decision to talk about Mr Amin’s corruption led, he said, to a stop in his life in jeopardy. A few days ago one of President Amin’s agents arrived at Heathrow Airport, but was prevented by Home Office officials from entering the country.

Mr Kyemba began planning his escape in February, after he had seen the bullet-ridden bodies of Archbishop Janani Luwum and three Cabinet Ministers allegedly killed in a car accident. "All three of them had been shot at close range, several times," he said.

"The archbishop had been shot through the mouth and chest three or four times." He said he realised then it would be his turn soon. He decided to leave.

The major difficulty was to find a way out of the country for his two children, Henry, 6, and Susan, 5. His wife Veronica was no problem because she was able to accompany him on official visits abroad.

Family held

While he was in Geneva for the W.H.O. conference, where he was elected vice-president of the organisation, rumours reached President Amin that Mr Kyemba was about to defect. President Amin immediately sent orders that Mrs Dora Bloch was murdered to satisfy Amin’s lust for vengeance,” Mr Kyemba’s exclusive story of the murder begins on Page 9 today.

Kyemba’s house at Jinja near his own was surrounded by heavily armed troops and all the occupants arrested. The children were allowed to remain in the house, but the tour operators, irrigated all the adults — relatives and servants — were dragged off into detention at a nearby barracks.

News of what was happening at home reached Mr Kyemba in Geneva. He tried to call, but the lines were cut. "I called a friend, forefinger to publicly rebuff him. He refused to play the game," he said.

President Amin, apparently gratified, released Mr Kyemba’s family and children. They fled soon after by taxi to the Kenyan border and crossed to safety.

As soon as Mr Kyemba heard they were safe in Nairobi, he slipped out of Geneva. Today he is being kept at a secret address.

He says: "I think the risk of a defeat is born by me. It is worth waiting for the greater good. In the end someone has to speak up."

His testimony also provides a list of 25 senior officials against whom Amin’s henchmen are suspected of being killed, including the former Commander of the Air Force, and others of the Governor of the Bank of Uganda, a former chief of staff, and a former Prime Minister. — London Sunday Times News Service.
Amin condemned by his MRS BLOCH MURDERED TO SATISFY AMIN'S BLIND LUST FOR VENGEANCE

I WAS unwittingly responsible for the tragic and brutal death of Mrs Ada Bloch in Uganda last year.

On the evening of Saturday July 2, I could have discharged her from Mulago Hospital in Kampala and returned her to join the 165 hostages being held by Palestinian guerrillas at Entebbe Airport.

Instead, as an act of frustration, I decided to let her spend one last night in the comfort of a bed in room 1 ofward 4B on the hospital's sixth floor. She was, after all, 73 years old and the hostages were sleeping on the stone floor of the old airport building.

But that was the night of the famous raid on Entebbe by Israeli commandos.

Before another day passed, Mrs Bloch had been murdered to satisfy the President's blind and senseless lust for vengeance. If I had sent her back she would almost certainly have been saved.

In love with that old lady the moment I first saw her, she was the kind of person who appeals to you immediately and she reminded me very much of my own mother. All that was wrong with her was that she had a small piece of meat lodged in her throat and one of my surgeons easily removed it. So she had quite recovered and could have gone back. But I thought I would be helping her if she stayed.

Today Mrs Bloch's body lies in an unmarked grave in a corner of a grass field not far from Kampala. I know the exact location but it must remain a secret for fear of further ghastly interference by Amin.

All the local villagers are convinced that the Israelis will return for her remains and I think Amin is sincerely afraid that they are right. It is quite conceivable that if he knew where she was buried he would have her exhumed.

Everyone in Uganda hopes that if the Israelis do come back this time they will take Amin with them when they leave. At the time of Entebbe, people could not understand that the commandos achieved as much yet left without capturing the President.

Socially it was a very dangerous period for everyone. People were frightened even to laugh in the streets for fear that someone would think they were laughing at the President's humiliation by the Israelis. Believe me, you could get killed where you stood for fear. Amin had been in the habit of visiting the hostages daily, dressed in a different outfit each day, almost as if it were some-thing of a social occasion. He was very concerned that the hostages received proper medical treatment and insisted early on that, as his Minister of Health, put a medical team at their disposal.

I first took a doctor and nurse to the airport soon after dancing or drinking at the bar round the swimming pool of the Lake Victoria Hotel.

Immediately they heard shooting, practically everyone abandoned their drinks for safer quarters.

IN this exclusive, first-hand account Amin's former Minister of Health, Mr Henry Kyamba (above) tells of atrocities perpetrated by the bloodthirsty ruler of Uganda and his henchmen.
own Minister

MRS. BLOCH’S HOSPITAL ROOM

Verandah
Bathroom
Settee
Bed
Corridor

MULAGO HOSPITAL

PRESIDENTIAL SUITE

Police guard
Lift
MRS BLOCH
Lift
DRAGGED DOWN STAIRS

Maternity Ward

Lift
Laboratories

THEATRE

FLOOR 68

FLOOR 60

Main entrance
GETAWAY CARS

3rd FLOOR

6th FLOOR

Stairs

Laboratories

Medical staff

Casualty

Benchcs

DIAGRAM of the hospital where Mrs Bloch was a patient. She was dragged away screaming.

The story of Mrs Bloch’s last hours is a terrible one — it affected me deeply.

It must be described in order to understand the nature of lawlessness in
tal gown right through the casualty department, where patients were wait-
ing on rows of benches for treatment. She cried for them to help her. No one moved.

because whoever had done it must have had special instructions from him.

A man expressed off-hand surprise at what his angry Minister of Health
Nobody wanted to be contacted on the telephone until they knew who was shooting who.

Confusion
At the airport itself there was terrible confusion. There was no one to lead the soldiers left behind and it was very, very difficult to identify in the dark who the enemy was, so they were not sure where to direct their fire.

I heard of the raid via a very close female relative of Amin. Amin had telephoned her in Kampala and told her that enemy forces had taken over the airport. 'There's nothing I can do for you,' he said. 'I am sending you a car. You will have to look after yourself and do whatever you can. I won't be able to contact me again because I am taking care of myself.'

This lady telephoned my wife and said: 'There is heavy fighting in Kampala. The President is sending me a car, but I don't know where to go. Some enemies have taken the airport and everybody is running for their lives.' I didn't know who was taking over what, although the report was that the president or the army might be the Israelis. But I knew there was nothing we could do, so we went to bed.

Later that night we were woken by the rumbling of heavy trucks going through the streets but by now the airport was abandoned, and the Ugandan military forces had withdrawn.

Fear rules everything and everyone.

Some time between 2.00 and 3.00 a.m., two agents from the State Research Bureau arrived on the sixth floor of Mulago Hospital. The State Research Bureau is answerable only to the President and staffed by predominantly young men, mainly of Nahhun extraction, like Amin. Its function is to carry out the President's wishes, regardless of the law. It does not act on its own initiative.

Warning the guards outside Mrs. Bloch's room not to interfere, the two agents burst through the double doors and unceremoniously dragged the lady out of bed. She screamed in terror and began to struggle. As she was pulled out of her chair, her terrible shrieks brought staff running in and other patients to their doors.

No one lifted a finger to help her. Anyone who interfered would have been killed.

At six o'clock that evening, she was visited by Mr. Peter Chandley, commercial attaché at the British High Commission.

She asked if he could give her some food. He agreed.

When he returned to the hospital, he was refused entry at the gate. As he waited for some time and then gave up and went home, Uganda today, where anything or anyone else, even of Mrs. Bloch was as the State Research Bureau, heedless of her screams, rushed her through the doors leading to the street.

Mulago Hospital is built on a hillside, thus a driveway connects to the third floor. Two cars were waiting outside with their engines running.

The first was a State Research Bureau vehicle with taxi markings. Bloch was bundled into the back seat and both vehicles drove off at high speed.

The whole incident occupied no more than a few minutes. It left people inside the hospital stunned at the unmitigated horror of the scene they had just witnessed.

Everyone who saw her being dragged away in that manner, knew she was going to die at the hands of the people who took her.

It was at my official residence in Kampala when I was telephoned and told that Mrs. Bloch had been taken away by the State Research Bureau. I remember the call being at nine o'clock, as I was having dinner with my wife.

I immediately telephoned the President. He knew it was not necessary to tell anyone else, but he asked, 'Is that so?'

He said, 'I'll look into it.'

Half an hour later, no more, the telephone rang again in my house. It was the President. He made small talk for a couple of minutes and then he said, 'Oh, by the way, you know that woman? Forget her. They have already finished her.'

That's terrible, I replied, and put the receiver down.

We did not talk any more. There was nothing more to say. I realised at that moment that it was one of Amin's greatest blunders in the whole episode.

During the latter part of the day I had been planning a strategy with some friends to use this lady to prove to the outside world that Amin was going to be forcefully taken from Uganda, the one that was left behind had been properly cared for and released.

I put everything on which I had built my hopes had vanished in a few minutes and I realised the consequences were going to be serious.

TOMORROW: Mrs. Bloch's body found in a forest: bullet-riddled bodies of Archbishop Luwum and two ministers: Amin's cover-up.
Britain will put Uganda on the spot at talks

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — President Idi Amin’s atrocities in Uganda are to be raised at the Commonwealth summit conference which opens in London on Wednesday.

Britain’s Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, has decided, as a result of the latest evidence of atrocities, to raise the matter with Uganda’s Health Minister, who has sought asylum in Britain, that it would be dishonourable and damaging for the Commonwealth to ignore him.

Mr. Callaghan also wants to stress, as an issue of principle, why Britain does not want President Amin to attend. This will involve a judgment on the personal conduct of the Uganda leader, which others are likely to take up.

Meanwhile, President Amin finally appears to have got the message that he is not wanted. After weeks of bluster that he had every intention of attending the conference, Uganda Radio said at the weekend that he would not.

The reason, said the radio, was that the ‘murdering’ British had said there was to be no Ugandan representative at the conference.

President Amin is said to have equated the British Government with White Rhodesia, saying they were on the same side as against Africa.

He also made ominous references to retaliation against Britain, but the broadcast did not specify what was intended.

The British community in Uganda now numbers about 300, mostly adults, having fallen from 7,000 in 1972.

SNEERS

The broadcast also made sneering references to Mr. Kyemba, who ‘spent the weekend in the English countryside hiding from President Amin’s agents.

His disclosures in the London Sunday Times confirmed that Mrs. Dora Bloch, one of the Entebbe hijack hostages, was brutally murdered by President Amin’s henchmen, after being taken to Mulago Hospital, Kampala, for treatment last July.

President Amin had denied knowledge of her. Mr. Kyemba has now joined an estimated 250,000 Uganda’s who have fled from President Amin’s terror in the past six years. His wife is also in Kenya, and their three children are in Kenya.

ASYLUM?

His plea for political asylum is being considered and a Home Office spokesman said that a decision would be made in a week or so.

If granted, it would automatically cover his wife and children.

It is understood that the Home Office has been advising on security measures to protect Mr. Kyemba from a murder attempt by President Amin’s agents.

LOATHING

Besides giving details of how Mrs. Bloch met her death, Mr. Kyemba also disclosed that Archbishop Janani Luwum and two Government Ministers had been shot.

The Ugandan authorities had claimed that the men died in a car crash... British MPs have been enraged by Mr. Kyemba’s revelations.

Mrs. Jill Knight, a Conservative, said: ‘The blood-soaked field marshal has shown by his announcement that he is not coming to Britain, that he has been made aware of the universal loathing felt towards him.’

A Labour MP, Mr. Greville Janner, has said that in the light of Mr. Kyemba’s revelations and the confirmation of President Amin’s personal responsibility for the murder of Mrs. Bloch, he will ask the Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, to start action in the International Court of Justice.

If Mr. Kyemba’s statement was correct, and it confirmed what the Bloch family knew already, then the British Government would have a water-tight case against Uganda, would be required to attend the court, he said.
NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin left Uganda aboard an aircraft of a 'friendly country' from a Ugandan Air Force base early today, Radio Uganda said.

Radio Uganda, which earlier reported that the President would leave today to attend the Commonwealth Conference in London, did not give his destination.

The broadcast, monitored here, said the news of his departure had been given to the South Korean Ambassador in Kampala by the Ugandan Vice President, General Mustafa Adrissi.

The radio said President Amin's aircraft had left at 3 am local time (9 am SA time), reports Sapa-Reuter.

In an earlier broadcast the radio quoted a reliable source as saying the President would leave by special plane for Europe on his way to London.

By boat

The brief news item, first issued last night, said: He is likely to land somewhere near to England, from where he can travel by boat to London for the conference.

Only 24 hours earlier, the radio had said President Amin had decided not to attend the conference — which starts in London tomorrow — because of British opposition.

It said today General Adrissi would take over the President's duties in his absence.

The issue could be of nerves for British Prime Minister James Callaghan, who is determined President Amin will not set foot in Britain.

Condemnation

Security has been tightened at airports and more than buying or growing and supplying the end product as an incentive to do the working time.

This type of arrangement provides but it appears that we will hold to 's week

With weekly payments, in the week for X he is likely miss more days we have found that about a whole month end of the month is ves. But on balance

As far as fringe benefits go, food and vegetables for some reason. I erg them as meat or something his mealies especially as we divided the whole area and supplied fairly well, although the workers that the labourers would steal more than others. However, last year

On balance, the labours have to organise themselves and the malpractices if
IN the second part of his exclusive account of Mrs Doris Bloch's murder, Amin's former Minister of Health, Mr Henry Kyemba tells of the Amin cover-up; how bodies were left to rot; how Archbishop Luwum's body was dumped; why Mrs Bloch was murdered.

FOR some reason — I still don't know why — the State Research boys who took Mrs Bloch chose to do it in full view of everyone.

They could have put her in the lift, taken her down to the second floor of the hospital, which would have been done at that time of night, and out through a private door at that level.

Instead they chose to drag her through the corridors, down the stairs and through a crowded public ward. Dozens of people saw what happened to the old lady.

There were no authoritative 'eye-witness' accounts of the fate of Mrs Bloch which have ever been published. Such is the state of repression in Uganda today that to witness an act of violence is to risk becoming the next victim.

Radio Uganda

Nobody wanted to risk helping Mrs Bloch as she was dragged away to her death. None, of course, wanted to risk admitting they had seen what happened.

The nurse who was posted outside her room disappeared. Many of the hospital staff who had seen the incident fled the country.

Every patient knew it was more than his or her life was worth to say what happened. In shot, no one could be found who would admit to bringing Mrs Bloch to the Mbarara Hospital on the night they took Mrs Bloch away.

On Wednesday July 21, in a response to international concerns about her fate, Radio Uganda said Mrs Bloch had been 'discharged from the hospital after treatment and returned to her hotel'.

The Ugandan Government had 'not seen her anywhere'.

On the following day, a source near the high commissioner's office was reported as saying: 'There is no one in the country. The Minister of Health has checked on all the hospitals and there is no one of the name Bloch anywhere.'

As the Minister of Health, I had no choice but to check the hospitals to verify that Mrs Bloch was dead from an impeccable source — the mouth of the man who had ordered her death, President Amin.

Thereabouts

Kampala Radio, on July 21, said the President was 'inquiring about Mrs Bloch and was obtaining correct information from her whereabouts in all corners'.

A ll the statements about Mrs Bloch were coming either from President or from his officials — of whom they were lies, but what could I do? If I had issued a statement telling the truth, I would be a dead man. Only now I am in England, an exile from my country, can I tell the truth.

On the day, Radio Uganda was announcing that Mrs Bloch had joined the other hostages, there were many rumours in Kampala that her body had been found. The rumours were true.

In a forest

Mrs Bloch's body was found in a forest outside Kampala. An attempt had been made to burn and disfigure her remains in order to disguise the fact that she was White, but it did not succeed because her hair and clothing remained conspicuous to anyone passing by.

The body remained where it was for a couple of days, before local villagers found it and buried it in a field.

It is not unusual in Uganda today for bodies to lie around for a long time without anyone taking any notice. There is really no difference from a dead dog lying on the side of the road.

Police don't bother about them; they just lead the bodies to rot until someone gets tired of looking at it and takes the trouble to bury it. Precisely this is happening as far as human beings are concerned.

Strictly, every body that is found should be subject to a post-mortem examination to establish the cause of death. Now, no one bothers — there are too many murders and too many risks.

Anyone setting out to investigate a murder-endangers himself and no one is prepared to do it.

At one time bodies were always disposed of by burning or by having them buried, but bodies are often found still with clothes on them and sometimes even money in their pockets.

One of the greatest problems faced by Amin's executioners is the disposal of the remains. If they could find a way of melting them, it would solve a lot of their difficulties.

Immediately a person is killed, his body is either thrown in the river in the hope that it will float downstream, dumped in a forest to rot or sometimes just left at the side of a road.

It is a very agonising situation — no one can speak about it in Uganda and expect to remain alive.

In innumerable cases we have had bodies dumped outside mortuaries in an unspeakable condition, so disgusting you find it difficult to believe. Some are horribly mutilated, others are headless, or have stumps instead of limbs, or stomachs opened up or brains bashed out...

When an army Tory brought the bullet-pierced bodies of Archbishop Luwum and the two ministers to the mortuary, they were simply thrown out of the back of the truck like sacks of coffee.

I would not even attempt to dispute the figures in the recent report by the International Commission of Jurists which indicated that more than 100,000 people have been murdered in Uganda since Amin came to power in 1971.

It is probably correct although of course no one knows what the exact figure is and it is very difficult even to estimate it. Even Amin does not know how many people he has ordered to be executed.

Own brother

I do not know personally if he has himself killed people. But he is a soldier and quite capable of it. His policy is to ensure that the people of Uganda are muzzled by fear.

Anyone who offers any opposition to him is instantly killed. Even people who hate the country are kept silent by threats of reprisals against the people they have left behind.
I am well qualified from personal experience to speak about being "muzzled by fear." In 1972 my own brother was murdered by members of the Public Safety Unit. At that time I was permanently exiled from my home country.

The Public Safety Unit was a second-string terror squad under the nominal direction of the police and involved in arrests and incidents without trial. My older brother Kisiaja was an executive of a Nyamia textile firm in Kenya. The PSU came for him at three o'clock in the afternoon of September 23.

I was never actually told officially that he was dead, but I kept calling security chiefs to inquire about him, and several weeks later they started telling me that he was in jail. I knew then that he was finished.

Later I met a man who had been arrested at the same Amin and designer and told me he had seen him on the night of the arrest. He told me he had also seen Kisiaja being murdered.

I never discovered what happened to Kisiaja. I was supposed to have been there. I was never called for his body and my mother never believed that he was missing. She was never able to see him again.

The reason I could think of for his being arrested was that at that time Amin and design were his business.

MRS DORA BLOCH... Amin told lies about her fate.

Kisiaja happened to be one of his friends.

Although I was a very senior government official I could not save my brother nor speak out against the people who killed him. There are plenty of other people in my position who have also had close relatives killed and are forced to remain silent.

If they dared to raise an objection they would be accused of being tribally or sectarian-minded — not caring about other people's brothers.

So everyone keeps quiet and waits for what is personally in store for him. The killing can be quite indiscriminate. In one case I know about, the Public Safety Unit were shooting a number of people.

When the executioner got to the last victim, his gun jammed. He got a second gun, which also jammed. So he told the victim to go as quickly as possible and thank God for his good luck, since God had saved him.

The official Ugandan postscript to the case of Mrs Dora Bloch was the result of a Commission of inquiry in November 1977. The report said that Mrs Bloch had definitely been released to join the other hostages. In fact no such commission was ever held.

I hope in an eventual judicial inquiry, I will keep evidence of her death. When Mrs Bloch was dragged out of her room, she left behind her handbag, walking stick and the nightgown she had washed.

I made sure that these three items were locked away in case they were needed later to prove that the old lady had been removed from the hospital against her will.

For what woman would leave behind her handbag and a stick she needed to help her walk?

Why murder?

In the end, only one question is left. Why was she murdered?

It was simply because Amin's anger at being humiliated by the Israelis. His reactions have no limits.

He was furious with the Israelis and the only person he could say his hands on, who was remotely connected with the Israelis, was Dora Bloch.


Murder evidence shocks Blochs

The Argus Correspondent

TELEAVIV.—The disclosures of the former Ugandan Health Minister, Mr Henry Kyemba, were 'shattering.' Mr Daniel Bloch, son of Mrs Dora Bloch, said last night.

Mrs Bloch, who died in Kampala at the time of the Entebbe hostage incident, is said to have been killed by President Idi Amin's men.

Mr Daniel Bloch, bureau chief of the Israeli newspaper, Davar in Jerusalem, did not go to work yesterday. He stayed at home.

Mr Kyemba's disclosures were reported to him and his brother by telephone from London, where anti-Amin action is being conducted by friends of the Bloch family.

BATTLE

'Mr Grenville Janner, MP, is 'leading the battle against Amin,' Mr Bloch said. It has already started proceedings against Amin at the International High Court in the Hague. But now, after the latest evidence, he may have more material to go on. He may even institute a plea to have Idi Amin expelled from the Commonwealth.'

The friends of the Bloch family say that even if President Amin stays away from the Commonwealth Conference it will not deter them from suing him and demanding his expulsion from the Commonwealth.

Mr Bloch was tired when he was interviewed last night. He sounded emotionally drained, as if the whole tragedy had only been exaggerated by the new evidence.

It was his wedding that his mother and brother on their journey to the United States were interrupted by Palestinian terrorists who took them to Entebbe.

Both feel they are to blame for the fate of their mother.

CRAZY PEOPLE

They are trying to get the Ugandan authorities to send Mrs Bloch's body to Israel. We have been trying to do that for months, but to no avail. Now we shall try again. Perhaps the latest evidence will help us,' Mr Bloch said.

The past day has been terrible — as if we have relived the last tragic moments of my mother, who was murdered by crazy people in Uganda.

I personally needed some hours before the entire picture sank in, and then I felt even worse.'

Mr Bloch and his brother are trying to convince their lives as before. They know that what their mother would have wanted.
NAIROBI, — The Ugandan Government today declared all British nationals in the country to be hostages.

A spokesman in the Vice President’s office was reported by Kampala Radio to have directed security personnel to prevent the departure of any Britons from the country.

The spokesman said the fate of the Britons would be decided by President Idi Amin following his return from Britain where he intends attending the Commonwealth summit.

An earlier report said that suspicion was increasing that President Amin was still at home, having started the hoax about his London trip in a bid to take away some publicity from Queen Elizabeth’s jubilee celebrations.

Ugandan sources say firmly that no aircraft has left Entebbe or any other airport in Uganda on route for Europe. Israeli air traffic control monitors all flights out of Uganda.

In apparent justification for the hostage order, Kampala Radio said that radar had spotted a British reconnaissance aircraft over the country at 67.39 GMT today.

The aircraft then disappeared.

A Ugandan spokesman said that if the aircraft returned it would be "shot down".

Fate

Observer: see the reference to the fate of the Britons. Be left for President Amin to decide on his return... his "trump card" to force Britain to allow him in.

Commenting on the detention within the country of all Britons, the spokesman said there could be no question of a British rescue operation. The Britons were scattered all over the country.

He said Uganda security forces had also uncovered a pocket of Britons communications which had been smuggled into the country. Hopefully, "the spokesman added, would now be used by the Ugandan forces.

A Ugandan move against British nationals has been expected since it became clear that President Amin intended forcing his way into London to attend the Commonwealth Conference.

Kampala Radio has reported that President Amin will be escorted by a party of marines when he crosses the English Channel today or tomorrow from either France, West Germany or Northern Ireland.

The radio last night said President Amin had arrived by air in an Arab country, believed to be Libya, and said the President would set out on the final stage of his journey...
HENRY KYEMBA, Amin’s former Health Minister continues his account of Uganda’s bloody regime.

‘Amin told me quite proudly he had eaten the flesh of his victims’

I am ashamed to admit that on several occasions while I was Minister of Health he told me, quite proudly, he had eaten either the organs or the flesh of some of his victims.

Once he repeated this statement in front of a woman doctor, whom almost fired in horror. This was the President of Uganda in 1972.

Good friends

When I first met Amin in the 1950s he was a rather quiet man in the army, I got to know him because he married the daughter of the headmaster of my primary school. Later we became good friends.

He was a guest at my wedding and gave me 1,000 shillings as a present, as well as the key of his car for the wedding procession. It was typical of his generosity at that time.

After university, I joined the civil service as an administrative officer in the Prime Minister’s office and was quickly promoted to private secretary, then principal private secretary to the Prime Minister, Dr Milton Obote.

He and I both came from the same school and at first we got on very well together.

Obote was an extremely intelligent politician with a keen interest in the future of the country, particularly in the field of economic planning.

Under his administration, the Ugandan economy thrived as per capita income increased annually and there were visible signs of progress, like new schools and hospitals, being undertaken for the people.

At the time of the coup, the Uganda reserves totaled more than 125 m — they were down to 33 m after Amin had been in power for a year.

Yet in spite of his political momentum, his power base was slowly eroding. A number of his ministers assumed a great deal of wealth under questionable circumstances and Obote, although professing a policy of anti-capitalist socialism, made an attempt to remove them.

It was not long before I became completely disillusioned with the way Obote was running the Government. He began to rely more and more on his General Service Department (the forerunner of Amin’s State Research Bureau) to suppress opposition.

Anyone suspected of anti-government activity was arrested, thrown into prison without trial, and tortured to obtain confessions about their alleged crimes.

Obote hit These streets were often indiscriminate and thousands of innocent people were brutalized. At the time I thought what was happening was terrible, but compared with what we were soon to face under Amin, Obote’s regime was almost benevolent.

In December 1969, an attempt was made on Obote’s life at a political rally in Kampa. A grenade was thrown into the crowd and shots fired. Fortunately, the grenade failed to explode, but Obote was hit in the mouth and a bullet grazed my neck.

No one was injured neither of us was seriously hurt, it was a rather salutary experience and the start of a witch-hunt for anyone suspected of being connected with the shot.

A few weeks later, I learned that I was under suspicion.

The Prime Minister called me into his office and said he had received a report from the General Service Department to the effect that I might be involved.

‘Tell me, Henry,’ he said, ‘were you really shot?’

I was furious beyond descriiption, not so much because he had received the report, but that he seemed to believe it.

If I had wanted some people to shoot Obote, I would not have done it while I was standing next to him.

My reaction — I just screamed, ‘What! In a very high voice and storming out of his office, convinced him that he had made a mistake and the next day he acted as if nothing had happened.

But as far as I was concerned, the mud had been thrown. Allegations of it had stuck.

Obote’s downfall began to gather momentum around that time. He
became farther and farther removed from his colleagues in the Government and tended to rely on security as the last resource which fed him the stories he needed to hear.

Practically every week the General Service Department would come up with a story that someone was planning to kill him, and they would drop everything to listen.

He became absolutely paranoid about his safety, even to the extent of refusing to see his own Ministers and losing interest in the day-to-day running of the Cabinet.

A bigger presidential guard was established and more men were recruited into the General Service Department.

Before he moved out of the presidential lodge in Nairobi, his security would go dashed off at fantastic speeds to check the route.

Woman first

His fear of somebody getting at him also made him verySuperstitious. He could not get out of a lift, for example, unless I went first. And whenever he left his office, the first person he had to see was a woman.

If it was a man, he would turn back. It got to the point where I would go out and make sure there was a woman around a few minutes before he was due to leave.

Meanwhile, Amin had been appointed Commander of the army and was gaining a great deal of popular support.

I remember him showing up at a graduation ceremony at Makerere University and revealing a spontaneous ovation.

He had become a symbol of opposition to Obote and it was an image many people welcomed.

I was very pleased for Amin because at the time he was my friend and I did not think he had any political ambition, yet alone the ability to hold on to power.

In early 1971, I went to Singapore with Obote to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. By then I knew he was a finished man. He had become more or less a prisoner of his security service, to the exclusion of those who had so much goodwill for him.

He would talk to no one but the head of the General Service Department.

At the airport, before we left, he shut himself in the VIP suite with a few trusted army officers, and left Amin standing outside, clearly ostracised.

I did not think that was any way to treat the commander of the army, and so I went out and chatted to him for a few minutes. He asked me if I could get back a present from Singapore.

I had no idea at that time the stage was set for a coup, although later I learned that Obote had arranged for Amin to be arrested while he was away.

Either his instructions were not carried out or the General Service Department made their move too late.

Coup

The Commonwealth conference had ended and our delegation was waiting in Singapore for a special flight to take us home, when we first heard there had been trouble in Kampala.

Obote called us all together in his hotel suite and broke the news that he had a coup on his hands, although, he said, all was not yet lost. He was very unsettled and emotional.

I left immediately for Nairobi through Bombay. Throughout the flight, I was instructed to sit in the cockpit with the pilot and monitor the news on the radio.

We were about an hour out of Bombay when I heard a BBC report that President Obote had been overthrown and the armed forces had assumed control.

I went back into the cabin to tell the President. The moment he saw me he leaped forward and said: 'It is not very good news!' I replied: 'It appears the army has taken over.' He did not say a word, but slumped back in his seat and it was a blow to him.

Not everyone on the plane was as distressed. Quite a few people — and I was one of them — were secretly delighted with the news, particularly those with relatives in prison. None of us, of course, dared show we were pleased.

We stayed overnight in Nairobi and then flew on to Dar es Salaam, from where I telephoned Kampala to find out if it would be safe for me to return. It was. I was told I would be warmly welcomed and if I left early the following day, without telling Obote.

The late-incoming former President was listening to radio reports from Kampala describing the celebration of the people as they celebrated his overthrow.

Everywhere, the radio said, pictures of him were being burned in the streets.

As soon as I arrived at Entebbe, I was taken to the command post to see Amin. His first question was: 'What have they brought me from Singapore?' I told him I had got him a nice shirt, a small radio and a piece of material for his wife.

Barely read

We had a long chat during which he told me, to my surprise, that he wanted me to continue as principal private secretary and take over the job of secretary to the Cabinet.

I would have been just as happy to go home and be a private citizen again, but I felt I could hardly refuse his offer.

Although I knew that intellectually he was very limited — he can still write a few words — and barely read — it did not particularly worry me as I had already been convinced he could not remain in power.

For the first few weeks, everything went well. His main preoccupation was military, as fighting was continuing in the parts of the country.

As far as government was concerned, he seemed receptive to advice and there was no shortage of well-qualified people willing to help him.

Business was conducted
differently from the way it had been under Obote. The new head of State was not the type of man to sit down in an office issuing written instructions—instead he charged all over the place, telling people virtually what he wanted done.

No record was ever kept, and so his orders were frequently forgotten or ignored.

All Obote's political detainees were released from prison a few days after the coup, a move that confirmed Amin as a national hero.

To the people of Uganda, he held out the promise of a paradise. Everywhere he went, he promised to build a new school or a new hospital or a new factory.

Whatever the people wanted he said they could have, completely ignoring that there was a limit to what the country's resources could provide. It was our first indication that he was completely out of touch with reality.

It was not long before I began to discern in him an increasing desire to establish his identity as the ruler of the country. The more he wanted to show he was in charge, the bigger mess we encountered.

He would make appointments without reference to anyone and decide on major policies without discussion. He started to resent advice, or even the suggestion that he should be advised.

Ideas that came into his head he would want implemented within a matter of days, sometimes hours.

The gap between him and his ministers became more and more obvious as the weeks passed. It was the difference between experienced politicians with definite ideas on the way a Government should be run, and somebody who appeared to think it could be run rather like an erratic and disorganized household.

Cabinet meetings it was clear he was incapable of concentrating for any length of time on a single line of thought. English is the official language of the Government and his grasp of it is far from perfect.

If he heard a word that was close to his heart, it would prompt him to interrupt the discussion and start talking about some entirely unrelated subject.

His presence in the Cabinet just caused confusion and prevented proper debate. At various times attempts were made, both individually and collectively, to impress on him that government must be conducted in a certain way.

His reaction was usually an outburst of uncontrollable anger. Those who dared to offer him advice found themselves publicly humiliated and dismissed, and, more often than not, quickly dismissed.

In July 1971 I became aware of the terrible scale of the killings that I had at first thought were an inevitable consequence of a military take-over.

—TIMES NEWSPAPER'S LIMITED AND HENRY KYEBBA 1977—

TOMORROW: Uganda in ruins; Amin a wild animal: he wants 200 babies.

PRESIDENT IDI AMIN ... dangerously unpredictable.
Uganda warns against meddling

NAIROBI — Uganda yesterday warned Britons against meddling in the affair of a British-born businessman arrested on espionage charges and facing execution by firing squad this week if found guilty.

The Nairobi newspaper The Nation said the businessman, Mr Bob Scanlon, held in a remote area in Uganda, may have already been killed by President Amin's security forces and his body burned. The charge was denied by a Ministry of Information spokesman in Kampala.

Uganda's representative in London Mr Idi Osman said Mr Scanlon would be given a fair trial by a military tribunal.

It he had already been killed it would mean the rule of the jungle in Uganda, he said.

Three hundred Britons remained close to their homes yesterday — barred from leaving Uganda or gathering or travelling in groups of more than three until further notice.

Some Britons, anticipating a move against them during the Commonwealth Conference, recently flew to Nairobi for a "vacation" to wait for the crisis to blow over.

Uganda's Vice-President Mr Mustafa Adrisi warned Britons against meddling in the Scanlon affair. Mr Scanlon if found guilty would be shot, he said.

Mr Adrisi told a public rally: "I am directing the British not to telephone me and spoil my sleep over a man arrested for breaking the law.

'I have seen that if there is any slight thing in Uganda, Europeans telephone from all over the world as if they control Uganda. This must stop. All people here are under the government and regulations of this country. No one must play with Uganda."

Uganda. This must stop.

"All people here are under the government and regulations of this country. No one must play with Uganda."

Diplomatic sources said the charges against Mr Scanlon may stem from a Radio Uganda report that a communications system had been secretly smuggled into the country but had been discovered by security forces.

Mr Scanlon previously sold sophisticated radio equipment. — UPL
Heny Kyoma, Uganda's Health Minister, announces that the country's health system is on its way to recovery. The new Health Bill aims to improve access to healthcare and reduce the burden of disease. The government has pledged to invest more in healthcare infrastructure and training programs for healthcare workers. The Minister also emphasizes the importance of community engagement in health initiatives. The new bill is seen as a significant step forward in the fight against healthcare challenges in Uganda.
the Minister's place.

When I first got to the legislature, Amin asked me what was happening. I tried to explain that, because the people had come from throughout Uganda for the ceremony, I had no alternative but to officiate myself.

'Oh, is that so?' he said, 'that's very good. You take charge of the Ministry from now.'

That is how I became a Minister in the Ugandan Cabinet.

Some restraint

At that time I believe that the Cabinet did exercise some restraining influence on Amin. In spite of the difficulties, we attempted to go through the motions of orderly Government procedure. Cabinet meetings were held at 10 AM every Tuesday at the old Parliament building in Kampala. A proper agenda was drawn up and each Minister reported on the action taken on decisions made the previous week.

By the time I was made a Minister, the President rarely attended Cabinet meetings. If he did show up, it was only to insinuate one or the other of us in front of everyone.

Provided he was not present, the debate was usually lively and would continue throughout the day, sometimes late into the evening.

After the escape

It had the most devastating effect on morale to know that if someone sitting 'next to you at a Cabinet meeting did not properly understand what you were saying and misrepresented you to Amin, the consequences could be disastrous.

By the time I left, the normal machinery of government had totally collapsed. Ministers no longer bothered to turn up on time for Cabinet meetings and the meetings themselves were invariably finished in a couple of hours.

After my escape, only three of the 13 Ministers left in the Ugandan Cabinet had any previous experience of government.

In real terms, it no longer mattered because Amin rules the country for his own benefit regardless of what decisions the Cabinet might or might not make.

This was a very small sum compared with money I have seen given to others. He will dish out money — government funds, of course — quite indiscriminately if he likes.

He would never think of consulting the Cabinet to find out if money is available for a certain purchase or, indeed, if the money is necessary. He will simply tell a minister to buy this Boeing of his and bring it to him.

I am convinced he honestly believes he has the right to do this. As far as Amin is concerned, the country and the government belongs to him. If he wants to send his wife shopping in London, he would not hesitate to order Uganda Airlines to fly on a special flight for her.

A shambles

The regular flights between Entebbe and Stansted Airport are vitally important to the Amin regime, because each incoming flight brings in the spirits and luxury goods with which he maintains the loyalty of the army.

Uganda's economy is in a complete shambles and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 13, COLUMN 3)
Bad money

I was amazed to learn that there are people who would do almost anything to make a quick buck. I have a hard time understanding how anyone could be so greedy and dishonest. It's令人费解的.

By rope

...
UK to place trade ban on Uganda?

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Uganda President Amin's flow of luxury goods from Britain may be cut off within the next few days.

Crown agent dealings with Uganda may also be halted, meaning a virtual trade ban on that country. Instructions went out at the weekend to freeze all orders in the hands of the agents who indirectly have helped to prop up the Ugandan regime. Whitehall circles say only long-standing private contracts will continue to be carried out.

The ban on the "whisky run" will be a severe blow to President Amin. He uses plane-loads of luxury goods, from food and drink to vehicles, to keep his Ministers and senior army and police officers happy.

Britain's Minister of Overseas Development, Mrs Judith Hart, ordered the move in anticipation of a Cabinet directive which will effectively stop the shuttle service between Stanstead Airport in Essex and Kampala.

At Stanstead yesterday, however, the airlift seemed to have been stepped up. Uganda's entire civil air fleet, two Boeing 707 freighters and a Hercules, left with full cargoes of British goods.

Airport officials controlling the loading would not say what was being shipped out or who was selling the goods to Uganda. They said the planes carried "mostly machinery."

Three international treaties pose a dilemma for the British Government in shutting off trade with Uganda.

One, between the Common Market and African countries, including Uganda, says no member State can unilaterally suspend trade with another.

Another forbids the restriction of coffee imports. And any move to ban Ugandan planes from Stanstead Airport would probably contravene the International Civil Aviation Organisation's Convention.

Britain last year accounted for a third of Uganda's exports, taking cotton, tea and coffee.
Amin missing in coup bid

Own Correspondent
NAIROBI

UGANDA'S President, Field Marshal Idi Amin, was still missing last night following an attempted coup.

The attempt apparently by army officers, began on Friday with fighting in army barracks at Entebbe.

The battle intensified and spread to Kampala and the Bugolobi barracks of Amin's trusted marine units, leading to speculation about whether Amin was alive or dead.

A soldier on Amin's staff insisted that he was alive and in control, but a senior officer associated with the group thought to have staged the attempted coup said Amin was finished and there would be an announcement today.

Sources said yesterday that fighting was still going on, that many civilians and soldiers had been killed in the last few days, that tanks had overwhelmed Kampala, and that soldiers were gutting the city.

Three senior officers are being associated with the attempted coup. One is Major-General Mustafa Adrial, vice-President and Minister of Defence. Another is Major-General Issac Lusagga, Deputy Minister of Defence and Army Chief of Staff.

The third man is being named by Ugandan sources as a relative of Amin, Colonel Isaac Malyanwugo, whose title is Grade One Officer responsible for training and operations.

In 1971, following the coup which brought Amin to power, Malyanwugo was associated with many killings.

Uganda's Nation newspaper reported that Amin's car was riddled with bullets and badly damaged in an ambush on the outskirts of Entebbe on Saturday morning.

Amin disappeared, and the Nation quoted Vice-President Adrial as saying the army and police were searching for him.

"If you find him, please contact Ugandas immediately," Adrial told the Nation, possibly in a tongue-in-cheek remark.

Diplomatic sources confirmed a shooting incident near the spot the Nation pinpointed, but had no confirmation that Amin was involved. The area is notorious for regular shootouts between rowdy troops and civilians.

Roadblocks were thrown up around Kampala and armoured personnel carriers of the Mafire Mechanised Regiment moved into the town and airport.

Reports on other aspects of the weekend mystery remained confusing. One diplomatic source said emphatically that Amin's car had not been shot at and said Kampala "was very quiet."

Other stories suggested an army rebellion and that Amin may have been captured by a rebel faction.

An official at Amin's Entebbe Statehouse said the Nation report was inaccurate, but added vaguely: "We do not know where the President is. I haven't seen him since Friday."
"300 killed after Idi was hurt"

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI—An estimated 300 soldiers and Baganda tribesmen have been massacred by President Idi Amin's men following the unsuccessful assassination attempt on the Ugandan leader.

This was revealed yesterday by Ugandan sources, who said President Amin had been injured when his car was shot at by gunmen at the weekend.

But they said they expected him to make a reappearance soon when the selective purge had been completed.

Meanwhile, an American radio reporter, Mrs June Taylor, has claimed she had a telephone conversation with President Amin, who said he would be granting her an interview today.

Mrs Taylor, who is with an invited group of eight black American journalists visiting Uganda, said President Amin had told her he had "been trying to keep out of the news."

But another source in Uganda said that he had been staying at Kyaliwajja, near Kampala, since the ambush on Saturday, in which he was slightly wounded.

It is understood the attempt was engineered by disidents within the army who had told President Amin to step down or face the consequences."
Idi ‘on honeymoon’ as hundreds die

NAIROBI. — Between 200 and 300 Ugandan army troops and civilians have been killed in the last few days following an unsuccessful attempt by dissident army elements to oust President Idi Amin and remove him from power.

An American journalist has reported however that he was very amused, claiming he had been on a delayed honeymoon with his wife.

Ugandan sources reported that there had been an attempt by dissident army elements to oust President Amin and indicated that he was about to reassess his political status.

Despite President Amin’s personal denials of an assassination attempt, sources said rebel army troops had attempted to kill him last weekend. But in a series of revenge sweeps by loyalist troops up to 300 people had been killed.

Independent sources also confirmed a group of Ugandan army officers led by a major had arrived in Kenya this week seeking political asylum after a shootout at Entebbe.

Other refugees reported continuing sporadic violence in Uganda.

A refugee, Mr Peter Muhungu, 22, said that on Saturday night troops broke into his father’s butcher shop at Malaha, took money and then “took my mother and father out of the shop and cut off their heads with pangas.”

Another refugee, Mr Martin Okuli, said on the same day the troops came to the farm where he worked for Mr Benjamin Obote, a relative of former President Milton Obote, whom President Amin overthrew.

“...They dragged him down and cut his throat. They then hacked his head off and took it away,” he said. “I ran and hid in the grass as soldiers have killed hundreds of my tribe in surrounding villages.”

About 2,500 Ugandans have registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Kenya since late February. Many hundreds more have registered with other agencies.

Choice is fundamental to economic behaviour because

1. People find it difficult to choose what they want.
2. Resources are scarce in relation to people’s wants.
3. Choosing makes people act rationally.
4. Opportunity costs depend upon exercising choice.
5. Prices depend on people making choices.

Which of the following is considered a ‘free good’ in Economics?

1. Water in a canal.
2. Water in a reservoir.
3. Distilled water.

5. Which of the following constitutes real investment?

1. Purchase of shares through the Stock Exchange.
2. Opening an account with a bank.
3. Buying a factory completed last year.
4. Building a block of flats.
5. Buying National Savings Certificates.
UGANDA'S President Idi Amin, fearful of another attempted coup, has grounded his air force.

And, say diplomatic sources in Kampala, he has put all air force bases under heavy guard by troops loyal to him.

A tight cordon is reported to encircle the big air base at Gaba, a central point in last weekend's unsuccessful bid to topple President Amin and set up a civilian regime.

The clampdown follows confirmation that the leader of the bid was a Russian-trained senior air force major who was one of President Amin's most trusted pilots.

The major is believed to have fled from Uganda with other conspirators.

It is said that he began plotting to kill President Amin after the humiliation sustained by Entebbe Airport in which Israelis stormed in by air and rescued hijackers' hostages.

500 soldiers

At the time of the attempted coup the major and his army captain brother were said to have the support of 500 troops.

It is reported that for the past year this group has been stockpiling weapons for the uprising.

This was codenamed "Operation Mutuhlani"; a Swahili word meaning "much oil" which, in areas where cooking oil is unobtainable is used as a term of contempt for the rich.

In the uprising, President Amin, who wore a bullet-proof vest, is said to have been hurt neither by bullets or in a car crash.

It seems that forces loyal to him gained the upper hand ... and most of the rebels were killed.

Observers believe a clear indication of President Amin's position will be given at this week's summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Gabon.

If he fails to attend it will point to the fragile nature of his hold on power.

Meanwhile there are now reported to be more road blocks in Uganda than at any time during President Amin's regime.

And it is said, a bloody purge is going on within the armed forces and the public service.

Thousands tortured

There are reports that thousands have been killed, tortured or beaten up. The mystery of what happened to President Amin after the uprising remains.

An American negro journalist, Audrey Taylor, who was in Uganda as a guest of the government, said she phoned him at his hideout and he told her he was alive and well and having a belated honeymoon with his fourth wife, Sarah.

Miss Taylor added that she said he was relaxing for a week and trying to stay out of the news.

Observers say the idea of President Amin actually wishing to stay out of the news is totally out of character.

Radio Uganda reports that President Amin has been playing the accordion at a reception for black Americans on an island in Lake Victoria where he is resting.

Ugandans who fled into Kenya this week believe he is in hiding to get medical treatment for wounds.
LUSAKA — The Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, said yesterday President Idi Amin’s rule in Uganda was "as stinking as South Africa."

"Those that condone racism in South Africa must also condemn it in Uganda," Dr. Kaunda told the former Swedish Premier, Mr. Olof Palme, who is in Lusaka as head of a visiting socialist international delegation.

"It is immoral to attack Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smith and yet embrace President Amin," he said.

The Zambian President has frequently called President Amin a murderer and dictator. — (Sapa-Reuter.)
Uganda may quit EAC

NAIROBI — President Idi Amin has threatened to pull Uganda out of the splintered East African Community unless Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere agrees to meet with him by July 20, according to Uganda Radio, monitored here yesterday.

No background for President Amin's threat was given, but Presidents Amin and Nyerere have had several falling-out in the past. One reason for the community's collapse was President Nyerere's refusal to recognise the Ugandan leader's regime and to meet with him. — (Sana-A.F.)
Idi puts Uganda judges under arrest

Mercury Correspondent
NAIROBI — When seven Ugandan judges and magistrates sent in a letter of resignation to President Amin it was rejected and they were promptly put under arrest, according to Nairobi sources in Uganda.

The reports were immediately denied by Uganda Radio.

The local men were arrested on Tuesday by the State Research Bureau and taken to Nalasero Prison, the bureau's headquarters.

Their letter of resignation, according to Ugandan sources, was handed to President Amin by the Chief Justice, Mr. Muhammad Said, a Pakistani, who did not himself resign.

According to the sources the Judges said they were resigning because of the "excessive abuse of the rule of law in Uganda." There was, they said, too much interference by security men in the affairs of the courts.

Earlier this month, Radio Uganda said assurances had been given to the judges and magistrates by the vice-president General Mustafa Adrisi that the Government would do everything it could to prevent security men from interfering in legal matters.

Title

The full official title of President Amin has been given to the waiting world by Radio Uganda.

It is: "The Conqueror of the British Empire Al Hadji Field Marshal Dr. Idi Amin Dada, VC, DSO, MC, Life President of the Republic of Uganda, Commander-in-Chief of the Ugandan Armed Forces, and Chairman of the Police and Prison Council."
NAIROBI — Uganda Radio said yesterday that Ugandan pilots were undergoing "crash training" in a friendly country.

In a broadcast monitored here, the radio quoted President Amin as announcing this when addressing a group of visiting combat pilots from an unnamed friendly country.

He told them that pilots should strike at any target if called upon to do so as some Black Africans had developed a "White man's mentality and are often unpredictable."

Observers here interpreted his unexplained remark as suggesting a fear that Uganda might be attacked by another African country. — (Sapa-Reuter.)
In a backward and poor country, for social advancement, we
their children — some duties to read and write will earn
attend farm school and they
the vaguest idea of what it
can uplift itself — a group
ment of the Afrikaner that
and to prevent the Colours;
the survey workers were ab
could read or write.

If the social phantasy is that through education one partakes of a flux
which overflows the categories of farm labour, bursts the constraints
of poverty, in fact education is kept strictly within the limits of the
farm. The Church, the Department of Coloured Affairs and the farmer
collaborate for their missionary purposes. The school is run by
Coloured Affairs from the farmer — implicit in any notion of how far
education and 'opheffingswerk' may extend is the fact that the farmer
owns the land, the school, the house the teacher lives in. The teachers
who are confronted everyday with the problems of farm people, are at
the same time separated by relative comforts and fear from dealing with
them. The farmers' opinions about education for their labour nowadays
partake of the prevailing ideology — that education for people is
acceptable, 'a good thing'.

In practice however farm schools are a recent innovation, and probably
one to check the flow of people from country areas; no farmer attaches
value to an education or literacy either in the sort of work he offers
or the wage he pays. There are no skilled jobs. Tractor drivers
are paid a little more usually, but they are chosen, it seems, on
grounds of general competence and responsibility. One farmer nicely
demonstrated the disjunction in ideology in a set-up which holds out
the promise of education in the one hand and nullifies the promise with
the other: he would rigorously chide that children went to school and
did not commit truancy; at the same time he regarded an education for
his workers as valueless. The worker who has been to school, he says,
is like a poor man with rich friends whom he brags about — in the end he
is just poor and the farmer must go to the same pains to explain each
time to him how his farm works; the man without an education, however,
is a "boter mone". One sees the farmer's point — an older generation
retain the dignity of physical labour; for them physical labour and
their bodies have been the only means of expressing dignity. The younger
workers, who know there are other options, who have learnt in school the
principals of ordering people in classes, are filled with resentment —
the pent up ambition of people who know they are being kept at the bottom.

+ On an English owned farm a worker expressed the view that the Afrikaner
was only building schools to prevent English farmers from taking the
credit — in fact the first school in this section of the Citrusdal
Valley had been erected by the Anglican Church.
Uganda heads for new purge?

NAIROBI — Uganda may be moving into another purge of "disloyal" elements in the army and air force, according to reports reaching here.

Pres Amin is accusing some of his officers of collaborating with groups of civilians in a move to topple his regime.

Sources in Uganda say Pres Amin has called senior officers to a meeting on Thursday in Kampala, where it is believed he is to warn them of severe retribution if they are caught indulging in subversion.

Meanwhile, there has been a sharp increase in the numbers of refugees coming into Kenya from Uganda. The registered number is put at 4,000, but thousands more are known to be sheltering underground.

Pres Amin had now publicly accused Pres Nyerere of Tanzania of being responsible for the collapse of the East African Community.

Pres Amin told Pres Nyerere that as chairman of the East African Community he had refused to call a meeting and it was this which had led to the community collapse.

It is generally believed Pres Nyerere did not call the meeting because he refused to sit at a table with Pres Amin, whom he once called a savage.

The East African Community is now dead in all practical purposes, though legally it is still alive. — DDC.
Ugandan lecturers missing

NAIROBI — Four senior faculty members of Uganda's Makerere University in Kampala are feared dead following their detention by the State Research Bureau of Pres Amin earlier this week.

A Nairobi newspaper said one of the four is a German, identified only as Prof Luhmert, head of the medical faculty. The others were said to be Ugandans.

The paper said one of them was Dr Glweny, brother of the Cabinet Minister, Mr Oboh Oum- bi, who was killed in mysterious circumstances with the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, Janani Luwum, last February.

The paper said the other two were Dr M. Opta, a member of the Lango tribe, and Dr Okweny, an Acholi. Both tribes have been persecuted by Pres Amin's regime in the past few months and have been purged from civil service and armed forces jobs.

All four men are believed to have held a meeting in Kampala earlier this week at which they opposed a proposal by Pres Amin to rename the university, East Africa's oldest, the Dr Idi Amin University. — SAPA-AP.

A full minute of the proceed due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts
NAIROBI -- The strangled corpse of one of Uganda's top secret police officers is reported to have been found in Kampala.

Travellers from the capital said here yesterday that the body of Mr. David Nyanyabi (28), was found on August 2 in the Lugogo indoor basketball stadium after he had planned to flee the country.

Mr. Nyanyabi, President Amin's adviser in the State Research Bureau, is reported to have travelled towards neighbouring Kenya as a refugee a few days before his body was discovered.

The State Research Bureau is President Amin's security organisation.

It has been widely named by refugees as responsible for murders and purges of political opponents. -- (SapaAP)
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300 defy Amin
ARUSHA — About 300 Ugandans working at the East African Community headquarters here have asked to remain in Tanzania rather than obey Pres. Amin's orders to return home. — SAPA
RNS

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Amin ready to ‘wipe out traitors’

NAIROBI—Uganda may be moving into another purge in the army and air force. President Amin is accusing some of his officers of collaborating with groups of civilians in a move to topple his regime, say reports.

Sources in Uganda say that President Amin has called senior officers to a meeting and warned them of severe retribution if they were caught indulging in subversion.

"Uganda Radio" monitored over the weekend, said he had warned Ugandans against lapses in "patriotism."

The radio spokesman said the President had promised to "wipe out those gangsters up to overthrow him."

UMABATHA GETS AID FROM EQUITY

LONDON—Equity, the British actors’ union which advises its members not to perform in South Africa, yesterday announced special fund-raising performances to help 42 members of the cast of "Umabatha" stranded in London.

South African-born Janet Suzman, among the group’s helpers, said that with the money already donated by Equity members, it should be able to survive until the start of the company’s visit to Israel on August 8 for the arts festival there. (SAPA-REUTER)

Refugees

Meanwhile, there has been a sharp increase in the numbers of refugees coming into Kenya from Uganda.

Four thousand are registered at refugee organisations in Nairobi with thousands more known to be sheltering underground.

President Amin has now publicly accused President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania of being responsible for the collapse of the East African Community.

He sent a copy of a telegram to President Nyerere accusing him of this to President Jomo Kenyatta, who released it to the Kenya News Agency.

President Amin told President Nyerere that as chairman of the higher authority of the East African Community he had refused to call a meeting and it was this which had led to the community collapse.

It is generally believed that President Nyerere had not called a meeting because he refused to sit at a table with President Amin.

(1)
Idi waging war on the Uganda coffee smugglers

BRIAN JACKMAN in NAIROBI
and JULIAN BURGESS in LONDON

IDI AMIN’S ramshackle economy is the centre of a bizarre and dangerous trade. From Kampala to Nairobi, from Dar to Mombasa on the coast traders talk excitedly of “black gold” — not oil but coffee.

Uganda is the biggest coffee producer in Africa, closely followed by neighbouring Kenya. Both nations also brew a healthy pot of cash from tea sales but coffee, thanks to frosts in Brazil, has for a year now been the real moneyspinner for both.

The surge in coffee prices, coupled with the crumbling of economic order in Uganda, has created the most lucrative smuggling racket in East Africa. It is also the main source of cash for the personal coffers of the Amin regime.

The smuggling centres on freewheeling, free-market Kenya. It has reached the scale of a national epidemic. Smuggling started as a trickle last year. Now it is a flood. Hundreds of tons of Ugandan coffee cross monthly into Kenya, Zaire or even across Mount Kilimanjaro into Tanzania.

It is not only the growers, Ugandan soldiers are transporting their own coffee over the border in army trucks, according to reliable sources along the Kanan coffee trail.

For months special consignments have been airfreighted out. As has been reported, Ugandan airways Boeing 707 has been making...
ing regular flights to Stansted Airport, northeast of London.

Now a rather more serious airlift has begun. The world's largest freight airline has entered in a regular contract to buy coffee from north from Kampala to Duba in on the Red Sea coast. And last week at Mombasa we observed another freight airline, Tradewinds, which is bringing coffee from Malawi — not noted as a coffee producer.

One in 25 Kenyans gets a living from coffee. The Kenyans produced 1.23 m bags last year and Uganda 25:6 plus bags.

The economic shambles presided over by Idi Amin made smuggling ineradicable. Chronic shortages of lorries, petrol, goods, wagons, and, at one crucial stage, of the bags for exporting, prevented the beans from moving. There was a bumper harvest and the result was a coffee mountain. It is said that over 2 m bags of coffee piled up in warehouses and go-downs all over the country at the end of 1976.

With the Ugandan shilling practically worthless, the growers have not rushed to sell their crops to the state-run coffee marketing board. The board was in no hurry to buy. In August last year the border with Kenya was shut. The Kenyans claimed Amin owed them R430 m for transport, port fees and imports. A huge quantity of Ugandan imports piled up on the open quayside in Mombasa harbour.

**Breakdown**

The breakdown in the East African Community, particularly the joint-owned railway, made things worse. Kenya started to insist that trains would only cross the border on a one-in, one-out basis.

Ugandan railways were in any case in a mess. The coffee board was unable to organise the collection and transport of the beans. In January, Amin announced that, in future, coffee would be sold on a "delivery in Uganda" basis.

Buyers made private arrangements to get Kenyan trucks to go into Uganda. Kenyan coffee growers are not happy. At one stage it seemed that the reputation of their arabica coffee would suffer if international buyers thought it had been mixed with "inferior" Ugandan robusta beans.

On February 23 Kenya passed its Coffee Act. This makes it illegal for anyone to buy or sell coffee without a licence and gives the Kenya coffee board a monopoly on all sales and marketing.

**Patched up**

At the same time, the rift with Amin seems to have been patched up. Now large convoys of lorries owned by the Kenyan state transport monopoly carry official Uganda exports. Armed troops escort the coffee to Mombasa and the convoys move only in daylight. We saw two such convoys, one with 40 vehicles. In spite of the security, two thieves recently robbed the Ugandans of cargoes worth R10,000 and R30,000.

The smugglers make huge profits. A bag selling for 300 shillings in Uganda can be split into four and each part sold for four times that amount. A gang boss with half a dozen lorries can make himself a shilling millionaire in about a dozen trips, I was told.

The airlift is an expensive answer. Each Seaboard transporter lifts 50 tons, worth R225,000 on the London Market, and there are about 60 flights planned for some months.

But there is something very rum about these sales. In theory, Uganda has a surplus of exports over imports. But it is obvious that there is in fact a chronic lack of foreign exchange. In Kampala, shortages are a way of life. So is the preference for the Kenyan currency.

But with both coffee and tea prices still high, the Ugandan economy should be at least temporarily flush. Looking down the coffee trail, Ugandans are entitled to ask, where is the money?
Ugandans executed

NAIROBI—Three Ugandans, including a senior civil servant, have been reportedly executed by a firing squad after a secret military tribunal found them guilty of insulting Pres. Amin. They were taken before the tribunal after the opening night of a play in Kampala, which implied Uganda was a country without a popular leader, according to an army officer who witnessed the executions.

The men were Mr. John Male, who wrote the play, Mr. Mark Sebuliba, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Culture, who attended the first night; and Mr. Dan Kihu, director of the Ugandan National Theatre, which produced it. — SABA-AP.
The price of Amin’s economic war
‘victory’

THE sign in an empty shop window in Kampala Road, the Ugandan capital’s main street, explains rather dramatically just how Uganda has suffered economically in the five years since President Idi Amin came to power.

“We regret,” the faded sign says, “that because of space limitations we are unable to display all our stock. If you seek something not on display please ask an assistant.”

Not only is the display window empty of goods but the shop shelves are also virtually bare and there is obviously no shortage of space to display merchandise.

The simple truth is that the shop, like many others in Kampala, doesn’t have enough stock to fill even a fraction of the display space and, for a Presidential decree banning closures, would probably have shut its doors at least a year ago.

R4,50 a pound

Not far down Kampala Road from this shop is one of the capital’s biggest shops, the State-owned and run Fresh Foods Supermarket. Here, you can buy as much tabasco and chilli sauce as you like and you can even buy imported tinned ham if your are prepared to pay R4,50 a pound.

But if you want staples — like salt, flour, sugar and cooking oil — you’ve got to be there at the right time on the right day and then be prepared to stand in a queue of up to 200 people for as long as two or three hours.

Toasters R60

Next door to Fresh Foods is one of the few electrical stores in Kampala which sells anything other than electric fans. But business isn’t brisk and it is hardly surprising when electric irons sell for R45 and pop-up toasters for R60.

All this bolsters Field Marshal Amin’s repeated claim that Uganda has won the economic war which he launched with the mass expulsion of 60,000 Asians in 1972.

At the recent OAU summit in Kampala, Amin invited visiting Heads of State to follow Uganda’s example. It was an invitation that any African leader who left the plush Nile Hotel for downtown Kampala would be unlikely to accept.

Uganda’s economic problems can be traced directly to the expulsion of Asians in 1972 and the subsequent take-over of British businesses.

It was not that either the Asians or the British were indispensable but the fact that they were expelled so suddenly meant that there was no time for training and Ugandan Africans were less prepared than they thought to take over the economy.

Furthermore, the mass expulsions and the growing unpredictability of hard currency. Traders are prepared to pay double for Kenyan currency and up to three times the official exchange rate for European and American currencies and this money somehow finds its way across the border into Kenya to pay for goods.

It has inevitably been the poor who have suffered most. According to semi-official figures the cost of living for low income groups rose 150 percent between 1971 and 1974. The increase for high income groups was 60 percent.

New elite

The new elite in Uganda come almost exclusively from the Army. Those at the top drive expensive cars and live in large houses while the ordinary soldier gets things the average Ugandan never sees these days — like unlimited supplies of beer.

There is considerable resentment among ordinary people that the Army should do so well and as the shortages become more acute their criticisms appear to be becoming more openly expressed.

Salt queue

“Sometimes I have to queue for five or six hours for a pound of salt,” said an African who hitched a ride in my car. “Yet while we queue we can see Army lorries carrying full loads of beer to the Army barracks.”

During the OAU conference a small under-ground group expressed the thoughts of thousands of Ugandans in pamphlets which said that the people of Uganda needed salt and flour before they needed expensive international conferences.

And although the pamphlets didn’t say so, they could probably also do with a few staples instead of the tanks and rocket launchers that Amin has been busy importing lately to build up his already powerful armed forces.

JOHN BORRELL

reports from Kampala
Ugandans plead guilty to treason

NAIROBI—Sixteen prominent Ugandans on trial for plotting to overthrow President Amin’s Government have pleaded guilty to treason charges, Radio Uganda reported yesterday.

Under Ugandan law they face a sentence of death by firing squad.

The accused include a former chairman of Uganda’s Public Service Commission, Mr. A. Anyaru, a former Assistant Commissioner of Police and Government under-secretary, Mr. Daniel Nsereko, a former controller of programmes of Uganda’s Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Apolo Lwoko, and former Chief Inspector of Schools, Mr. Y. Y. Okot.

Their trial before a military tribunal began in Kampala’s City Hall last Tuesday. Uganda Radio did not say whether the trial had ended or was continuing.

The radio said the men admitted they had taken part in meetings to plot the overthrow of President Amin’s military regime.

Some of the meetings took place at the home and office of the late Mr. Charles Oboth-Otumbi, a former Minister of Internal Affairs, who died with two other people last February soon after they were arrested in connection with a coup plot.

President Amin said Mr. Oboth-Otumbi, the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, Janani Luwum, and the Minister of Land and Water Resources, Lt. Col. Erizo Oryema died when a car taking them for interrogation was involved in a crash.

Church officials outside Uganda have said they believe the men were murdered. — SAPA-RNS
Uganda accuses Tanzania

NAIROBI: - Uganda accused Tanzania yesterday of moving its strongest mechanised battalion up to the Ugandan border.

A Kampala radio broadcast said Ugandan authorities had learned of the move from a Tanzanian army officer and Ugandan exiles living in Tanzania.

It said the battalion had been moved from the border area with Kenya to within 10 km of the Ugandan border, near Lake Victoria.

The radio said the Uganda armed forces did not need to retaliate in kind. "Because Ugandan fire power is so great it can strike deeply within Tanzania."

The radio blamed the move on Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who has publicly spurned President Amin for several years. - UPI.
Uganda to pay Asians

GENEVA - Ugandan President Idi Amin's Government has agreed to pay Rs 250 000 compensation to stateless Asians expelled five years ago under his Africanisation drive, United Nations sources said yesterday.

The payment is to come under an agreement reached recently in Kampala between Ugandan authorities and the representative of the Geneva-based office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The sources stressed that the agreement, concluded after several years of confidential negotiations, covered only about 500 stateless Asians.

The Asians were initially taken to refugee centres in Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Malta. A large number of them are understood to have settled in Canada.

They were forced to leave Uganda along with more than 50 000 others holding British passports who settled in Britain, India and Pakistan.

President Amin ordered the Asians out of the country within 90 days in 1972, announcing he wanted the Ugandan economy to be in the hands of Black citizens. The expulsion was widely attacked as racist.

Compensation to the stateless Asians is to be made "according to criteria set by the Ugandan Government," one source said. "Some claimants may not like it." He did not elaborate.

Payments are to be staggered over several years and details are likely to be announced in the next few days. - (Sapa-AP)
NAIROBI — The 12 men who planned to overthrow President Amin were sentenced yesterday to die before a firing squad using the plotters' own weapons.

Radio Uganda said the sentences were passed by a military court in Kampala.

Two other, accused traitors were sentenced to 15 years in prison.

But two others, who were said to have joined the plot unwillingly and informed or tried to inform the Ugandan authorities, were acquitted.

The radio said the tribunal had ordered that the firing squad should use weapons which the plotters had smuggled into Uganda for their intended coup.

The men were not allowed legal representation. Under Ugandan law, they can appeal to Pres. Amin for clemency.
200 killed says witness

NAIROBI — Ugandan soldiers bashed nearly 200 prisoners to death with sledgehammers in two days last month, according to a group of Kenyans who say they witnessed the slaughter before escaping from a Kampala prison.

The soldiers battered their victims into unrecognizable pulp, striking each body 18 or 20 times, they said.

The seven Kenyans, four of them women, said they were arrested for spying, held five months in Kampala's Kasese Prison, and escaped on August 30 after being warned by a soldier's wife that they were to be killed the next day.

They fled through bush country to Kenya. An eighth escaper, who separated from the party, has not been seen since.

They told the British High Commission in Nairobi they had held a brief, whispered conversation in prison with a heavily bearded white prisoner, aged about 50, who said he was British and appeared to be in good health. The conversation was cut short by a guard.

The only British-born white man known to be held prisoner in Uganda is businessman Robert Scanlon, 44, who has taken Ugandan citizenship. He was arrested on spying charges last June.

The High Commission said the Kenyans' information was not sufficiently detailed to identify the prisoner as Mr. Scanlon.

Mr. Robert Kamau of the escapees, said that about August 27 a group of about 100 people were brought to jail at 5 pm.

"Through cracks and keyholes in our cell, we watched in horror as each was tied up and battled to death with a hammer.

They escaped after cutting two windows from a window, mainly using a belt buckle. We were lucky. The soldiers must have been drunk or asleep. We all got out without being heard," Mr. Kamau said. — SAPARNS.

... and 15 more will die today

NAIROBI — A firing squad will execute 15 Ugandans in public in Kampala today following President Idi Amin's refusal to reprieve them, Uganda Radio said yesterday.

Twelve of the men, who include high government officials, were convicted of treason this week when they were tried on charges of plotting to overthrow President Amin.

The radio said the other three were an army lieutenant, a post office technician who sabotaged equipment, and a merchant.

President Amin rejected a plea from President William Tubert of Liberia for clemency towards the 12 plotters, the report said. — SOPARNS.

He was quoted as saying he was bound to obey an unanimous recommendation from the Uganda Defence Council, the government's supreme policy body, that they should die.

The radio said the executions would take place at the clock tower in central Kampala at 5 pm, and might be televised.

Members of the public would be allowed to attend, but only official photographers could take pictures of the scene, it added. — SAPARNS.
IDI asks for list of U.K. creditors

KAMPALA — President Idi Amin yesterday asked British officials for a full list of claims for compensation for British Asians expelled from Uganda and British property taken over here in recent years.

The President made his request to the Foreign Office Assistant Under Secretary, Mr. Donald Hawley; and four other British officials who met him at his “command post” here yesterday. They were due to begin talks with the Uganda Government on the compensation issue yesterday afternoon. But Radio Uganda said that Field Marshal Amin was disappointed that Britain had not provided a full list of claimants and the start of the talks would have to be delayed until the delegation did so.

The delegation promised to provide a list soon.

Mr. Hawley also brought a letter to the President from the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson. The contents were not divulged, but Field Marshal Amin, Radio Uganda said, was happy with them.

He told the British officials he wanted to normalise relations with London.

Uganda expelled some 40,000 non-citizen Asians — mainly British passportholders — in 1972. It also nationalised 41 foreign businesses and tea estates most of them British.

The talks on compensation were agreed in principle when the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, visited Uganda on July 10 this year. — (Sapa-Belton)
Traders--A Dutch T-shirt-printing firm announced yesterday that it had turned down an R3 500 Brussels order for 60,000 shirts depicting Uganda's President Idi Amin because of protests by the staff that the shirts could be used for propaganda in Uganda. (Daily Telegraph)
UGANDA
1978
Letter of Uqadan Bishops to Idris Amin

Hayd to Poster

...an appeal of Christmas

ARCHBISHOP YAVAN TWIN

...an appeal of Christmas

[Image: Arch Bishop Yavan Twin]

In the garden of our joy, where the

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[Image: Arch Bishop Yavan Twin]

In the garden of our joy, where the
Uganda trade ban resisted by U.S. Govt

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade with President Idi Amin's Uganda ranges in stride. It includes phonographs and textile-making machines to his private jet and this has exercised some congressmen who say U.S. trade is keeping the dictator in power.

The congressmen have called for a trade boycott, but President Jimmy Carter's Administration is resisting the idea unless arms sales are involved.

The boycott proposals stem from the idea that a nation ostensibly concerned with human rights should have nothing to do with a dictator accused of slaughtering 300,000 countrymen since he seized power in 1971.

The Administration has expressed its distaste for Ugandan human rights violations but has shown no interest in a boycott.

The State Department, in a letter to one protesting congressman, said a boycott probably would have little effect and would contradict the general U.S. policy favoring free trade.

Largest source

American firms accounted for 37.5 percent of Uganda's 1976 export revenue, making the United States the country's largest single source of foreign exchange.

Representative Mr. Don Pease said Uganda-U.S. trade was "helping Amin stay in power."

"It is Uganda's hard currency, much of it from U.S. coffee imports, that Amin is using to pay his mercenaries, to buy hardware from Soviet sources, to import luxury goods and to enrich himself," Mr. Pease said.

American coffee companies bought R140 million worth of Ugandan beans in 1975 and 1976.

The Commerce Department said American companies purchased another R120 million worth in the first six months of this year.

The head of Proctor & Gamble said his firm would not voluntarily stop its trade.

"Our company thinks a wiser approach is to rely on our properly constituted governmental leaders," said the president, Mr. John G. Smale. "Only then can we be sure that sound judgments are being made in the total national interest.

Wait for policy

"We feel we must wait for an officially proclaimed policy of the United States Government," Mr. Smale said in a recent letter to another boycott supporter, Representative Mr. Robert Dornan.

While details of American exports are hard to come by, the names of several major American suppliers have been discovered by congressional offices and confirmed by the companies.

The Harris Corp. of Cleveland made the year's largest acknowledged sale to Uganda, a $7.2 million 300 satellite communications system which enables Uganda to use existing satellites to transmit television, radio and telephone signals.

Page Airways of Rochester, New York, sold Uganda a nearly new L-100 cargo plane in 1975 worth about R4,800,000 and still supplies the crew that flies the plane.

The congressional sources say they have been told by Ugandan refugees that Pres. Amin sends this plane periodically to London to pick up shipments of watches, cameras, liquor and other luxury items which he gives to his friends.

Security Police to keep them loyal.

President Amin's personal jet is an American-built Grumman Gulfstream II which Uganda bought in 1973 for about R4,500,000. A Grumman spokesman said the company still provides parts and service on a contract basis.

The Commerce Department is forbidden by law to give out the names of companies applying for export licenses. It reports only the types of goods they sell and their value. U.S. sales to Uganda were R11.8 million in 1975, R5,040,000 in 1976 and R10,240,000 up to September this year.

By comparison U.S. exports were worth R91 million in 1976. — (Sapa-A.P.)
Amin to 'reform' secret police claim

NAIROBI - As President Idi Amin turns over a new leaf, he plans to reform his infamous State Research Bureau, the main arm of his secret police.

According to Radio Uganda yesterday, President Amin is going to remove the "bad elements" in the bureau.

He said the main job of the bureau was to "identify problems in Government ministries," but all refugees who escape from Uganda say it is staffed by brutal sadists.

Addressing ministers, senior officials and diplomats in Kampala yesterday, President Amin called on the public to collaborate with the authorities in stamping out coffee and cotton smuggling.

President Amin also announced that 4,000 medals were to be awarded to army and air force officers to mark the seventh anniversary of his coup, on January 25th, 1971.
Obote tells of plot in Uganda

LONDON—Former Uganda leader Milton Obote said here yesterday a resistance movement was forming inside Uganda led by members of Pres. Amin's own Government.

"It is still being formed," Dr Obote said in a BBC radio interview.

"They haven't done very much, but I am confident they will be doing something," Dr Obote said while on a visit to London.

He was deposed by Pres. Amin in a coup in 1971. He now lives in Tanzania.

He had no contact with the organisation, although he had given his blessing to members of his own party who had been approached for their support.

"The encouraging aspect of it is that it is a Uganda-wide resistance movement," Dr Obote said.

"It is not confined to one area or one religion or one type of people."

Asked if resistance amounted to an organisation, Dr Obote replied: "My information states so, and states that it is being led by some leading members of Amin's own regime."

It would be for Ugandans to choose their leaders. He would stand in an election but did not expect one would take place within a year of the fall of the present government.

—SAPA/RNS.
Remarkable tale
Lived to tell a
Four Amin Victims

The officers were led by Major Patrick Kinmore, who was 1967's first police court judge, out of the second floor of the city police station. The two were charged with obstructed justice and conspiracy.

The story is one of persistence and bravery, of men who faced down the might of the government and emerged victorious. It is a tale of courage and determination, of ordinary people rising up against the odds.

This is the story of those brave men and women who stood up against the military dictatorship of Idi Amin Bballe. It is a story of resilience and hope, of the human spirit triumphing over adversity.

Three months after this day, the military government was overthrown, and the country was free once again. But the scars remained, a testament to the courage and determination of those who fought for freedom.

Four rebel Lieutenants and one Air Force officer stand proud, having suffered and sacrificed for their country. Their names may not be known to all, but their legacy lives on, a reminder of the power of the human spirit and the importance of standing up for what is right.
Desperate Amin tries to fight corruption

NAIROBI — Uganda's Pres Amin is making traumatic changes in his crumbling administration.

Sources in Kampala say he is making an all-out attempt to wipe out corruption in government offices and stem the tide of violent jealousies and rivalries among his officers.

Some sources say he is trying to improve his public image and has been bitterly hurt by Canada's refusal to allow him watch the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton where many Ugandan athletes will be participating.

Yesterday Pres Amin took over the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Information from Col Juma Orisi, an old friend and colleague.

According to Uganda Radio, the dictator said: "This is so that I can implement my message of love, peace and reconciliation with all the countries of the world."

Col Orisi has to be content with retaining the ministries of Land and Water Affairs, which he had combined with Foreign Affairs and Information.

Pres Amin recently took over Defence and the Interior from the Vice-President, Gen Mustafa Adrisi, who is in hospital in Cairo after a mysterious car crash near Kampala in which Adrisi was severely injured in the head.

Uganda sources say Pres Amin has not been on good terms with Adrisi for some time and there is a strong suspicion that the accident was contrived.

It is not certain what position the Finance Minister, Brig Moses Ali, holds. Only a week ago Brig Ali was publicly dressed down by Pres Amin for corruption. He accused him of "allowing cars to girlfriends and relatives."

It seems certain Pres Amin is trying to move fast against corruption in his government, a disease which has brought the administration to its lowest ebb. And as the army still runs almost the whole administration, he is having to act against the men who support him, the small group from his own tribe, the Kakwas, who are all Muslim and mostly illiterate.

His big problem in replacing the Kakwa clique is that almost all the better educated Christian Ugandans left after last year's purges against religious sects.

Pres Amin's desperate efforts to present a better world image are, according to Uganda sources, quite genuine. But his purges and pogroms have got him "so deep in the mud and blood," according to one refugee here, "that only a miracle will wipe it all clean." — DDC.
Amin purge ‘just eyewash’

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Chief Reporter

REPORTS of another massive Cabinet purge by President Idi Amin of Uganda were waved aside as "nonsense stories" by his Lesotho High Commissioner yesterday.

Speaking from Maseru, the Commissioner, Mr Alphonse Oseku — President Amin’s "eyes and ears" in Southern Africa — insisted that any changes were part of a Cabinet reshuffle announced by the president some time ago.

Recent reports have claimed that:

- President Amin, facing his most serious crisis since taking power seven years ago, had launched a major purge in an attempt to bolster his poisoned administration.

- Major-General Mustafa Adrissi, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, was under guard in a Carac hospital recovering from a savage beating and not a car accident.

- Brigadier Moses Ali, the Minister of Finance, had disappeared while Major-General Isaac Lumago, the Chief of Staff and Deputy Minister of Defence, was under arrest.

Mr Oseku said both Brigadier Ali and General Lumago had been seen walking freely around Kampala this week.

"Major-General Adrissi sent a message to Kampala this week to say he was recovering nicely and would soon be back in Uganda," he added.

"You mustn’t believe those stories. There is no truth in them at all."

The “Mail” Nairobi correspondent reports that President Amin has now taken over the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Information from Colonel Julius Orisi to implement his "message of love, peace and reconciliation with all the countries of the world."

He recently took over Gen Adrissi’s portfolios of Defence and the Interior after the mysterious car crash — and grabbed President Administration last week.
Uganda out of Games?

NAIROBI—Pres. Idi Amin has ordered the Ugandan sports team to withdraw from the Commonwealth Games in Canada in August if reports that Israeli athletes will take part is confirmed.

However, observers believe he is merely using that as a scapegoat and that the real reason he is withdrawing the team is because he has been told he is not welcome in Canada.

After being told not to come as head of a Commonwealth state he said he would go as coach of Uganda's boxing team.

SAPA-AFP
Amin warns of new VD

The Star
Africa News Service
NAIROBI — President Idi Amin has warned Ugandans of a new and deadly form of gonorrhoea. He says it has been brought into Uganda from neighbouring Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda.

The first sign of the disease was the falling out of hair and death followed, soon after, he told a conference of doctors.

Women with, inviting eyes, from Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda, he claimed, were the direct importers of the disease and men who went with them would "suffer to the end."
NAIROBI — Uganda attacked the CIA yesterday for allegedly plotting to assassinate President Idi Amin.

Radio Uganda quoted a military spokesman — often President Amin himself — as saying: "It is a shame that a country of the stature of the US should allow its agencies to indulge in such evil schemes and then turn around and pose as a promoter of peace and champion of human rights."

The radio referred to a statement it said was broadcast by NBC radio yesterday in which the former CIA director, Mr. William Colby, was quoted as saying the intelligence agency had tried since 1972 to kill the Uganda leader.

Mr. Colby also said, according to Uganda, that it was now up to Ugandans to assassinate Amin and that a million dollars had been placed at the disposal of Ugandans to carry out the mission by any means, including poison.

"It should be realised that the days of the Yankee dollar are gone," said the spokesman. "The people of Uganda cannot succumb to being bought to carry out evil acts against their leader." — (Sape-AP.)
Amin's a mon for a' that

The Star's Africa News Service
NAIROBI — President Idris Amin has just congratulated his army's kilted bagpipe band on completing a five-month course aimed at extending its repertoire.

The band, which wears the Royal Stewart tartan and is known as "the Black Watch" had been stuck for the past two years on "Scotland the Brave" and "Weel may the Keel Row."

It is believed to be now capable of rendering also "Amazing Grace" and "The Black Bear," although its version of the latter is reported to become a little confused in the place where, by tradition, the pipers stop blowing, take a deep breath, raise their bonnets and yell.

There is also some confusion over the fate of Piper Lance Corporal Husseain Ali, who passed out top of the course, but has been posted to the Air Force which has only a brass band.
Cuban troops now in Uganda

LONDON — Cuban soldiers have been secretly brought into Uganda and their arrival has coincided with a new wave of killings in Pres Idi Amin’s military barracks.

Reliable information is still scarce, but what is known points to a deadly new power struggle inside the army.

This was disclosed by the British authority on Africa, Mr Colin Legum, writing in The Observer yesterday.

It has been established that a company of Cuban Troops was flown into Entebbe from South Yemen on July 15 or 16.

The Entebbe airport and its environs were sealed off for a week before their arrival and there were heavy troop patrols around Entebbe and Kampala.

Two officials in the protocol department who mentioned the arrival and the security precautions were promptly dismissed. They were Capt Ondoga and a foreign affairs official, Mr Oseko.

The arrival was seen as a signal for Pres Amin’s new purge. A number of deaths among soldiers and dismissals of top military men followed.

The Cubans introduce a new element in Pres Amin’s defence system. Hitherto, he has used the Russians for military aid and training, the Czechs for air force training, the Palestinians for his personal security guard, and Southern Sudanese recruits to ensure the reliability of the three carefully selected regiments, based at Kampala, on whom he relies for survival.

At the height of these troubles, on July 31, Amin made one of his familiar eccentric moves by declaring that he was temporarily handing over control of Uganda to his senior wife, while he and his latest wife took part in a car rally.

The announcement was apparently badly received in the already troubled army. The Cabinet was due to meet on Saturday to discuss how a woman could head what is supposed to be a military regime.

Also on the agenda was the role of the Cuban troops. Pres Amin announced he would not attend the Cabinet meeting.

— DDC.
Princes' right Royal snub for 1b

Princess Diana

The long and shadowed history of the British monarchy, marred by scandals and controversies, was a backdrop to the events of the 1990s. The era was marked by the rise of Princess Diana, who became a symbol of rebellion against the royal establishment. Diana's unconventional behavior and her close relationship with a commoner, Mr. Dodi Al-Fayed, led to a series of public and private scandals.

The year 1997 was particularly dark, marked by the death of Princess Diana in a car crash in Paris. This event caused a massive outpouring of grief across the world, highlighting the public's fascination with the royal family. The reaction to her death was a stark contrast to the previous attitudes towards the monarchy, where public sympathy was often directed towards the royal family.

In the years following, the monarchy faced criticism for its handling of the ongoing disputes, particularly with the issue of Diana's memorial and the royal family's reluctance to pay for the funeral expenses. The controversy surrounding the memorial led to a public-relations battle, with the royal family eventually agreeing to contribute towards the costs.

The events of the 1990s were a turning point for the British monarchy, highlighting the need for modernization and adaptation to the changing public expectations. The monarchy's response to these challenges would shape its future role in the 21st century.
His family, headed by his young widow, Mama Ngina, a sad figure clad in black, his brother, Mr. Janga Muga, his two sons, and daughter followed the gun carriage with an escort of Kenyan troops. Kenyatta's ex-wife, Grace Wahull, was also there.

President Daniel Moi, Kenya's leader for 90 days, and the Cabinet followed.

Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Julius Nyerere sat together next to President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone. President Kaunda was openly weeping during a prayer.

Aga Khan

Mr. Andrew Young, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, sat with the American Ambassador, Mr. William de Mello, also a Black American. The Aga Khan was there and so was Dr. David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary. There were Ministers and representatives from most African countries and many in Europe, including a Russian vice-president.

President Amin was in 'the eye again,' when he decided to walk to his hotel, the Hilton, about a kilometre away after the funeral. He was followed by a large crowd of excited, laughing Africans.

Earlier, 50 Ugandan security men had moved to prepare for his brief stay — (Sape/Reuters and Mercury Correspondent)
Invasion claim by Uganda

NAIROBI — Uganda said yesterday it had been invaded by Tanzania and fighting was taking place 20 km inside its border.

The radio quoted a military spokesman — normally taken to mean President Amin himself — as saying a Tanzanian battalion crossed the border on the eastern side of Lake Victoria on Wednesday night and was heading for the towns of Mbarara and Lyantonde.

The Tanzanians were allegedly using machineguns, anti-tank artillery and mortars and had destroyed Iyus and property.

The radio quoted the text of a telegram from President Amin to President Nyerere of Tanzania calling on him to withdraw his forces and saying: "Uganda does not want war or misunderstanding."

A policeman reached by telephone at Mbarara told reporters he had heard nothing about an invasion or military action in the area. Mbarara is 50 km from the Tanzanian border.

Tanzania dismissed the radio report as "nonsense."

Meanwhile, US officials in Washington said yesterday they were watching the situation in Uganda closely after a radio Kampala broadcast that President Amin may act against Americans there in retaliation for a US trade embargo. — SAFARINS.

Amin's threat, page 6.
300,000 murdered in Uganda — report

LONDON — Nearly 300,000 people have been murdered by security forces in Uganda since Pres Amin seized power seven years ago. People who are arrested are systematically tortured. Some have survived to tell their accounts to the human rights organisation, Amnesty International.

This organisation—which in the past has made numerous allegations about the contravention of human rights in South Africa—published its shock report on Uganda yesterday.

The report says prisoners under the Amin regime are beaten with wooden mallets, given electric shocks or slashed with knives. Others have been raped or had their eyes gouged out.

One victim claims he was beaten with a rhinoceros whip, held down by soldiers standing on his wrists and legs.

The report says Amin has ignored worldwide protests, it warns that the violation of human rights will continue unless more international pressure is put on him.

The report says: “Only a few survive the initial period of detention. There is rarely any genuine judicial investigation of their cases leading to court appearances.”

It claims nearly all the managers of former foreign companies have been killed, such as a business partner of a West German firm, arrested in 1976.

British engineer Robert Scanlon is believed to have been hammered to death after being held in detention for months. Another Briton, tea planter Mark Elias, has not been seen or heard of for more than a year.

An Amnesty spokesman said the report had been based on newspaper accounts from refugees and from the International
US misinformed about Uganda I.
NAIROBI. — Uganda said yesterday it had been invaded by Cuban-backed Tanzanian forces with tanks and heavy weapons, but Tanzania immediately dismissed the reports as "absolute nonsense".

"It is the second time in two weeks that President Julius Nyerere dismissed the allegations as lies spread by President Amin. Diplomats in Kampala said they could see no sign of abnormality in the capital. At first the radio said the Ugandan forces had not gone into action, but later it said a small contingent of marines and "suicide units" had entered the fighting. The radio said: "Cuban forces were fighting side by side with the Tanzanian forces as they captured Mutukula."

Uganda has regularly reported invasion threats since an armed group of exiles crossed the border from Tanzania 18 months ago. President Amin came to power in a coup in 1971.

After the last invasion report two weeks ago, diplomats said they believed President Amin was attempting to find an outlet for his anger over the US trade boycott against Uganda which had just been announced. — Sapa-Reuters.

Uganda's north-eastern district of Gulu is classed as a "hotzone" but the surveys conducted there of the rural poverty economy, land-use, and energy issues found it to be a relatively prosperous area. The rural poverty is caused by a lack of the basic household items such as cook stoves, that may in turn work outside the rural areas because of nutrition problems. The surveys found that the rural population, in contrast to the urban, has a better understanding of health issues, and is more literate. However, the rural population, in the past, has a lower income level and a higher rate of disease. In other words, one-quarter of the rural population in the north-eastern district of Gulu is classed as extremely poor and it is by the nature of the local conditions and the small size of the population, 720,000, that the results and a number of proposals suggested that the area should be considered for the establishment of a new economic zone. The paper will argue that this requires more economic development and investment to create a self-sustaining economy. The purpose of the paper is to review the requirements for successful rural development and to evaluate current proposals and to develop a strategy for the area.
Uganda's word war continues

NAIROBI — Uganda yesterday resumed a series of dramatic but conflicting radio reports on what it calls invasion from Tanzania, in spite of last week's soothing denial from the Tanzanians that the reports were "absolute nonsense."

According to the latest reports, Ugandan forces have now entered Tanzania territory, and cut off the supply lines to mercenaries-backed Tanzanian forces inside Uganda.

The radio said the invaders were not yet aware they had been cut off.

But the radio then reported that "Uganda has not yet gone into action and wants peace with her neighbours."

Because of this, the radio said, President Idi Amin had ordered that Soviet advisers to the Ugandan Air Force "should go for a short holiday so that we may solve the situation without them in an African way."

At one stage, the radio interrupted a church service to report that casualties were likely to be high from every province in Uganda.

It offered no further explanation.

Yesterday diplomats said there was no shred of independent evidence of any fighting taking place. (Supa-Reuters.)
Claim of invasion a cover-up

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Idi Amin's alleged invasion of Uganda by Tanzanian forces backed by Cubans and Russians was discovered last night to be an attempted cover-up of a mutiny by thousands of Ugandan troops which are attacking the rest of Uganda's 20 000-man army in an attempt to overthrow the Amin Government.

Uganda sources said the mutiny had been in effect for nearly three weeks but erupted into the most bitter fighting yet four days ago when the mutineers gunned down 150 loyalist troops of Amin's crack Mileri reconnaissance regiment.

The Simba battalion, consisting mainly of troops from northern Uganda, is believed to have started the mutiny and to have attacked the Mileri battalion. It is now reported retreating towards the Tanzania border pursued by loyalist troops and armour.

LOYALISTS

Further bitter fighting between loyalists and mutineers is reported at Mhala near the Kenya border. Army units in Kampala have reported still loyal to Amin but in a massacre on a weekend, killing and looting spread.

It is believed the mutineers are angry about the "disappearance" of former Uganda Defence Minister, Musapha Adrial, who was seriously injured last April in a road accident allegedly contrived by Amin's secret police.

All witnesses to the carnage 32km from Kampala were allegedly shot by police.

Travelers returning to Dar es Salaam today said Uganda aircraft have bombed the northwestern Tanzania town of Mwika, killing three inhabitants.

There was no official comment on the reports.
The inclusion of LANDCULT instead of MORGENS greatly increased the explanatory power in the variation of yield from 11% to 29.1%. What is also interesting is that the coefficient of LANDCULT is positive indicating a direct relationship between the two. As explained earlier, these two variables (YIELD and LANDCULT) were both probably related to family income or wealth and that families with higher incomes were capable of cultivating more land, buying better seed and more fertilizer thus obtaining higher yields.

The number of unspecified children (HUC) only just becomes significant in equation (6) and has a negative coefficient for this is that an

DAR ES SALAAM — Ugandan troops backed by tanks and heavy artillery had pushed deep into Tanzania and were fighting Tanzanian forces near Lake Victoria, the Tanzanian Government said last night.

The sign

It reported that three Ugandan war planes had been shot down by defence forces in raids on northeast Tanzania last week.

and male

because

The government said the Ugandan forces had advanced 30 km into Tanzania in "an act of provocation which cannot be tolerated".

Amin's tanks roll in

It said the Ugandans crossed the border in three areas on Monday.

Thus far

What else: the factors: the size and proportion of land cultivated and the yield obtained from such cultivation all have an affect on each other and are all in turn probably influenced by the overall wealth of the family. We turn to another aspect of a homeland family's wealth, namely their livestock.

2.7 Cattle

Workers were asked: "Does your family own any livestock?" If they replied in the affirmative they were asked to specify the number of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, chickens that their families possessed. Table 16 specifies the distribution of cattle owned by workers' families.
NAIROBI. — Uganda announced yesterday that President Idi Amin sent his army on an invasion of Tanzania and said Uganda had annexed the northwestern tip of its East African neighbour.

In the first direct confirmation of the Ugandan attack, Radio Kampala said in a special announcement that the invasion was ordered by President Amin and the nation’s defence council as a “retaliatory” measure for a Tanzanian attack into southern Uganda.

Calling the attack a record in world history, the broadcast said that the defence council decided the new border between the two countries would be the Kagera River, giving the Ugandans a triangular slice of northwestern Tanzania.

The Tanzanian Government has accused Uganda of launching an unprovoked attack against Tanzania. It conceded that the Ugandans had reached Kyaka, but said heavy fighting was still raging.

The fighting is continuing on Tanzanian territory west of Lake Victoria and Tanzania anti-aircraft units have shot down one Ugandan jet and at least one, and possibly two of their own planes, according to diplomatic sources in Nairobi.

President Amin said Tanzanian forces had also captured 1,000 sq km of his land.

Kampala Radio quoted him as saying he was appealing to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to try to bring peace between the two countries and he would be happy for Cuba — which he earlier had accused of helping a Tanzanian invasion — to mediate. He made no mention of a Kenyan offer to mediate.

The Tanzanian Government said that Ugandan troops, supported by tanks and heavy artillery had taken up positions deep inside Tanzania and Tanzanian forces were engaging them.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi also said a Ugandan mutiny broke out in the southwestern town of Mbarara, about 50 km from the Tanzanian border.

Details were far from clear, but it appeared the Ugandan rebels might have crossed the border into Tanzania, precipitating the Ugandan incursion on Monday, the sources said.

The sources said it appeared the Ugandans took the opportunity of the incursion to hit groups of Ugandan exiles living or camped near the border.

Tanzania said it had shot down three Ugandan planes attacking Bukoba and other Tanzanian towns in the border area. Uganda admitted losing one of its aircraft at the weekend.

The diplomatic sources in Nairobi said Tanzanian anti-aircraft forces, using gun batteries and possibly also missiles, had shot down one Ugandan jet and one or two of their own. Both sides have Soviet built MIG fighter-bombers. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI.
Uganda seizes Tanzanian soil

NAIROBI — Uganda announced yesterday it had seized a salient of Tanzanian territory west of Lake Victoria in a 25-minute military operation.

Uganda Radio said that "all Tanzanians in the territory must know they are now under the direct rule of the conqueror of the British Empire," Pres Idi Amin.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said up to 3,000 Ugandan troops, supported by tanks and artillery, had been involved in the action.

Britain said yesterday the invasion of Tanzanian territory by Ugandan forces was a matter of grave concern.

A Foreign Office spokesman told reporters: "We hope the situation can soon be restored with full respect for territorial integrity in the area."

British officials said the Government was following the situation as closely as it could and was in touch with the Tanzanian Government with whose position Britain had sympathy. — SAPA-RNS

Sailer, which Uganda has long claimed as its own.

Despite repeated Tanzanian denials over three weeks, Uganda has claimed it has been invaded. Diplomatic sources said information available to them supported the Tanzanian position and they dubbed it Pres Amin's "phony war."

The special announcement on Uganda Radio reported that the 25-minute operation included driving Tanzanian forces from 1,000 square km of Ugandan territory as well as occupying the salient inside Tanzania.

The Tanzanian Government said between 2,000 and 3,000 Ugandan troops, supported by tanks and artillery, had been involved in the action.
Dear Forest Glad,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. **COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD**

   We have recently had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow, and G.O.I. Bann from the Board.

   Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and I was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now consists of:-

   - Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse. No. 28 (Hanley) Tel. 721286
   - J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse. No. 58 (Hanley) Tel. 721286
   - A. Foot - Hse. No. 24 (Hanley) Tel. 721286
   - D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non-resident) Tel. (Office) 433006
   - G.A.H. Burns - Hse. No. 30 (Hanley) Tel. 729994
   - B.S. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hanley) Tel. 720966

   They will be pleased to help you if they can, so please feel free to call if you have problems about your house or the estate or anything discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. **FINANCES**

   Since the increase in the monthly levy, we have managed to raise $20,000 and we are planning to increase it further. This sum is being used to improve the common area, including the painting of the exteriors of the houses. This amount has been used to maintain the building of the houses. If anyone wishes to have further details about the budget, they are available at the Secretary's house.

3. **PROBLEMS WITH ENCLOSURES**

   The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some residents have encroached on their property in a few cases, and the common area has been restricted to a certain extent. The Directors have now introduced a new rule that no enclosures or barriers can be built or altered without the prior consent of the Board and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open and accessible to all members. No full enclosures of any sort may be built. Barriers or enclosures which have been built must be completely removed.

   We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus, we hope that it can be used by the least possible disturbance and that everyone enjoys the common area.

   The National Park authorities have been informed that the common area is to be kept open and accessible to all members. No full enclosures of any sort may be built. Barriers or enclosures which have been built must be completely removed.

   We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus, we hope that it can be used by everyone who enjoys the common area.

   The common area must be kept open and accessible to all members. No full enclosures of any sort may be built. Barriers or enclosures which have been built must be completely removed.

   ...
NAIROBI — Ugandan marines and civilian mining engineers were reported to have blown up the only bridge over the Ragera River which Uganda has declared its new border with Tanzania, after annexing a strip of its territory.

An aide of Uganda's Pres Amin, Maj Bob Astles, said by phone from Kampala the bridge was destroyed to thwart a counter-attack being prepared in Tanzania.

Maj Astles said the 90-metre-wide river, fast-flowing and swollen by monsoon rains, provided a natural and effective boundary between the two countries.

"The followers of exiled former Pres Milton Obote won't be able to smuggle their arms across now," he said.

The Ugandan Government yesterday alleged that Pres Julius Nyerere's persistent refusal to recognise the military regime of Pres Amin had been the primary reason for the current war.

The allegation was broadcast over Radio Uganda.

The Ugandan statement said Pres Nyerere had rebuffed repeated attempts by Pres Amin to bring about peace and understanding.

"It is regrettable that Pres Nyerere continued to treat deposed Pres Obote, currently living in exile in Tanzania, as the President of Uganda. This is a gross interference in the internal affairs of Uganda, because, by taking this stand, Nyerere is giving himself the right to tell the people of Uganda what sort of leadership and government they should have," the statement said.

The statement claimed Tanzania had continued to harbour Ugandan exiles and had encouraged them to carry out subversive activities against Pres Amin's regime.

In Dar-es-Salaam, thousands of Tanzanians were preparing yesterday to undergo weapons training.

The mobilisation followed a speech by Pres Nyerere that the Government was taking steps to repel the invaders.

Western diplomatic sources reported yesterday that Tanzania was moving an undisclosed number of tanks from the Arusha and Tanga areas of north-eastern Tanzania, near the Kenyan border, to the scene of fighting.

Military sources in Nairobi said the destruction of the bridge greatly reduced Tanzania's chances of a successful counter-attack as it appeared to rule out the use of their tanks.

The Tanzanians were faced with three possibilities — ferrying troops across the fast river under Ugandan guns, making a major landing from Lake Victoria or negotiating a land route for armour through neighbouring Rwanda, the sources said.

— SAPA-RNS.
NAIROBI — Uganda was prepared to accept Libyan mediation in its bitter border dispute with Tanzania, Uganda Radio reported yesterday.

President Amin had received a message from the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Gaddafi, who said he was prepared to discuss all the problems provided Tanzania’s President Nyerere was also ready to accept mediation.

A Libyan envoy is expected in Dar Es Salaam today for talks with Pres Nyerere.

Two other foreign delegations appeared to be trying to offer mediation in Dar Es Salaam.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr. Shridath Ramphal, and the Cuban Foreign Minister, Mr. Isidoro Maimirca, both met Pres Nyerere and his colleagues.

But Pres Nyerere has appealed to his country’s friends not to offer to mediate.

He said: “We did not want to fight him (Amin), but now we are going to fight until this snake is out of our house.”

In an address to the nation, he said: “We have the means and the ability to beat him. We have reasons for doing so, and we have the will to do it.”

Uganda has rejected a call by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, for the Ugandan troops to withdraw.

Pres Amin sent a cable to the Organisation of African Unity, the Arab League and the United Nations condemning what he called US interference in African affairs.

Uganda has said it plans to establish district administrative offices in the disputed zone.

Reports from Uganda said there was no longer any fighting in the 30 km strip of Tanzanian territory occupied by Ugandan troops.

A military spokesman was quoted as appealing to inhabitants of the area, between the old border and the Kagera River, to go back to work.

The spokesman claimed a section of the Tanzanian Army was cut off by Ugandan troops and starving, and called on them to surrender immediately, saying they would be treated as brothers.

Meanwhile the Tanzanian government prepared the country for its first war in an effort to drive the Ugandans back across the border.

But military observers in Nairobi said the task appeared logistically almost impossible after Ugandan frogmen and engineers destroyed a vital bridge over the Kagera River. Uganda now says the river forms the natural boundary in the disputed area.

Diplomatic sources said the Ugandan drive over Tanzania’s border was precipitated by the pursuit of rebels who mutinied in Uganda’s battalion headquarters at Mbarara near the Tanzanian border.

Uganda has denied a mutiny took place.
Stalemate as Idi’s army settles down

The Star’s Africa News Service
NAIROBI — The Uganda-Tanzania border war reached a military stalemate at the weekend with the opposing armies sitting on either side of the flooded 50-metre wide Kagera River, unable to cross because the only bridge was blown up in a successful raid by Uganda sappers.

President Idi Amin sent his sappers, with a Sicilian engineer from Uganda’s Kilombe copper mines to do the job after two Ugandan MiGs had been shot down by Tanzanian anti-aircraft fire in an abortive bombing run.

At the bridge, Tanzanian armour and artillery, just arrived up from Dar es Salaam, began a 14-hour barrage, firing wildly into the 35-kilometre deep stretch of Tanzania between the river and the border, which Ugandan troops have annexed.

President Nyerere has promised to teach Uganda a lesson it will never forget.

But diplomatic sources in Dar es Salaam say representatives of Joshua Nkomo’s Zapu are beginning to ask “With what?”

They are reportedly disturbed because much of the armoured equipment rushed to the battlefront has been taken from Zapu military training camps in Tanzania and was intended for use in the Rhodesian battle.

LUNATIC

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere yesterday reacted to President Amin in’s challenge to settle the matter in a boxing ring by calling President Amin a “lunatic ex-boxer” and a “Syphilitic.”

President Amin, according to Radio Uganda was prepared to meet President Nyerere for peace talks, but only if the talks were held in Kyaka, a Tanzanian border town now occupied by Uganda.

Uganda was also prepared to accept Libyan mediation. The radio said President Amin had received a message from the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, delivered by a special envoy, and announced he was prepared to discuss all problems between Uganda and Tanzania.
Tanzanian force tries to cut off Uganda invaders

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — The Tanzania-Uganda war escalated yesterday when Rwanda, which borders both countries allowed 10,000 Tanzanian troops to pass through its territory in a bid to cut off the 3,000 Ugandan troops occupying 1,000 sq. km of northwestern Tanzania.

Military observers say the move could spell disaster to the Ugandan invasion force, which is already handicapped by Uganda's nation-wide fuel shortage. Rwanda depends on Tanzania's goodwill for providing it with a vital lifeline to the sea, most of its imports and exports are trucked to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika and then sailed to Dar es Salaam.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has said his forces will not stop at liberating Tanzania territory annexed by Uganda in the past two weeks, but are bent on overthrowing Uganda President Idi Amin. Radio Uganda announced today that President Amin wanted to negotiate for peace, but President Nyerere had refused. It quoted President Amin as complaining that President Nyerere had been trying to remove him since 1971.

Kenya's Daily Nation today quotes Uganda sources as saying ten Ugandan troops who had run out of fuel and supplies had requested permission to withdraw, from Tanzania but had been ordered by President Amin to hold their ground or be shot.

Table 15. Total number of technicians - Manpower Surveys.
Counter-attack ‘into Idi’s jaws’ claims Uganda

NAIROBI — Uganda yesterday claimed that Tanzanian troops launched their long-awaited counter-offensive under cover of a heavy artillery barrage but were driven back with heavy losses.

Many soldiers were “eaten by crocodiles” in a tropical river dividing the two armies, a Ugandan spokesman said.

Tanzania refused to confirm it had launched its first ground-attack of the war and dismissed President Idi Amin’s threat to strike even further into Tanzania unless Dar es Salaam called off its offensive.

Tanzania’s official Press published refugee reports from the war zone alleging murder, rape and destruction by the Ugandans.

“Tanzania’s attack was suicide,” one of President Amin’s aides, Mr Bob Astles, said in a telephone interview.

The 48m river separates some 6,000 Tanzania and 3,000 Uganda soldiers in Tanzania’s remote north-west corner.

“Tanzania refused to confirm it had launched its first ground-attack of the war and dismissed President Idi Amin’s threat to strike even further into Tanzania unless Dar es Salaam called off its offensive.

Radio Uganda said the Tanzanians broke a week-long silence with a heavy artillery and rocket barrage late on Saturday.

An estimated 3,000 Tanzanians, according to one Ugandan official, then tried to storm the Kagera in boats, including one old ferry from nearby Lake Victoria but were swept away by the current. — UPI.

Algeria supports Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM — Algeria has backed Tanzania’s efforts to drive out Ugandan forces occupying a section of northwestern Tanzania yesterday.

A spokesman for President Julius Nyerere said a special envoy representing Algeria’s President Houari Boumediene delivered a note ‘condemning Idi Amin’s aggression, demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal and supporting our efforts to drive the Ugandans out of Tanzania.’

Many Arab countries have close ties with President Amin. — Sapa-AP.
Nyerere

LONDON - Radio Uganda broadcasts monitored here said today that President Idi Amin was ready to fly to Dar es Salaam at one hour's notice for talks with Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere over fighting between the two countries.

In Nairobi, Western diplomatic sources said several Tanzanian units had crossed the Kagera River until now the dividing line between the two forces, to harass any Ugandan units remaining on Tanzanian soil.

Yesterday, Uganda Radio broadcasts claimed President Amin's troops had all withdrawn from Tanzania.

A Tanzanian Government statement said that 40,000 of its people have fled from invading Ugandan forces in the northwest. The fugitives told of murder, rape, arson and torture at the hands of Ugandan soldiers.

The fate of 10,000 Tanzanians who had fled in mass from the invaded area north of the Kagera River was still under investigation, a government statement said.

CHURCH MASSACRE

A priest had reported that Ugandan soldiers burst into his church and sprayed a praying congregation with bullets before setting the building ablaze.

The statement said reports showed that Tanzania had suffered heavy losses in terms of life and property, adding that the exact toll would not be known "until our forces have crushed the aggressor."

The Ugandans had destroyed a government saw mill and sugar factory and stolen 12,000 cattle and several thousand tons of coffee, the statement said. — Sapa-Reuters.
Russia's Ugandan blunder

President Amin's invasion of Tanzania is creating serious problems for the Russians since they have supplied most of the arms used by the Ugandan army in the attack.

Four years ago, when the Russians began to send large-scale military supplies to Amin, strong protests were made by Kenya and Tanzania.

The Russians had obtained written agreement from Amin that the weapons would not be used against his neighbours, but neither President Nyerere nor the late President Kenyatta regarded the assurances as satisfactory; no undertaking by Amin could be relied upon, they said.

There are signs that the Russians are now deeply embarrassed by their military role in Uganda. Last week a cryptic message from the Soviet Embassy in Kampala announced that Russian technicians were being flown out of Uganda because they did not wish to be caught up in the country's internal politics.

Moscow is believed to be trying to exert its influence on Amin to get him to withdraw his troops from the triangle of Tanzanian territory they are still occupying.

They are naturally anxious not to become involved in the threatening war between Tanzania and Uganda.

The Russians are also gravely embarrassed because they justified their military intervention in Ethiopia by claiming that they were helping an independent African country to defend its borders against an attack across its borders by the neighbouring State of Somalia.

Now they find themselves in the position of supporting a regime which, on Amin's own admission, has not only crossed into a neighbour's territory but is proposing to change the border permanently by annexing the Rukwa triangle.

Unilateral changes of border are prohibited under the charter of the Organisation of African Unity.

Russian military aid to Amin is not confined to supplying arms. There are Russian military instructors living in barracks with Ugandan officers—probably the technicians who are being pulled out.

The Soviet military build-up of Uganda's armed forces began in March 1979.

After Israel's Entebbe operation, in which a number of MIGs were destroyed on the ground, the Russians not only replaced the lost aircraft but supplied more MIGs. These were used in three recent bombing attacks on Tanzania.

Over 300 Ugandan pilots have been sent for training to Czechoslovakia, while about 700 Ugandan recruits have been sent for training to Russia and eastern European countries. OENS.

— Colin Legum
Amin peace offer rejected

DAR ES SALAAM—President Idi Amin of Uganda yesterday offered to fly to Tanzania "within an hour" to try to end the war.

But Tanzania said fighting was continuing and the retreating Ugandan army was "taking a beating".

Tanzania raised taxes on beer and cigarettes and slashed government spending in anticipation of a prolonged conflict of several months.

The Tanzanian President, Dr Julius Nyerere, said Mr Amin was like a "huge serpent which we shall crush and drive out with its head dangling".

Mr Amin then denounced Dr Nyerere as a "liar and coward".

Mr Amin said he was writing a book on his record 28-minute invasion of Tanzania.

He would send a copy to Dr Nyerere to show him where Tanzania went wrong in the war, he said.

Black African nations have showed increasing alarm at Tanzania's insistence to "prosecute the conflict until Amin is toppled".

Several states, led by Nigeria, continued mediation efforts to try to arrange a peaceful solution.

Analysing the conflicting statements from the two East African capitals, diplomatic and military sources said Uganda had withdrawn the bulk of its army from captured Tanzanian territory as Mr Amin claimed.

But the Tanzanians may have cut off a few stragglers and were now in the process of mopping them up, sources said. --UPI.
Fighting flares-up between Uganda and Tanzania again

NAIROBI — Ugandan and Tanzanian forces clashed in the first confirmed fighting for several days on Tuesday, both sides said in war communiques yesterday.

Tanzania said it destroyed two Ugandan tanks and killed an unspecified number of soldiers on Tanzanian territory.

Uganda said it repulsed a Tanzanian attack across the border and denied any of its tanks had been destroyed.

Tanzania’s communiqué said the Ugandan tanks were driven by “people of Arab descent” but gave no details.

Radio Uganda has denied reports in the Kenyan press that Libyan troops have been flown to Kampala to help Uganda.

It also dismissed Tanzanian charges that fighting was continuing near the Kagera River, the southern limit of Uganda’s invasion nearly three weeks ago.

An aide of the President Idi Amin, the Ugandan leader, said in Kampala yesterday that a Tanzanian raiding party had been spotted by electronic detection units and two armoured cars had been sent to help drive the Tanzanians back.

The aide said he had been to the scene of the fighting and had seen that the Tanzanians had suffered heavy casualties.

“I say the mess myself, I know. There were no Ugandan casualties,” he said.

President Amin yesterday expressed displeasure at the Tanzanian report of an Arab tank driver.

“No tanks were destroyed and no Arabs were involved,” he said.

Earlier this month Ugandan forces occupied a strip of Tanzanian land between the Ugandan border and the Kagera River for two weeks.

Uganda said the troops had been withdrawn.

The Presidential Aide said despite the attack yesterday, “President Amin will abide by the wishes of the heads of state who asked him to keep cool and not enter the Kagera salient again.”

The aide said three mechanised platoons of the Tanzanian Defence Force were involved in the attack over the Ugandan border.

After driving the Tanzanians back, the Ugandans captured three 80 mm mortars, three anti-tank rocket launchers with 2000 rockets, a machine-gun with eight boxes of belt ammunition, and two radios, he said.

Uganda Radio, monitored in Nairobi, made no mention in news broadcasts yesterday of the clash on the Tanzanian border.

The radio repeated a statement interning the public “and the world at large” that all the confusion between Uganda and Tanzania is the responsibility of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and the former Ugandan President Milton Obote — who lives in exile in Tanzania.

A Ugandan government spokesman was quoted as saying, “Although Uganda wants peace with her neighbour, and the international community at large, she will not hesitate to take measures to protect the lives and property of her citizens.” — Sega Reuters
In asbestos mining productivity has \textit{not} increased over the last decade as it did in earlier years. The number of man-years of work per person per year to 17,280 man-years from 5,310 man-years per person per year.

The growth of employment has slowed down. In 1952, labor productivity in asbestos mining had increased by 40% per annum. Since 1952, labor productivity has increased by only 4% per annum, making the growth of employment small. Despite the increase in the number of man-years of work per person per year, the number of workers has not increased due to the slow growth of employment. The number of man-years of work per person per year has increased by only 4% per annum since 1952.

The number of man-years of work per person per year to 17,280 man-years from 5,310 man-years per person per year.
 Wars take a major turn in East Africa

AROBI. — In key developments on two East African fronts, Uganda said yesterday that Tanzanian troops were advancing across their common border and Ethiopia claimed to have crushed the 17-year-old secessionist movement in Eritrea.

Uganda's Kampala Radio said President Idi Amin sent a message to UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, accusing Tanzania of a "flagrant interference in Uganda's internal affairs." President Amin was quoted as saying Tanzania captured the border town of Mutukula early on Monday morning, and said that "as of writing this cable, the Tanzanian invading forces are advancing into Ugandan territory."

One unconfirmed report from the Kampala Government said the Tanzanians had advanced 30 km into Uganda in a push aimed at the town of Masaka, a Ugandan military garrison just west of Lake Victoria. Tanzania refused to comment on the Ugandan claims, but in an unusual move, ordered the state-controlled Press and radio to publish Uganda's charges without comment.

In another development in a long-running African war, the Ethiopian Government announced yesterday its war against guerrillas in the northwestern province of Eritrea was all but over.

"The backbone of the secessionist forces has been completely crushed," Ethiopian ambassador, Mr Mengiste Desta told a news conference in Nairobi.

Mr Desta said that Ethiopian Government forces recaptured Keren, a town in northwestern Eritrea, which was the last population centre held by Eritrean guerrilla forces. — UPI.
UGANDAN EXILES BACK NYERERE

Call for the defeat of Idi Amin

A NUMBER of distinguished Ugandans, now living in exile, have declared their support for Tanzania's policy of working to oust President Idi Amin.

A letter to President Julius Nyerere, delivered to the Tanzanian High Commission in London last week, pledges support for his country's firm stand against "Amin and his mercenaries."

Nyerere, whose country was invaded by Ugandan troops four weeks ago, has declared that it is not enough just to drive Amin's army out of the Kagera triangle occupied by them, but that the aim should be to bring about the downfall of the Ugandan leader himself.

It is doubtful, however, whether Nyerere will allow his troops to pursue Amin's forces far into Uganda.

The letter addressed to Nyerere is signed by a number of Ugandans once prominent in Ugandan life and who now occupy important positions abroad. But they have asked that their names be withheld out of concern for their families still living in Uganda.

The Ugandan exiles say that "the voice of Ugandans has been silenced since 1971." and go on to say:

"When we condemn Amin for committing acts of aggression against Tanzania, when we congratulate the people of Tanzania for the stand they are taking against such aggression, we are expressing the feelings and sentiments of millions of Ugandans both inside and outside our country, who are unable to do so."

They add that Ugandans wished to dissociate themselves from Amin's "senseless attack." They describe Amin as a cancer in East and Central Africa, and an agent spreading instability in that part of the continent.

**Side by side...**

Their letter continues: "We Ugandans have suffered much, silently, over the years of Amin's hands, and at those of his hired mercenaries. It is because we know his murderous ways and abnormally sadistic mentality of his mercenaries that we categorically condemn his attempts to export these elements in a friendly neighbouring country like Tanzania."

They claim that there are "thousands of Ugandans, inside and outside the country, who are anxious to join their Tanzanian colleagues and to fight side by side with them against Amin and put a stop to his acts of vandalism."

**End the Thuggery**

They appeal to African and other countries which have shown indifference to the aggression against Tanzania, to come forward and support the people of Tanzania in their determination to put an end to the thuggery and gangsterism being practised by Amin.

They conclude by urging that "the struggle must..."
Another plea idia

13 Chamber of

14 Republic of

15 Chamber of

16 Chamber of

17 In 1976 the

18 The number

19 Chamber of

20 Chamber of

21 Mining St

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.


1976: p.65. (Data in fact refers to sales, mine totals.)


NAIROBI - Uganda's President Idi Amin has ordered the country's media to stop anti-Tanzanian propaganda and has again offered to meet Tanzanian officials to end the border war, Radio Uganda said yesterday.

In 1976 the price of bituminous coal was R5.84 f.o.r., whereas in 1975 it was R16.59 f.o.b. Average prices are in Mining Statistics for 1971 and 1976.

The radio, monitored in Nairobi, said President Amin had ordered all Ugandans to keep 24km away from the border town of Mutukula, the scene of recent clashes.

Temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976.

Ibid.

Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.

Between 1974 and 1976 employment by Cape copper producers contracted from 9144 to 7662, while Transvaal employment was reduced from 6377 to 5607.

S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal, August 1977: p.29. The development of the North pit at Sishen was commenced in 1974. The South pit has been in operation since the early 1950s.

Mining Survey No.86 (No.3 of 1977), p.18.

Mining Statistics 1976, p.49.

In fact the 700 000 mark was reached for the year: 701 434 men were on average in service on all mines (excluding power and works) in 1977. (Information provided by the Minerals Bureau of the Department of Mines prior to publication of Mining Statistics 1977).


These employment figures are average numbers of persons at work. The main employment series used in this paper are of persons in service. Both sets of figures are available (Tables 1,2) in the annual Mining Statistics publication (see note 14).
Plan to attack

Uganda — Amin

NAIROBI — Uganda’s President Idi Amin yesterday accused Tanzania of planning new attacks with the aim of bringing down his government, Uganda Radio reported.

Mr Amin levelled the allegation at Tanzania yesterday when he attended the funeral of a Ugandan officer killed by Tanzanian forces inside Uganda, according to the Uganda Radio broadcast monitored in Nairobi.

The lieutenant’s killers had been captured and had revealed plans for fresh Tanzanian attacks on Uganda, he said.

Mr Amin’s remarks at the military funeral in eastern Uganda came only a day after he was reported to have sent a conolatory message to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

In the message to Dr Nyerere he reportedly said he had always wanted peace between the two East African countries, in spite of misunderstandings.

But the message coincided with a bitter personal attack on Mr Amin by the Tanzanian leader, who called him an “untrustworthy buffoon and licensed killer”.

Mr Amin said at the funeral he wanted peace with Tanzania — but he could not tolerate Tanzanian aggression.

He was quoted as saying there was now “clear evidence” that Dr Nyerere wanted to carry on aggression against Uganda, with the aim of toppling the government.

He said he had complained about Tanzania’s plans to the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Jafaar Mohamed Nimeiry, the Sudanese President who visited both countries last week in an attempt to restore peace.

President Amin called on Ugandans to report any suspicious characters to security authorities. — Sapa-Reuters.

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"PROJECTIONS"

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The growth is compounded of course by experienced the lowest level of em-

1981 figures is as follows: his per cent rate of growth of domestic rate of growth of domestic demand)

which became 775 and 790 875, respectively, when projected for another year at the 1970’s projected employment growth rates.

The EDP figure (based on 5 per cent domestic GDP growth) of 783 000 falls into the middle of the range between Plewman’s figures (however this is a little fictitious because the EDP is using in service and Plewman uses at work figures. The relevant projected range using in service figures would be 799 000 and 816 000 above the EDP figure).

Of course the EDP scenario for 1976-81 involves rates of growth far higher than those assumed by Plewman — who is interested in decade averages and assumes smoother progress. It is important to understand the grounds for the EDP’s ‘optimism’ for the late 1970’s. They report that the share of mining in real GDP dropped from an average of 11.3 per cent in 1961-65 to an average of 8.8 per cent in the 5 years 1971-75. They maintain that these are "strong indications, however, that it will rise over the programming period, at a rate of 5.8 per cent per annum. This growth should be concentrated mainly on entry into the export markets, particularly for iron ore and coal.

The expected strengthening of the share of mining in the South African economy is mainly related to the development of the export projects at Saldanha Bay and Richard’s Bay". (p.21, Economic Development Programme 1976-81, summary). In addition mention is made of energy problems which have created a renewed interest in South African coal
Tanzania forces inside Uganda

NAIROBI — Although a great deal of propaganda surrounds the armed border crisis between Uganda and Tanzania, it seems to be shaping rapidly towards a Tanzanian attack on Kampala with the object of toppling the Amin government. The Tanzanian army, supported by artillery, has crossed the Uganda border and appears to be advancing up the Albert Nile to Kampala, east of Lake Victoria.

The Tanzanian troops were moving, and were advancing into Uganda. Diplomatic sources confirmed that the Tanzanians were moving towards Kampala, about 150 km from the border, and Kampala about 160 km further on.

The Tanzanians are also reported to be shelling across the border.

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In Kampala, 2 meets VFL are being theate. In Kampala, 2 meets VFL are being theate. In Kampala, 2 meets VFL are being theate.
NAIROBI — Pres Idi Amin had disappeared mysteriously from public view amid signs of panic in southern Uganda in the face of an invasion by Tanzanian forces, an aide of the Pres- ident said yesterday.

"It's a mystery, there's something to it. Everybody is on ping and needles." He said Pres Amin had not been seen or heard of in Kampala since Tuesday morning and previous disappearances by the President had been connected with assassination attempts.

Pres Amin has survived more than 20 assassination attempts since coming to power in 1971.

Although there were few fresh details on the Tanzanian invasion, the aide said civilians were fleeing from towns in the south.

Uganda has charged that Tanzanian troops, backed with tanks and artillery, have driven across the border and are headed for Kampala.

Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi said they had information corroborating the Ugandan report, but had no clear picture of what was happening in the border zone.

Tanzania denied again yesterday that its troops were in Uganda.

Asked whether Pres Amin might have gone south to rally his forces for a counter-attack against Tanzania, the aide replied:

"The boys down there are the ones who are asking for him. When it's like this there's always something. Normally he is in continuous contact."

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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TV and Electronics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Industrial Instrumentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Electrical Engineering (Light Current)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OR NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN:

NATIONAL DIPLOMA FOR TECHNICIANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firms</th>
<th>Diploma in</th>
<th>Immediate available</th>
<th>Total available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Refrigeration &amp; Air-Conditioning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming full economic recovery.

(1) Immediately available (**) available in 1981.

Number of African technicians and number of firms in Durban.

Table 22.
Tanzanian invaders routed — Uganda

NAIROBI. — Uganda said yesterday that it had "completely annihilated" invading Tanzania forces which it accused of occupying western areas of the country at the weekend.

Speaking by telephone from Kampala, a Ugandan Government spokesman said another force engagement took place at a different point on the Uganda-Tanzania border, where Ugandan Mig jet fighters helped to destroy a Tanzanian convoy moving into Uganda.

Tanzanian authorities have not so far commented on the Ugandan claim, but both countries have accused each other of border incursions over the past 3½ months.

The Ugandan spokesman said three small towns in western Uganda seized by Tanzanian forces had been recaptured late on Sunday.

"The Ugandan armed forces completely annihilated the Tanzanian groups," he said. "The operation was carried out at great speed, and it was very quick." The spokesman said that the other clash took place near the border town of Mutukula, close to the shores of Lake Victoria. The Tanzanians attacked a large convoy of Tanzanian military vehicles with ground forces backed up by Mig fighters.

"The convoy was broken up and heavily damaged. Mutukula is littered with the wreckage of Tanzanian vehicles.

"The Ugandan armed forces are in control of the situation along the whole length of the border."

The latest reports of border incidents came as Uganda marked the eighth anniversary of the military coup which brought President Amin to power in 1971.

A motor rally is part of the celebrations and Uganda Radio, monitored here, said President Amin planned to join participants for the final leg today. The main celebrations are due on Thursday, anniversary of the coup.

Ugandan sources here said tight security precautions had been introduced throughout Uganda after an appeal last week by the former Ugandan president, Dr Milton Obote, for an armed uprising against President Amin. — Sapa-Reuters
NAIROBI. — Uganda's embattled President Idi Amin yesterday consolidated his hold on the country by stripping the Vice President, Mr. Mistia Adrili, of his key Defence portfolio and promoting a trusted aide to a second sensitive Cabinet post.

President Amin replaced Mr. Adrili, his main rival for power with General Idris Mondo, the Secretary for Defence, and promoted Lieutenant Colonel Farouk Minawa, an infamous figure in Uganda as head of the dreaded State Research Bureau, to Minister of Internal Affairs.

In a third but less important move, President Amin also named Mr. Bakhtit, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade, to replace the present Minster, Captain Noah Mohamed.

Mr. Amin's ousting of Mr. Adrili as Defence Minister and promotion of Col. Farouk was the latest move in an apparent power struggle between the Ugandan dictator and his vice-president who returned to Uganda only a few days ago after undergoing eight months of treatment in Egypt for injuries sustained in a traffic accident on the outskirts of Kampala.

Official Radio Uganda at the time reported a truck had smashed into Mr. Adrili's official limousine on a major highway in an "unfortunate" traffic accident. But there were numerous reports that President Amin, alarmed at Mr. Adrili's growing power base within the army, had deliberately engineered the accident to try to get rid of his rival.

Though he remains vice-president, Mr. Adrili has lost much of his power base because he has now been cut off from the day to day affairs of the army.

In the last few months there have been various reports of clashes within the army between pro-Adrili and pro-Amin factions. During his long absence in Cairo, Mr. Adrili was also stripped of his post of Minister of Internal Affairs and President Amin assumed that position.

Yesterday, Radio Uganda reported that Mr. Amin handed over that portfolio to one of his most trusted aides, Col. Farouk.

Col. Farouk is already head of the State Research Bureau, the most infamous arm of President Amin's secret police network, which is reportedly responsible for the deaths of many of the estimated 250,000 persons who have been killed or who have simply disappeared since President Amin came to power in 1971. — UPI.

Organisations on the subject of liaison committees and he received a suitable response from 326 (roughly 30%) employing 164,995 African workers covered by 437 liaison committees. The organisations which participated in the investigation were grouped in the following industrial sectors:

**TABLE 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Number of Organisations</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local authorities</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>326</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


USANDA GENERAL

From: 1-1-79

To: 27-7-79

24. 12. 79.

33k
Ugandans claim plot to invade

NAIROBI — Ugandan exiles who returned home under a presidential amnesty have revealed details of an invasion plan involving American-hired mercenaries, Uganda Radio reported yesterday.

According to a military spokesman, Ugandans living in exile in the United States and Tanzania planned to invade from Tanzania with the help of 500 mercenaries recruited by an American organisation.

Uganda Radio said the exiles, responding to an amnesty offer from Idi Amin, returned home because there was confusion among exile groups.

President Amin announced on Thursday that all Ugandans who had fled since he came to power in 1971 would be guaranteed government jobs if they came back.

The exiles handed over documents giving details of the invasion plan, the military spokesman said. Among the papers was a "contract of operation" dated October 3 for "Operation Lado."

The documents referred to an "international security force" and were signed by Thomas Davis, described as commander of the International Security Organisation, with an address in Admore, Oklahoma.

The Ugandan military spokesman said imperialists and zionists had been collaborating with former Ugandan President Milton Obote (now in exile in Tanzania) and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to mount a major invasion of Uganda.

(Sapa-Reuters)
**TABLE 19: OUTPUT, EMPLOYEES AND TONS OF TIN MINES IN UGANDA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Output (metric tons)</th>
<th>Output (tons per worker)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>2,315</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>2,619</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>2,644</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>2,624</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2,660</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>2,606</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>2,570</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2,726</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>2,872</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2,874</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>2,944</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>3,026</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3,299</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3,418</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>2,126</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2,628</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>2,771</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>2,548</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NAIROBI** — Ugandan exiles who returned home under a presidential amnesty have revealed details of an invasion plan involving American-hired mercenaries, Uganda Radio reported at the weekend.

Ugandans exiles in the United States and Tanzania planned to invade Uganda from Tanzania with the help of 500 mercenaries recruited by an American organisation, the broadcast said.

President Idi Amin announced last week that all Ugandans who had fled since he came to power in 1971 would be guaranteed government jobs if they came back.

Uganda Radio said disillusioned returning exiles handed over documents giving details of the invasion plan, "Operation Lada", in which mercenaries recruited by an Oklahoma-based organisation would be paid Sh 119 a month.

"Imperialists and Zionists" had been collaborating with the former Ugandan President, Dr Milton Obote — now in exile in Tanzania — and the Tanzanian President, Dr Julius Nyerere, to mount a major invasion of Uganda, the report said. Sapa-Reuter.
Amin’s eight busy years

NAIROBI. — Uganda’s President Idi Amin, faced with internal security problems and a border conflict with Tanzania, marked eight years of autocratic military rule yesterday.

Uganda Radio said a parade would take place in Kampala, a capital which exile sources said was tense as the anniversary of the president’s coup approached. Other celebrations were planned for the country’s main towns, with messages of congratulations to the president flowing in.

In the continuing conflict with Tanzania, a communiqué issued in Dar es Salaam said troops shot down three Uganda military aircraft earlier this week. — Sana-Reuters
Nairobi - Several people were killed when soldiers opened fire in Kampala yesterday after explosions had damaged a fuel storage tank and electrical installations, residents in the Ugandan capital said today.

Contacted by telephone from Nairobi, they said soldiers patrolling the streets shot indiscriminately at passers-by as tension gripped the city.

Uganda's President Idi Amin has faced growing pressure from opposition groups since the start of a border conflict with Tanzania last October, and a call by former Prime Minister Milton Obote for Ugandans to rise up and overthrow him.

Programmes from Uganda Radio were interrupted during the night but it broadcast a bulletin this morning containing no reference to the incidents in the city.

Reception was poor and monitors believed the radio was using a weak transmitter.

The explosions early yesterday morning put at least one electricity substation out of action, and set fire to an oil storage tank in the industrial area east of Kampala. - Sapa-Reuter.
New Ugandan underground vows to assassinate Amin

NAIROBI — A Ugandan resistance movement which has claimed responsibility for a spate of weekend bombings in Kampala said yesterday its saboteurs would launch more attacks against President Idi Amin's regime.

A spokesman for the Save Uganda Movement (SUM) in Nairobi said President Amin's statement that he had captured those involved was false.

"There will be more attacks," he said.

But Uganda Radio said the saboteurs had been arrested and had admitted they were sent by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

The broadcast said the bombings — which interrupted electricity and water supplies and set a fuel storage tank on fire — were not a result of internal unrest.

The SUM spokesman also said the movement had distributed leaflets in Kampala at the weekend calling for President Amin's overthrow.

The leaflets said SUM had been "born in Uganda to kill Amin and his mercenary henchmen." — Sapa-Reuters.

Professor Neville DUBOW: Director of the Michaelis School of Fine Art, U.C.T.

Subject: The antiquities of JERUSALEM (illustrated by slides)

Professor Dubow originally trained as an architect but moved to the Michaelis School where he won renown for his lectures on the history of art, and became Director of the School in 1971. Under his leadership the School has been vibrant with new activities.

AGENDA for the AGM/SAKELYS vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering

1. Personalia
2. Minutes of the AGM held on 7th September 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergadering van 7 September.
3. Chairman's report/Verslag van die Voorsitter.
5. Financial statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/Finansiële verslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.
6. Motion: The Western Cape Branch requests the chairman of the Classical Association to transmit to the biennial conference of the Association the proposal that the portion of the subscription remitted to the local branches for each registered member should be increased from 50 cents to R1.

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.


Huidige lede: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson
Sekretaris/Tesourier/Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson
(not available for re-election)

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom, Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.


8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.
Anti-Amin forces step up attacks

NAIROBI. — Reports reaching Nairobi yesterday said the "Tanzanian forces" which Ugandan President Idi Amin claims are fighting his troops along the border, and even within Uganda, are guerrillas of the anti-Amin Save Uganda Movement.

The movement, which last week claimed responsibility for bomb blasts that blacked out parts of the Ugandan capital Kampala, has 1,000 guerrillas fighting inside Uganda, according to reports from Ugandan exiles in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha.

The exiles also claimed the guerrillas were aided by Ugandan army officers in their fight against President Amin's forces.

In a broadcast indicating escalating fighting in the border region, the Ugandan radio said on Saturday that Tanzania had sent "heavy reinforcements of troops using tanks and sophisticated armaments across the border".

The radio said President Amin was cut off for a while by invading Tanzanian troops, said to be more than 16 km inside Uganda. It reported 42 Tanzanian soldiers killed and 30 seriously wounded in the latest border skirmish.

Ugandan exiles in Arusha said the Save Uganda Movement was formed five years ago, when it consisted mainly of academics.

After receiving military training in African countries, its guerrillas are now involved in anti-Amin activity within Uganda.

The movement's plans are said to include the assassination of highly-placed Ministers and officials in the Amin government.

Last week it said it had planted bombs which blasted electricity lines near Kampala, and damaged a French oil company's bulk diesel storage facility, causing power cuts in the capital.

The movement said in Nairobi it had appealed to Ugandan civil servants, businessmen and others to rise against Amin and kill him. — UPI.
NAIROBI. — The Roman Catholic Archbishops of Cape Town, Pretoria, and Bloemfontein have arrived in Kampala, Uganda, to take part in the centenary of the Church in Uganda.

They are the guests of Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, the Archbishop of Kampala.

The celebrations, which began yesterday with the opening of a eucharistic congress in Kampala, is the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Roman Catholic missionaries in Uganda.

So far they have not suffered the oppression of the Anglicans under President Amin's regime, culminating in what is believed to have been the murder of the Anglican Archbishop Luwum.
white man in Africa

JOHN WORRALL: Nairobi

In 1965 he married Mary Senkatuka, who comes from a wealthy farming family and is a Cambridge graduate. Before Amin's coup in 1971, Astles worked with government security, and got to know Amin. It is said that when Obote ordered Amin, then the Army's second-in-command, to storm the palace of the Kabaka of Buganda, Astles gave advice on how to plan the attack, and how to incriminate the Kabaka by placing arms in the palace. When Obote was toppled in the 1971 coup, Amin's men are said to have Followed Astles. He was appointed security adviser. He has never looked back, gradually ingratiating himself in Amin's good books, advising him on how to deal with the British, the Americans, security, the economy — and trying to promote a good image for Amin. That failed. What Astles has done is make Amin the best known African in the world, and the most hated.

Astles stayed in the background during the worst period of repression, when Christians were arrested and phone plots were uncovered. Exiles believe he was largely responsible for these horrors because of his association with the State Research Bureau, which he is said to have founded and which is reputed to be one of the most secret service organisations in the world.

Can one ever excuse the bodies dumped in the Nile for the crocodiles to eat? During the break with Britain, after the British intervention to save the life of Mr Dennis Hills, who was condemned to death by Amin for his critical reference in his book, "The White Pumpkin", Bob Astles kept quietly in the background.

But in the recent clashes with Tanzania Astles seems to have been the mastermind. In telephone talks to reporters he alleged (untrue, it turned out) that Tanzania and South Africa had invaded Uganda. He had Amin "missing", a favourite publicity stunt. He reported that Tanzanian troops were eaten by crocodiles when they crossed the Kagera River. He is said to have written Amin's wildly inaccurate war communiques.

What has Bob Astles got out of his loyalty to Amin? Certainly considerable wealth — he has 40 ha of pineapples on the lakeside, a coffee estate and a fleet of cars. He has built himself a mansion near Amin's "Cape Town Villas" on the lakeshore.

But Bob Astles can never have peace of mind, or security. He is subject to Amin's whims and could "disappear" like other exiles imprisoned in Uganda. And no-one would like to be in his shoes if Amin were overthrown.

The most hated white man in black Africa

LI FE cannot be easy for "Major Bob" of Uganda. As top aide to President Idi Amin, the trusted man of all trades and spys, Amin, he is probably the most hated white man in black Africa.

"If we managed to get Idi Amin, Bob Astles would be second on the list," said a Ugandan exile. "If there were a coup or a revolution he would not have a chance." Bob Astles is a Briton, speaks with a Cockney accent, sports a handlebar moustache and has been in Uganda since the colonial days.

On the rare occasions when journalists go into Uganda he is affable, he will fix interviews with Amin, and he can occasionally be telephoned from Nairobi for information. But he gives you is heavily slanted in "The President's" favour. He knows nothing about massacres, dorms, executions or any of the appalling crimes against human rights committed by Amin and his hierarchy.

You would imagine, talking to Astles, that his master is a jolly man, beaming beneficence to the world, wanting to be loved by everybody.

"Major" is not a real rank. He was awarded the rank by Amin for rounding up smugglers of coffee and bringing them to book in Uganda. He was in charge of the anti-smuggling unit which ran fast armed boats on Lake Victoria.

Much of Astles' life is shrouded in mystery. Born in Ashford, Kent, he came to Uganda in 1956 as a construction foreman. He worked with boys' clubs. A good photographer, he has a flair for the dramatic and the grand. He is a Member of the Order of the British Empire. It will be intriguing to see how Astles poses for his portrait in his mansion near Amin's "Cape Town Villas"...
Saboteurs hit Uganda

By DENIS WORRALL

NAIROBI. — The Save Uganda Movement (SUM) has blown up a culvert at Bujumbura on the main Kenya to Uganda railway, putting the line out of action for several days. President Idi Amin's security forces are combing the area for the saboteurs.

This is the movement's third act of sabotage. Recently it blew up an oil-storage depot in Kampala and cut the Kampala electricity supply at the Jinja power station on the Nile.

A SUM spokesman in Nairobi said: "We believe there is no longer any communication between Kampala and the eastern areas of Uganda, and Kenya."

"It is part of the action for national revolution."

Uganda is being flooded with SUM pamphlets urging people to act against President Amin.

An armed force has advanced from Tanzania on a broad front about 80 km inside southern Uganda, Sapa-Reuters reports. Western diplomatic sources say this is the practice.

The programme can be regarded as an extra. It should not cost above 40% of the total cost of the programme since the intention, by labour intensive methods, is to transfer funds into the countryside through wage payments. The support for the establishment cost should be an attractive proposition for foreign aid donors because of the programme's combination of rural construction, local determination and social justice. Such an arrangement would underwrite government's capacity to carry beef prices or of a decline in state revenues.

Overall control would be vested in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Ministry would monitor the programme, undertake concurrent evaluation of the economic and social worth and, perhaps by placing an economist in some or all districts, participate in local government's financial and administrative approach of work's designs and their place within local development planning.

It may well be asked how an employment guarantee scheme would fit with the Incomes Policy of government. The aim of that policy is to prevent a widening of the present gap between urban and rural incomes. It is a legal mechanism which applies to those in permanent or full-time employment. The philosophy of an offer of guaranteed work is to provide employment to those who have no employment. Those to whom it provides employment do not fall in the legal category of employment affected by the Incomes Policy. Rather, an employment guarantee programme, by underwriting security and a modicum of income to those able to seek manual labour, would improve welfare in the countryside and reduce the pressure on urban jobs. In that way it would complement the Incomes Policy. It may even make the Policy effective for the first time since such an employment programme would tackle the more fundamental and structural problems behind the large disparities in incomes within the countryside and between the urban and rural areas that are beyond the compass of a legal provision.
The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians ...) firms interviewed said that from employing more African technicians in Question 3, therefore the only four times.

Table 33. Frequency with which that a factor was one prevented them from employing more African technicians as indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency with which factor was indicated</th>
<th>Trade Union</th>
<th>Reactions</th>
<th>Job reservation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers to Question 5 (urgent course ...) are summarised in Table 34.

Table 34. Number of firms in contact on a scale ranging from 'Not Urgent'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCALE</th>
<th>URGENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of firms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Municipalities and Local Authorities

One of the three Administrations in Provincial Hospital Services, the Municipalities and Local Authorities, only seven actually completed the questionnaires. Seven employed 2850 (31.5%) Whites, 124 (1.3%) Indians and 'Coloureds', and 6086 (67.2%) Africans. Only four of the 15 Municipalities and Local Authorities which replied, wished to employ any African technicians. The number of technicians demanded by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Municipalities and Local Authorities, is insignificant.
NAIROBI — As an invasion force from Tanzania advanced towards the Ugandan capital, Kampala, the Organisation of African Unity sent special missions to the two countries yesterday to seek a ceasefire.

In Dar es Salaam President Julius Nyerere yesterday refused to discuss details of an OAU draft plan to settle the conflict.

He said his own demands must be met first.

His demands are that the OAU condemns President Amin for invading Tanzania; President Amin renounces his claim to Tanzanian territory; Uganda agrees to compensate Tanzania for loss of life and property during the October invasion; and that President Amin ceases "using Tanzania as a scapegoat for his internal problems."

Uganda Radio reported that a 30,000-strong force of Tanzanian troops, mercenaries and Ugandan exiles had reached the town of Masaka, over a third of the way between the frontier and Kampala.

Cut

Telephone lines to Masaka, an important centre for the highly populated agricultural region to the south and west, were cut.

The Ugandan Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Matiya Lubega, told a hastily called meeting of the OAU Mediation Committee in Nairobi last week that his country was prepared to accept an immediate ceasefire, a pull-back of troops and missions by the committee to each country to see the position on the ground.

Exile sources said internal sabotage by groups opposing President Amin continued.
Tanzanian forces advance into Uganda

NAIROBI — As an invasion force from Tanzania advanced towards the Ugandan capital, Kampala, the Organisation of African Unity sent special missions to the two countries yesterday to seek a ceasefire.

Uganda radio reported that 20,000 Tanzanian troops, mercenaries and Ugandan exiles had reached the town of Masaka, over a third of the way between the frontier and Kampala.

Telephone lines to Masaka, an important centre for the highly populated agricultural region to the south and west, were cut.

The radio said there was fierce fighting in the town.

Residents of Kampala said yesterday they heard heavy artillery fire from the south-west, and assumed it was from near the town, 130 km away.

President Idi Amin, under pressure from the invasion and an upsurge of guerilla attacks inside Uganda, appealed to friendly countries to send troops and military supplies.

Ugandan Foreign Affairs Minister Matiya Lubege told a hastily called meeting of the OAU mediation committee in Nairobi last week his country was prepared to accept an immediate ceasefire, a pull-back of troops and missions by the committee to each country to see the position on the ground.

Committee sources said Mr Lubege was accompanying a committee delegation to Kampala yesterday which was expected to meet President Amin.

The Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr Ben Mkapa, flew to Dares-Salaam with another mission, which immediately began talks with President Julius Nyerere.

Mr Mkapa said last week, he attended the mediation committee session to demand condemnation of Uganda for its invasion of Tanzania last October.

The committee was asked if Tanzania troops were fighting inside Uganda, he said: "War knows no boundary."

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi believe the invasion was led by Ugandan exiles, many of whom have lived and trained in Tanzania for years, and that Tanzanian artillery and aircraft were providing support for the advance.

Ex-President Milton Obote, overthrown by President Amin eight years ago and now in exile in Tanzania, has called on Ugandans to rise up against the Amin administration.

Meanwhile, President Nyerere yesterday refused to discuss details of an Organisation of African Unity draft plan to settle the Tanzania-Uganda conflict.

He said his own demands had to be met first.

Dr Nyerere talked for an hour and 15 minutes with members of an OAU ad-hoc committee on inter-state disputes. The committee members flew to Dares-Salaam, from a meeting in Nairobi.

A Tanzanian aide said after the meeting President Nyerere argued that the current war resulted from President Amin's 1971 claim on a section of north-western Tanzania, and that hostilities began last October when Ugandan forces invaded Tanzania in order to make good on that claim.

Table 1

Table 1.1

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Note: NTC I-IV are being pressed out and replaced by Annual Surveys.

Source: South African Institute of Race Relations.

It should be noted that the term 'technical' is misleading when referring to the above institutions, since they do not offer a wide range of courses over and above strictly technical courses, e.g., commercial and art courses. The following three tables give an idea of the number of students completing actual technical courses.
Town falls after
Amin men mutiny

NAIROBI—Tanks were out in Kampala yesterday as a mixed force of Tanzanians, Ugandan exiles and mutinous Uganda troops occupied the town of Masaka, 120 km away.

Uganda Radio admitted the fall of Masaka and said the invading forces were 15 km from the little town of Mbarara to the west.

Pres Amin was quoted as saying "Uganda will never give up despite the gravity of the situation and I will stay with my family in Kampala." Masaka fell when the crack Ugandan "suicide regiment" mutinied and said they had renounced their oath of allegiance to Pres Amin.

"We are in full control of the barracks and the district," said a spokesman for the mutineers reported in Nairobi.

Meanwhile, Ugandan exiles in Nairobi said yesterday the garrison of Mbarara had been captured giving the Tanzania-based invaders near undisputed control over southern Uganda.

The exiles said soldiers from Mbarara's Simba (lion) Battalion deserted and helped the anti-Amin forces.

According to London analysts, the Soviet Union and Libya are supplying arms aid to Pres Amin because his losses and growing unrest in Uganda have made him a bad political risk.

Sources in Uganda say 1,000 Arab military advisers have entered Kampala, mainly members of the PLO and some Moroccans to prop up Pres Amin's military dictatorship.

Certificates courses.

The following table shows the number of National Diplomas for Tech.

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Note: NTC IV was being phased out and replaced by annual surveys.

Source: South African Institute of Race Relations.
INVASION ADVANCES IN UGANDA

NAIROBI.—Pressure on the Ugandan president, General Idi Amin, appeared to be mounting yesterday as exile sources reporting advances by an invasion force from Tanzania and the publication of a manifesto by an internal opposition group.

The sources said a heavily-armed force which had occupied large areas of south-west Uganda was now halfway along the main road from the border to the capital, Kampala. The force had already taken the regional centre of Masaka, 130km from Kampala, with refugees fleeing in its wake, toward the capital and rural areas in the north.

Kampala residents said hundreds of refugees were camping in the city's football stadium. Many people did not turn up for work yesterday and tanks were parked at several strategic places in the city, including outside the post office.

Radio Uganda gave no news of developments, but repeated Monday night's bulletin that a second prong of the invading force was besieging the western Ugandan town of Mbarara which was in flames.

The exile sources said they believed troops loyal to President Amin intended to make a stand west of Kampala, where the road passes through swamp land.

The manifesto was issued by the Save Uganda Movement (SUM), a resistance group which has claimed responsibility for several acts of sabotage in the past few weeks. A copy was received here.

It said the aims of SUM were "to organize, unite and mobilize all Ugandans for the overthrow of the fascist regime of Idi Amin with a view to restoring a democratic system of government, law and order, and the rule of law."

In the eight years since General Amin seized power in a coup, the Ugandan people had "endured untold suffering, bitterness and shame, unprecedented in their history," it said.

"Amin's regime in Uganda has seriously undermined the very cause for decolonization and has made a mockery of the basic principles of African liberation," it added.

The manifesto declared that SUM was a non-denominational and non-ethnic movement, and was not a political party.

Outlining its intended strategy for overthrowing President Amin, it said: "The command of SUM shall recruit, train and arm a small but efficient and highly-disciplined shock force under a unified and democratic leadership."

SUM intended to establish an interim government until the people of Uganda could elect a new government of their choice in a democratic manner, it said.

A spokesman for SUM here said internal opposition groups would consider any foreign vehicles in Uganda legitimate targets after today.

Sources of trucks were waiting at the Kenyan border while drivers waited for more news from inside Uganda. A Kenyan border guard told reporters the drivers were extremely anxious, although some were going across.

A driver who crossed from Uganda into Kenya at Busia border point, after a journey from the Rwandan border in western Uganda, said he encountered about 90 roadblocks along the way.

Road traffic across Uganda to Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire, which rely on this route for much of their trade, has now been stopped.

Uganda radio quoted a foreign ministry official yesterday as saying goods for the three countries, including oil, were being held up in Kampala.

A Burundi diplomat here said his country had received no supplies by this route for a week.

Officials at the Uganda coffee marketing boards offices in Mombasa refused to comment on whether the hostilities were affecting the flow of coffee from Uganda. — Reuters
Invaders move to cut off Idi

NAIROBI — Ugandan exile sources said yesterday an invasion force driving into the country from Tanzania had split into two, with one front preparing to advance on Kampala and the other moving due north to try to cut off reinforcements.

They said the second group would try to work its way round to the north of the capital to prevent troops loyal to President Idi Amin moving south from the garrisons at Nakaamanga, Masindi and the air base at Gulu.

The other force would move on Kampala. They said a reported ambush at Mpigi 32km west of the capital last week in which several Ugandan soldiers were killed, was part of the overall plan to undermine the President’s defences.

Uganda Radio gave no new information yesterday about the fighting, which has raged in Uganda’s rich agricultural land west of Lake Victoria for more than a month.

Backing

Diplomatic sources say Ugandan exile groups, some of which support former president Milton Obote who lives in Tanzania, are leading the advance, but regular Tanzanian forces are providing solid backing.

Although no independent observers have been able to report from the war zone, the situation is undoubtedly serious and the biggest threat ever to President Amin’s eight-year rule.

The U.S. has advised its citizens to leave the country.

Missionaries

There are about 100 American and 100 West Germans in Uganda, most of them missionaries. One U.S. diplomat said: “About four months ago we had about 100 people there. The
NAIROBI — Uganda's exile sources said yesterday an invasion force driving into the country from Tanzania had split into two with one front preparing to advance on Kampala and the other moving north to try to cut off reinforcements.

They said one group would try to work its way round to the north of the capital and link up with troops loyal to President Amin moving south from garrisons.

They said a reported ambush last week at Mpi, 30 km west of the capital, in which several Ugandan soldiers were killed, was part of the overall plan to undermine the President's defences.

Uganda Radio gave no new information yesterday about the fighting, which has raged in Uganda's rich agricultural land west of Lake Victoria for more than a month.

Diplomatic sources say Ugandan exiles groups, some of which support the former President, Dr Milton Obote, who lives in Tanzania, are leading the advance, but regular Tanzanian forces are providing solid backing.

Although independent observers have been able to report from the war zone, the situation is undoubtedly serious and the biggest threat ever to President Amin's eight-year rule.

The United States has advised its citizens to leave the country while the British High Commission in Nairobi said: "We have consistently advised people not to go there. They are ill-advised to remain there."

Ugandan exile sources said two main anti-Amin groups had decided to co-ordinate their military and political strategy to increase their strike power and attract a broader consensus among opposition elements.

SAPA-RNS.

Firemen save Durban trawler

DURBAN — Firemen extinguished an engine-room blaze aboard a fishing trawler off the Natal coast yesterday.
Idi’s brutality sets the stage for a new leader's rise.

By Colin Legum

ID Amin, battling to retain his dictatorial control over Uganda, as rebel forces closer to Kampala, has suddenly stiffened his defense with unknown supporters from outside.

Who these forces are is a mystery because Amin’s two old allies, Russia and Libya, appear to be withholding their support, a decision they took after he invaded Tanzania.

The other important foreign element inside Uganda is provided by the Palestinians. After breaking his close links with Israel in 1973, Amin turned to support in the Arab world and made himself a patron of the Palestinian cause.

There is now, possibly, as many as 2,000 to 3,000 Poles in Uganda. Some of them are engaged in industry and commerce, and a number have been encouraged to settle on land in the West Nile province.

A military mission attached to the Ugandan Air Force was formed, a unit of Praetorian guards for Amin, and another 100 or so held important posts in Amin’s security forces.

The Palestinians obviously stand to lose a great deal if Amin were to be overthrown, losing a strong African champion their security would otherwise be endangered since considerable ill-feeling has been engendered among them—and Arabs in general—as a result of Amin’s unpropitious attitude of seeing the minority Muslim community in Uganda to positions of dominance in the army and the Government.

He has also used his Islamic ties to win Arab support.

The Palestinians, with their high morale, could obviously make at least a temporary difference in reinforcing the elements in the army who remain loyal to Amin.

The present state of the Ugandan army is revealed by two new developments. The first is the extent of its demoralisation. The army put up little fight in Masaka, once the local people came out in open revolt backed by military support from the exiled Uganda leadership. Many of them threw away their uniforms, abandoned their equipment and simply ran away. Others joined the popular revolt.

At Mbarara, the split was even more definite. Most of the fighting that has been going on there has been between two factions in the army.

These developments are not unexpected in view of the fact that Amin’s army now consists largely of two parts: a foreign mercenary element, i.e., black soldiers recruited from the Nubian and other southern Sudanese tribes, and conscripts. Neither has an interest in dying for Amin.

The conscripts are only too anxious to get out of the army. This was shown 10 days ago when an anti-Amin force in the Karamajong province north-east Uganda attacked a military camp with 700 recruits. They fled without putting up any fight. Those who surrendered said they had been forced into the army.

Another sign of demoralisation is the convos of military trucks heading for the West Nile province (where much of Amin’s Nubian support comes from) carrying the soldiers’ families and personal possessions.

These convoys have come under daily attack from sabotage groups.

Demoralisation has even spread into Amin’s own family. One of his four wives was shot and wounded when she attempted to cross the border into Kenya a few days ago. She was brought back to a hospital inside Uganda.

Conditions in Kampala have also deteriorated, with looting by soldiers and civilians. The killing of civilians, though not in present numbers, is routine.

The capital is still without light more than three weeks after saboteurs blew up the mains electrical installations. Parts are also without water due to a failure to repair the electrically-driven water pumps.

It is natural that Amin should blame his current defeat on an “invading Tanzanian army”. But eyewitness reports in Masaka...
Convo on his downfall

some time before the world believed the horror stories that began to trickle out of Uganda. Small groups of fleeing soldiers told how the army was being purged to eliminate any factions whose loyalty was doubted. Trustworthiness of bodies were being dumped in the Nile. Prominent people and their families disappeared overnight and were suspected of favoring Obote waited in fear of the knock on the door.

In public the burly, 1.85 metre-tall Amin generally prides to return the country to civilian rule as soon as it returned to normal. At that stage even people like Mr Henry Kyobba, who became Amin’s Minister of Health and then fled to Britain in 1977, said they believed what was happening was just the inevitable aftermath of the coup. But, it did not stop. Kyobba told horror stories of Amin boasting he had eaten the flesh of some of his victims and “it tasted salty.” He said thousands of Ugandans were still being killed years after the coup and the tribalism that had caused bitter in-fighting in the army had got worse. Early in his reign Amin captured the imagination of many black people who admired him for his nonchalance at the white man, and others who liked him for adding a “light” touch to international politics. It took affairs such as the rescue of 104 hostages from the hijacked Air France Airbus by Israeli troops in 1976 to highlight some of his dubious points. Strong evidence emerged that he had encouraged the 10 Palestinian hijackers and that his troops helped guard the prisoners.

The murder of one of the passengers, 75-year-old Dora Bloch, by his men put an end to Western support for Amin and burst his bubble of joviality. In an attempt to unite his armed forces Amin turned on his East African community ally, Tanzania, and started the series of border conflicts that lasted several years and led to last year’s invasion by Ugandan troops. “The counter-invasion by Tanzania has left Amin fighting desperately for survival.”

GROUP AMIN and elsewhere show that the fighting is being done by Ugandans themselves and particularly between rival army factions. Four elements are involved in the fighting:

- First and foremost, inter-ethnic conflict, which is the engine of Amin’s army itself. This accounts for a large part of the heaviest fighting.
- Secondly, the uprising of an enraged population which has been encouraged to declare open opposition and to attack local strategic objectives. Students have taken a leading role in bringing the populace out into places like Masaka and Mbarara.
- Thirdly, the exiled opposition leadership has been mainly in Tanzania. It has succeeded in bringing together many of Amin’s opponents and is now reasonably representative of the country itself. Dr Milton Obote, the former president who was overthrown by Amin in 1971 is a key figure in his opposition, but he has been joined by other prominent politicians who during his regime were opposed to him.
- Fourthly, the Tanzanian army massed along the border with Uganda. Most are concentrated on the Tanzanian side of the border, from where they keep up long-range artillery fire and fly their Chinese and Russian-supplied Migs along (and sometimes across) the border.

A number of units also appear to be lodged inside Uganda to a depth of possibly six miles. Their overt purpose is to provide forward defensive positions to prevent Amin from attempting another invasion of Tanzania.

The real value of the Tanzanian army deployment is that it has forced Amin to concentrate most of his 12,000 soldiers along the southern border thus simplifying the task of the saboteurs and other groups in attacking strategic objectives inside the country.

The superiority of the Tanzanian forces is shown by their success in beating off with apparent ease three separate counter-attacks, retaliatory offensive moves by Amin in the last three weeks. It is still not possible to predict with any confidence how the present fighting will end. But one of the principal spokesmen for the anti-Amin opposition told me in a telephone interview, “We have now got Amin on the run.” — Copyright Observer Syndication Service.

President Idi Amin... battling to retain control in the face of an invasion.
# LARGE GROUPS

**SADFRI/SNAST CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE**

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<td>Mr. N. White (5)</td>
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<td>Ms. Miller/Green (64)</td>
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<td>Dr. J. Frankish (35)</td>
<td>Dr. T. Buchan (16)</td>
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| Chairman |                           |                           |                           |                           |
| Secretary |                           |                           |                           |                           |
| Venue    | AA                        | BB                        | CC                        | F8                        |

**Kampala**

The Tanzanian goal is to ensure that the economy is not disrupted. The Tanzanian President, Dr. J. Smith, has said that the economy is on track and will continue to grow at a steady pace.

Radio Uganda, claiming to be from the BBC, transmitted reports on the one-day visit by President J. Smith to Kampala. The reports were very positive and indicated that the economy is on track and will continue to grow at a steady pace.

The shelling appeared to be a deliberate attack on the central government of Uganda by a group of rebels who have been active in a number of areas in the country. The rebels are believed to be supported by neighboring nations and are believed to be involved in a number of insurgencies in the region.

The fighting has been going on for several days and has caused significant damage to infrastructure and human life. The situation is currently under control and the Tanzanian army has been deployed to provide backing to the Ugandan army.

The Tanzanian President, Dr. J. Smith, has said that the economy is on track and will continue to grow at a steady pace.

The fighting has caused significant damage to infrastructure and human life. The situation is currently under control and the Tanzanian army has been deployed to provide backing to the Ugandan army.

The Tanzanian President, Dr. J. Smith, has said that the economy is on track and will continue to grow at a steady pace.
2m Ugandans liberated—Obote

DAR ES SALAAM — The former Ugandan President, Dr Milton Obote, said yesterday more than two million Ugandans now lived in areas "liberated" from the regime of President Amin.

Dr Obote said in an interview that guerrilla forces in Uganda were "marching towards Kampala".

He was overthrown by President Amin, then army commander, on January 26, 1971, while he was attending a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. He lives in exile in Tanzania.

"We lack only one thing — arms," the former President said. "If we had arms, we would have an army greater than Amin's by tomorrow."

Dr Obote said he did not plan to return to Uganda as President.

"I will return as a Ugandan," he said. "We want to liberate the country first before we talk about leaders. First we must liberate the country, then we will sit down to decide how to elect our next President."

Dr Obote added: "I have a lot of support inside Uganda. That is a fact."

Meanwhile, a newly-emerged Ugandan exile group said yesterday its guerrillas and dissident troops killed more than 300 of President Amin's forces, seized an arsenal and destroyed a barracks in the eastern town of Tororo. — SAPA-RNS-AP.
Amin prepares counter-attack

NAIROBI — President Amin is getting his forces together for a counter-offensive against Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles occupying large areas of South Uganda.

This was announced by Radio Uganda and confirmed by diplomatic sources who said President Amin was bouncing back following the boosting of his troop force by the arrival of more than 1,000 Libyans.

It is understood the Libyans have also flown in arms, ammunition, and other supplies.

President Amin evidently has been heartened by his victory at Tororo in western Uganda, near the Kenya border, when Libyan troops put down a rebellion by one of the resistance groups which attacked the armoury of the barracks near the town last weekend and captured arms and ammunition. They were helped by dissident Amin troops.

President Amin’s men recaptured Tororo after a bloody battle.

Hundreds of Ugandan refugees who fled over the border into Kenya are now returning to their homes.

The Tanzanians and Uganda exiles seem to have made no further movement further towards Kampala.

DDC.
Behind the bid to topple Amin
Amin runs out of money

Leo Odera Omolo: Kisumu, Kenya

by the rebels, and their crews manhandled.

Hundreds of refugees are streaming from the fighting zone into Kampala, where forces still loyal to Amin have dug in to put up a new defensive line west of the capital. The aim, apparently, is to create a fortified area amid swampland in the hope of holding the main forces of rebel soldiers and Ugandan exiles backed by Tanzanian regular troops.

Hundreds of people

Normal life in the capital has halted. Tanks and armoured cars are patrolling in strategic areas, and hundreds of people are staying away from work. Many of the refugees are camped at a football stadium in the city. The refugees say they were well treated by the rebel forces, who urged them to stay in their homes. Amin has little foreign exchange left with which to buy the loyalty of his troops — and his economic situation is due largely to his expulsion of the 80,000 British Asians in Uganda in 1972, a year after the military coup that brought him to power.

Since then the country's two major sugar factories in Jinja and Logisiti have been working only half time and often not at all. In pre-Amin days, they produced 60 percent of the country's white sugar, an important export crop. The factories have been crippled by mechanical breakdowns and sugar cane has stood mowed in the fields for more than four years, with a resultant loss of 90 percent of its sugar content.

Production of tea and coffee, which once helped to make Uganda a rich country in African terms, is also at a standstill — again because of the lack of spare parts and technical know-how.

The giant coffee milling factory at Mibale is closed, as are many tea processing plants which used to be managed by Britons, Asians and other foreign experts expelled — or frightened off by Amin.

... Tea bushes

Some tea bushes are so overgrown that it will be impossible to pick the crop. Many of the Asian-owned businesses handed over by Amin to Ugandans are now in foreign hands again — mostly Arab and Palestine Jews. But normal trade is impossible and the owners have turned to smuggling and street sales on the black market.

If the traders try to operate from their shops, they suffer from constant firing by Amin's troops.

(l0798 copyright)

Uganda's economy on the point of collapse as President Amin prepares a last stand for the defence of the capital Kampala.

There are no spare parts for essential machinery, and factory maintenance has almost halted because of the shortage of technical experts. The little fuel left is being commandeered by Amin's troops or the rebels — or explanoned off by the black market, the only form of trade still flourishing.

Night after night...

Only the electricity supply industry is functioning with any semblance of normality, but even that is in danger as sub-stations are hit night after night in rocket and bomb attacks by the Save Uganda Movement.

Uganda's internal circuit is likely to cause a major economic setback to several landlocked countries which rely on routes through Uganda and Kenya to the East African coast.

Rwanda, Zaire and Burundi depend on trade through Kenya's Indian ocean port of Mombasa and have well over 500 vehicles — petrol tankers and giant trailers — stranded at the Ugandan border.

Some kind of order

Some drivers have been forbidden by their employers to enter Uganda until some kind of order has been restored. Other drivers are refusing to take any chances.

Vehicles carrying 'sneak plans for President Amin have been promised a safe escort into Kampala but this is not always enough to convince the drivers: several trucks have been shot at and set on fire.
Why did hunter-gatherer 'San' societies apparently move to more successful resistance to the white advance than hunter-gatherer 'Khoi' societies?

The political and social systems of 'San' societies and those of 'Khoi' societies were very different, because the economic basis upon which those systems were built was fundamentally different in each case. Although Khoi, like San, practiced hunting and gathering, they also possessed cattle and sheep, which provided them with a regular food supply and products. This essential difference necessitated the formation of a political and social system geared to regulate the maintenance of the livestock. It is my contention that this structuring rendered Khoi societies particularly susceptible to the disintegrating effects of the white advance. With regard to San societies, it can be argued that their political and social systems facilitated the mounting of resistance.

Let us look briefly at the ways in which the possession of livestock determined the nature of Khoi societies. The secure supply of milk products enabled Khoi to live together in groups of several hundred. The production of milk required the existence of a political authority to regulate access to grazing and water, and the general tending of the livestock. Hence, Khoi societies had chiefs and councils, whose decisions determined possession of livestock. In this respect, the GUKURAHWA in this respect, the GUKURAHWA is the best example of the disintegration of Khoi society by the military actions and policies of the colonial government in the early decades of the 20th century. The GUKURAHWA was a systematic campaign of violence and destruction designed to suppress the farming communities. The GUKURAHWA's impact was devastating, as it led to the displacement of many people, including the expatriation of herders and the destruction of livestock. This further weakened the structure of Khoi society, making it more vulnerable to the advances of the white settlers.
Setback for anti-Amin forces

NAIROBI — Ugandan rebels fighting to overthrow President Idi Amin had suffered their first major setback and had retreated after a battle with Government troops on the road to the capital of Kampala, exile sources said yesterday.

According to the exiles a continuing arms airlift into Uganda from Libya included heavy 122mm artillery, similar to that being used by the invaders.

They said the anti-Amin forces backed by regular Tanzanian troops, staged a tactical retreat after a battle at Lukaya, 100km from Kampala.

Radio Uganda, monitored in Nairobi, said the invaders were in retreat about 110km from Kampala and were looting, destroying property and raping nuns as they moved back.

The exile sources said Kampala’s three main hotels, the International, the Imperial and the Speke, had been taken over by Libyans who were concentrated around Kampala and Entebbe, Uganda’s main airport.

Uganda Radio had no report of fighting yesterday but two days ago it said Government troops had captured artillery and other equipment in the counter-attack masterminded by President Amin.

Exile sources at first discounted these reports and said their forces were still advancing along the main road to Kampala.

A spokesman for the Save Uganda Movement said yesterday its troops had fallen back but were hoping to cut off President Amin’s troops with an attack from the second invasion force which has been advancing to the west. — (Sapa-Reuters.)
Ammunition - Another attack back rebels
Battered Nyerere pulls out of Uganda

The Star's Africa News Service
LUKOLI (the Kenya-Uganda border) — Tanzania's invasion of Uganda has failed. After coming close to overrunning Kampala and toppling Idi Amin from power, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has ordered the withdrawal of his armed forces which are now being harassed by President Amin's troops as they retreat towards Uganda's southern border.

Ugandan troops have pushed the Tanzanian invasion force back 112 km since Saturday.

The town of Massaka, 100 km inside Uganda, had been recaptured and the Tanzanians were now fleeing for the border, a spokesman at the Ugandan military headquarters in Kampala said today.

Long-range Tanzanian artillery which pounded Massaka and Mbarara and had been positioned to shell Kampala has been captured and turned against the Tanzanians.

The stiffening of President Amin's disintegrating forces during the past few days by a heavy airlift of Libyan troops, armour and air support and the employment of Moroccan military advisers made all the difference.

In Dar es Salaam Government sources said it had been decided to withdraw the Tanzanian troops and leave former President Milton Obote and his force of Uganda exiles to prosecute the war with 'Tanzanian logistic support.'

The Ugandan military spokesman said President Amin's troops intended to chase the Tanzanians across the border to trap them at the Kagera River which runs parallel to the border 20 km inside Tanzania. Then they would 'skin them alive,' he said.

Uganda's underground is active — Page 13.
Amin's men encircled by rebels, Tanzanians

NAIROBI – Ugandan exile sources said yesterday that Tanzanian-backed rebels had encircled President Idi Amin's counter-attacking forces and cut them off from Kampala while urban guerrillas were hitting targets in the capital and elsewhere.

The sources said the encirclement followed a tactical retreat by the anti-Amin forces on Sunday towards Masese which they captured earlier in the fighting.

They said rebel troops split into three columns. While the central unit retreated down the road to draw Amin's forces in pursuit, the two wings advanced on each side of the road and met behind the government troops, cutting them off from the capital.

Radio Uganda, monitored in Nairobi at the weekend, said the anti-Amin troops were in retreat about 110 km from Kampala.

The sources said that while anti-Amin forces were maneuvering south of Kampala, guerrillas exploded bombs in the capital's three main hotels — the International, the Imperial and the Speke — where Libyan advisers to President Amin's government were reported to be guests.

The sources said the guerrillas also blasted a main water pipe supplying Kampala's suburb of Gaba. The bomb went off close to President Amin's village at Cape Town View, but they did not know how much damage was caused.

The sources said the houses of two members of President Amin's State Research Bureau, Uganda's secret police in the lakeside city of Jinja, were also bombed. — Sapa-Reuters
NAIROBI — Ugandan President Idi Amin yesterday said he would meet Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to negotiate an end to their four-month war but only after Tanzanian troops withdrew from Uganda.

"I cannot negotiate when the enemy is still 1,300km in Uganda," President Amin said after receiving a renewed Nigerian peace bid in Kampala.

President Amin, quoted by Uganda Radio in a news broadcast heard in Nairobi, said the meeting with President Nyerere could take place in an agreed neutral country.

The Ugandan leader said Cabinet ministers of the warring countries would first have to confer to prepare for the summit.

There was no immediate reply from President Nyerere who reportedly received the same Nigerian message in Dar-es-Salaam.

In rejecting previous appeals for a cease-fire President Nyerere has said he would stop the war only if Uganda renounced territorial claims on Tanzania and provided compensation for damage caused during an invasion of north-west Tanzania in October last year.

News from the battlefront was scarce yesterday.

Official reports from Uganda and Tanzania, as well as information from Ugandan exile units, put anti-Amin forces about 90 to 100km south of Kampala. — (Sapa-AP.)
PLO men fighting with us

— Amin

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Palestine Liberation Organisation fighters have joined Ugandan forces to drive the Tanzanian invaders out of Uganda. President Idi Amin told an Islamic Development Bank conference in Kampala yesterday.

While his military headquarters refused to give any news on the progress of the fighting, in which withdrawing Tanzanians are believed to have retreated to the Kagera River border zone, President Amin called for a holy Islamic war.

In a hysteric and mixed-up speech to an Islamic Development Bank conference, he charged that Tanzania had imported Israelis and 'Marxist parties' to fight against Uganda, because 85 percent of Tanzanians were Muslims and refused to do so.

ZIONIST ENEMY

"We are now fighting the Israelis," he continued, adding that the 40,000 invaders were toppling nations and that the invasion force was fully supported by racism in Southern Africa.

PLO troops and Ugandan troops now fighting in Tanzania had no common enemy and were piling valuable experience which they would later put to good use.

Islamic countries should never forget that it was Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere who master-minded the slaughter of Arabs in Zambia in 1964, he said.

Idi's army just wants to get back to business — Page 15...
Hundreds reported dead in Ugandan major battle

NAIROBI. — A major battle between troops loyal to President Idi Amin of Uganda, and Tanzanian-backed rebels, in which hundreds were killed, was reported by Ugandan exile sources yesterday.

They said more than 100 Libyans fighting on President Amin’s side were wounded in the clash, which took place near the main road south of Kampala.

Two aircraft carrying injured personnel had already left Entebbe Airport for Libya.

President Amin’s army is bolstered by Libyan arms and technicians, and he has appealed for further aid from countries in the Middle East.

The sources said one of his top army commanders, Artillery Colonel Godwin Sale, had been killed in the six-hour battle.

There was no mention of the action by Ethiopia Uganda, which reported last week that the anti-Amin forces were in retreat about 110km south of Kampala.

There were conflicting reports about the engagement, which the sources said took place about eight kilometres west of Mitata Maria, a village midway between Kampala and the rebel stronghold of Masaka.

One source put the Ugandan government casualties at 600 dead and 300 injured, but others said it was smaller. There was no word on the casualties suffered by the anti-Amin forces.

The engagement took place after anti-Amin forces ambushed a column of about 800 government troops and Libyan aides advancing across country from the Kabamba School of Infantry near the eastern town of Mukende.

Earlier exile reports talked of an encirclement of government troops by anti-Amin forces on the road south of Kampala.
African troops along the front line north of Kampala yesterday morning, were reportedly being evacuated from the area. The Uganda military said that the troops were being pulled back to rest and refit.

Both sides reported heavy fighting along the front line, with both sides claiming to have inflicted heavy casualties on the other. There were reports of both sides using airstrikes and artillery to support ground troops.

In Kampala, the Ugandan government said that they had captured several key military installations and were progressing along the front line. The Ugandan military said they were in control of the area and were advancing towards the Tanzanian border.

President Amin of Tanzania said that the fighting continued throughout the night and into the morning. He said that the situation was chaotic and that his forces were facing heavy resistance from the Ugandan army.

The Tanzanian army said that they had launched a counterattack and were advancing towards Ugandan positions. They claimed to have captured several key military installations and were advancing towards the Ugandan capital of Kampala.

President Amin has confirmed that Palestinian commandos are fighting with his troops.
Kampala

Dear [Name],

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to you from the capital city of Kampala, Uganda, where I am currently stationed.

The atmosphere here is quite different from what I'm used to back home in [Place]. The people are friendly, and the culture is rich and diverse. I have been exploring the city and have already visited some of the most famous landmarks.

I have also been working on projects related to [specific project or activity]. The experiences have been challenging but very rewarding. I have learned a lot about the local culture and customs.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon and to sharing more about my experiences here.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
Is Amin planning to bomb Dar es Salaam?

Own Correspondent
NAIROBI, 31st. Amin may be contemplating an all-out bombing raid on Dar es Salaam, using Soviet-made Tupolev 22 long-range bombers given to him recently by Colonel Gaddafi of Libya.

It was disclosed by two Norwegian journalists this week that one Tupolev bomber was at Entebbe Airport. But Uganda sources say that Gaddafi has given Id. Amin eight Tupolevs. The others are based at Gulu air base in north Uganda.

The question being asked is why Amin would want to acquire these long-range bombers, which are useless as tactical weapons against Tanzanian troops and rebels in southern Uganda.

The assumption is that Amin is either trying to frighten President Nyerere with the threat of bombing Dar es Salaam, or that he is intent on actually doing so.

Observers here feel it may be that Amin, who is known to be gathering his forces, may be gathering his forces for a big blow against the Tanzanians and the rebels, to force his ground strike with an air blow against Dar es Salaam.
LIBYAN troops sent to bolster Idi Amin’s faltering regime have refused to be involved in any further action and have requested to be flown home, diplomatic reports from Kampala say.

The reports say that a number of Libyan troops were killed when Ugandan soldiers loyal to Amin attacked their position mistaking them for soldiers fighting to oust the President.

The exact number of Libyan casualties is not known. However, one report suggested that as many as 200 may have been killed. Ugandan sources said that the bodies of the dead Libyans were to be flown to Tripoli from Entebbe at the weekend aboard a Libyan military C-130 Hercules.

The exact date and location of the incident is also not known. But sources believe that it occurred between Masaka, which fell to anti-Amin forces a fortnight ago, and Mubende, which is also reported to have fallen in the past few days.

The Libyan troops, the reports from Kampala say, had taken up a defensive position to try to block the drive towards the capital by the “national revolt” forces, the majority of whom are supporters of Dr. Milton Obote, deposed by Amin in January 1971.

According to one report the Libyans have now withdrawn to a camp at Natevi, seven kilometres south of the capital, Kampala, on the road to Masaka.

The diplomatic reports said that it was not known what the response had been from Amin and Tripoli to the refusal to be involved in further front-line action and the request to return home.

The reports say that there are almost 1500 Libyan troops in Uganda which is approximately two battalions. A senior Libyan officer is said to have visited Uganda in early February to assess Amin’s military needs.

In mid-February, the reports say, Libya began to airlift in small arms and ammunition for the Ugandan dictator. Exactly when the first troops arrived is not known, but the reports say that on February 20 and 21 two Boeing 707s bearing Libyan markings landed at Entebbe Airport. Eye witnesses saw troops in Libyan uniforms disembarking from the planes.

Libya has been Amin’s staunchest supporter since he severed relations with Israel at the end of March 1972. Since Uganda’s invasion of Tanzania last October there have been several reports that Libyan troops had arrived to help Amin. But this is the first time they have been confirmed by diplomatic reports from Kampala.

The reports also say that the Libyan ambassador to Uganda has been refusing to meet any of his colleagues other than Soviet diplomats for the past fortnight, presumably to avoid awkward questions about his country’s military role.

Reports that Moroccan troops have also arrived in Uganda are not supported by the diplomatic reports from Kampala. A number of Palestinians are known to be in Uganda, some acting as bodyguards for Amin.

(OFNS copyright.)
Amin cut off by rebel tanks

NAIROBI — Ugandan President Idi Amin was cut off today from his capital, Kampala, by a Tanzanian tank force which closed the road between the capital and the town of Entebbe, a presidential aide said by telephone from Kampala.

The aide said 12 tanks were visible from State House in Entebbe where President Amin was about to have breakfast when telephone lines to Kampala, 30 km to the northeast, were cut.

A special announcement over Uganda Radio said the Kampala-Entebbe road had been cut and warned people to stay away from the road.

It said President Amin would "show how only 20 men could fight against 20,000 enemy troops who were attacking Uganda," including Tanzanian regular troops, mercenaries and "Ugandan traitors" using long-range artillery and tanks.

"His Excellency's morale is very high," the radio said.

Repeating its announcement that the road had been cut, the radio said President Amin had personally communicated the news of the military developments to the radio station early today.

The radio said President Amin had declared that although he was cut off from the rest of the armed forces and remain ed with only a few troops and airmen, "he will try his best with the blessing of God to unite Entebbe and Kampala with the rest of the country." — Sapa-Reuters.
NAIROBI — President Idi Amin was reported yesterday to be threatened by tanks or to have already fled his residence near Entebbe airport, in the face of advancing forces seeking to overthrow him.

A presidential aide, speaking by telephone from the Ugandan capital of Kampala, quoted the President as saying yesterday he could see 12 tanks from his house.

Ugandan exile sources said the tanks were Ugandan and were commanded by the Minister of State for Defence, Brigadier Emillion Mondo, who had staged a coup against President Amin.

But other exile sources said the President had fled Entebbe for the northwestern town of Arua, which had been prepared for a final stand against the approaching Tanzanian and rebel Ugandan forces.

Travellers from Uganda said Entebbe was under shellfire from Tanzanian guns at the hill town of Mpigi.

Diplomatic and exile sources said Brigadier Mondo had made contact with the Ugandan exile groups.

These groups set up a united front at a meeting in northern Tanzania at the weekend, and Brigadier Mondo intended trying peace negotiations with the invaders, they said.

The presidential aide in Kampala denied Brigadier Mondo was disloyal to President Amin.

Before the newly-imposed curfew in Uganda was lifted at dawn, Uganda Radio said the Kampala-Entebbe road had been cut, but that President Amin was planning to reopen it with a handful of soldiers and airmen. He would show that 20 men could fight against 20,000, the radio said.

Since a dusk-to-dawn curfew and the closure of the country’s air space and international airport were ordered on Sunday, the radio has been playing martial music between news bulletins.

Exile sources said the meeting of Ugandan groups from Africa, Europe and the United States at the northern Tanzanian town of Moshi ended on Sunday with the formation of the Uganda National Liberation Front. — SAPA-RNS.
Tanzanian army in Kampala claim

NAIROBI — Diplomats quoting eyewitnesses said yesterday Tanzanian troops aiming to oust President Idi Amin were moving into the suburbs of Kampala, the capital, and were meeting only limited resistance from Ugandan forces.

They said Tanzanian units were 16 km from Kampala and residents said the city was largely deserted, with many shops and offices closed and little traffic.

Hundreds were reported fleeing the capital.

Some had been forced to spend the night in downtown office buildings because they could not reach home before a 6 pm military curfew.

Diplomats said the Tanzanians were seven km from Entebbe, the international airport beside Lake Victoria 22 km from Kampala. They said the invaders had been shelling the airport area regularly for the past few days and effectively denied President Amin use of the runway.

President Amin's whereabouts were not known yesterday. He made his last reported public appearance in Kampala on Tuesday, and said he was commanding troops at the front line.

Meanwhile, Uganda has requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council, charging Tanzania with aggression.

"This act of aggression and violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of my country presents a serious threat to regional as well as international peace and security," Ugandan ambassador Idibian said in a letter.

The UN Security Council, which has been in an emergency session this month, was expected to be continued before the weekend. — SABA-IP.
Diplomats say Idi’s army has c
Kampala shelled after air strike on Entebbe

Nairobi — Anti-Amin gunners hit an oil storage tank in Kampala in renewed shelling today, the day after Tanzanian jet fighters severely damaged Entebbe Airport, diplomats reported.

The sources said at least five artillery shells struck the Ugandan capital this morning, and a pall of black smoke rose from the industrial area in the east, reports Sapa.

AP. Yesterday, Tanzania Air Force Mig-21s reportedly bombed and strafed the main runway at Entebbe, Uganda's international airport on Lake Victoria, 32 km south of Kampala.

It was not known whether the airport, used by Libya to ferry in troops and supplies, had been knocked out of commission.

The renewed assault by invading Tanzanians and Ugandan exile forces appeared to bear out the exiles' claim yesterday that "our troops and those of our allies have not moved an inch from the positions they were occupying overlooking Kampala and Entebbe. "Kampala is now within our reach and it is only a matter of time before we begin our assault on both."

The Star's Africa News Service reports that Kenya has dealt what could be a death blow to Ugandans and Libyans defending Kampala.

It has announced that no arms or military supplies will be allowed to pass through Kenya to Uganda.

Police Commissioner Ben Gethi made a statement last night, saying Kenya would maintain its neutrality in the war.

It would allow essential goods to pass through Kenya by road or railway to landlocked Uganda, but not military supplies.
Amin digs in for last stand — ready to die

NAIROBI — Uganda President Idi Amin is digging in to make a last stand.

Yesterday Uganda Radio stated President Amin as saying he was in the town when it came under attack by Tanzanian jets, reports Reuters.

He was reported as saying that one of the jets was shot down "and by now the pilot must be having a good time with the crocodiles."

Jinja residents told Reuters by telephone that President Amin appeared in the town centre with an entourage of Libyan and Palestinian troops and told a crowd that he was prepared to die there after making it his last defence line.

Diplomatic sources said Kampala, the capital, was fairly quiet today.

They said President Amin's visit to Jinja was probably designed to boost morale after the raids by Tanzanian jets.

A Star Africa News Service correspondent in Dar-el-Salam reports that more air attacks against strategic targets in Uganda were expected today as Tanzania steps up its efforts to cut President Amin off from his foreign backers and, at the same time, demoralize the Ugandan army.

MARXIST FEAR

Tanzania's biggest concern now is that Kenya is supporting President Amin's beleaguered regime to prevent the Uganda National Liberation Front coming to power.

The Tanzanian-backed Front is regarded in some circles in Kenya as a marxist organisation and there is concern in Nairobi that if the front replaced President Amin, Kenya could be isolated in the region.
Uganda war now a lost for face

NAROBO — The

Some time...
II Shoot deserters, Amin lure latest
Ugandans taking war in their stride

1. The CONTINENTAL AIRLINES are
2. POSTING the CUBA to South
3. The BURLINGTON VIA the CUBA
4. The PAA CONTINUES the CUBA
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IF Tanzanian troops have overrun Kampala today and reports indicate that they have, the Ugandans are taking it in their stride.

A telephone call from Kampala placed to the manager of Barclays Bank in Kampala in an attempt to find out what was going on in the war-torn Ugandan capital was answered promptly enough.

The manager, Mr B. Brooks, was unable to throw any light on the conflicting and conflicting reports that have emanated from Uganda since the Tanzanian-based rebel army invaded Idi Amin's republic.

"You'll have to speak to the Uganda Information Service," he said. "I'm afraid that's all I can tell you, and be put down the receiver.

A call at Kampala International Hotel was answered by a spokesman who said conditions in the city were all right.

It is believed that the reason why, today's calls to Kampala went through so rapidly — there was a maximum of 70 minutes delay — is that some of the Ugandan operators may have abandoned the exchange and that the calls were channelled directly through the automatic exchange in Kampala.

The Argus Africa News Service reported from Nairobi earlier today that invading Tanzanians and anti-Amin forces had overrun Kampala and had reached the city's central clock tower early today.

The ARGUS continued: "A Downing Street source has informed the Argus that reports on Idi Amin's position are not due to be heard today."

15. The CONTINENTAL AIRLINES is the FEDERAL CAPITAL of CANADA.
16. The TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY of CANADA starts at ST. JOHN in the EAST and ends at VANCOUVER in the WEST.
17. The RAILWAY is known as the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY and crosses the ROCKIES via the KICKING HORSE PASS.
New Uganda Govt is ready

'Mail' Africa Bureau
NAIROBI. - With anti-Amin forces virtually surrounding Kampala yesterday a Ugandan provisional government is making preparations in Dar Es Salaam to fly in to take over.

The head of the provisional government is likely to be Professor Yusuf Lule, who was recently elected chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front.

The liberation forces are still in the outskirts of Kampala, probing their way to the centre. But Radio Uganda and main government offices are still in government hands.

The Libyans are reported to be in full flight from Kampala. No Libyans have been seen there for more than a day.

There was a battle yesterday between President Amin's troops and rebels on Nakasero Hill, on the outskirts of the city, where the headquarters of the feared State Research Bureau are situated.

About 1,000 Libyan troops, having failed in their mission, organised by Colonel Gaddafi, to save President Amin from destruction, are reported to be on their way out of Uganda by train, through Kenya, and by plane from one or other of the airfields held by President Amin.

But there still seems to be fight left in President Amin and his remaining loyal troops. On Thursday night there was a pitched battle on Mengo Hill in the Kampala suburbs, at the former palace of the Kabaka of Uganda, later turned into the headquarters of the mechanics regiment which was taken over by the rebels.

Again there was a hunt for the elusive President Amin. There were reports that he was on his way to Kenya. A mysterious convoy of cars was sent to Kisumu, the Kenyan port on Lake Victoria, ostensibly to meet him.
NAIROBI — With anti-Amin forces virtually surrounding Kampala yesterday, a Ugandan provisional government in Dar-es Salaam is preparing to fly in to take over.

The head of the provisional government is likely to be Professor Yusuf Luwe, recently elected chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front.

Sources in Dar-es Salaam said an announcement of the fall of Kampala was to have been made yesterday, but the situation in the city was still unclear.

Liberation forces are still in the outskirts of the city probing their way to the centre. But radio Uganda and main government offices are still in government hands.

The Libyans are reported to be in full flight from Kampala. No Libyans have been seen there for more than a day. But there was a battle yesterday between Amin's troops and rebels on the outskirts of the city centre near the headquarters of the feared State Research Bureau.

About 1,000 Libyan troops, having failed in their mission organised by Colonel Gaddafi to save Amin from destruction, were reported to be on their way out of Uganda by train, through Kenya, and by plane from the airfields held by Amin.

But there still seems to be fight left in Idi Amin, and his remaining loyal troops.

Uganda Radio yesterday broadcast what it said was a live speech by President Amin in Kampala.

The broadcast urged Ugandans not to panic or fear the enemy bombardment as the invaders were at least 65 km away.

The President said: "We are bound to defeat these enemies. We will fight: we have food, we have arms, we have equipment, we have the military fighting spirit." — DDC-SAPA-RNS.
Back to work, Amin orders as war cools

By Henry Reuter, Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Kampala citizens have been ordered back to work amid growing indications that the Tanzanian invasion force may have pulled right out of the Ugandan capital.

A Radio Uganda broadcast monitored here last night warned all Kampala workers that government inspection teams would tour hospitals, factories, shops and offices today and any people not at their jobs would be deemed to have abandoned them.

NO INVADERS

There were no invaders within 60 km of the capital, the radio said.

The broadcast added that the situation in Uganda was under control and there was no need for anyone to worry.

Residents of Kampala confirmed that there was still no sign of Tanzanian troops in the city centre or in its surrounding suburbs.

President Idi Amin was seen driving his rally car in Kampala during the weekend.

On Friday and Saturday, many of the 2,000 Libyan troops in Uganda were seen boarding a train which left Kampala for Tororo on the Kenyan border.

Diplomatic sources say a decision by President Amin to bring down a reserve battalion to Kampala suggests he intended to make his final stand at the capital rather than in the north.

The sources say invading forces had brought the whole of western Uganda under their control after capturing the town of Fort Portal, close to the Zaire border, as part of their mop-up operations.

They say Algeria has apparently been active in trying to persuade Libya to scale down its support for President Amin's regime.

Although the Ugandan National Liberation Front said last week it had Kampala surrounded, the battle for the city seems likely to take longer than they had expected.
Mystery of the
‘war that disappeared’

Newsmen
‘shot dead’
in Uganda

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — A report that four foreign journalists have been
executed by Idi Amin’s secret police after entering Uganda by
boat across Lake Victoria is being checked by German and
Swedish diplomats here.

FRIDAY, 27th OCTOBER, p.m.

French I, Paper 2. SDR

Section A, B and C in separate books

All questions in section B in separate books

A. Version

B. Essay

L’Emoraliste

L’Estranger

Théraîse

Les Mains sales

C.

AW

CJG

MS

Vdc

C

The journalists are:

"German Hans Bollinger, 42, of Stern Magazine, and Schweizer Armei,

editor-express

and Carl Bergman, of Svenska Dagbladet.

Mrs. Rita Stiens, who lives with her husband in

Nairobi, said today the four left Kiganyi probably

on the lake by boat last Thursday intending to

land near Jinja, 80 km from Kampala, to make

their way to Kampala to report on the war.

The next thing she knew was a telephone message

from Stern Magazine saying it had been informed by

UN officials that the four journalists had been

killed on the road between Jinja and Kampala, in a

remote police station and shot dead.

Mrs. Stiens said by the telephone all last night

waited for something official to confirm or deny

the report but had had no news.

Confused.

She said the UN official with whom the report was

said to have originated had since left Kampala.

The war situation remains confused with Ugandans today asking,

"Who have all the soldiers gone?"

Throughout the week, the capital, Kampala — for which there was heavy

fighting last week — was reported deserted.

There are no soldiers of any kind, Thurman or

Ugandan, to be seen around the centre of the city. The whole place is absolutely quiet. It is quite mystery-

ful, a party of four French diplomats told me.

Embarrassed by the silence they had decided to drive through 200 km of

allegedly Amin-occupied territory to the border and then a further 180 km to

(Continued on Page 3, vol 51)
The front includes a wide mixture of political forces which have until now been united only by opposition to President Amin's dictatorship. Once Amin is gone many observers believe divisions among the various rebel groups will deepen drastically.

The leader of the front is Mr Yusuf Lule, a former Vice-Chancellor of Uganda's Makerere University. Mr Lule, 57, commands enormous respect from all sides of the Ugandan political spectrum, but many believe he lacks the political muscle to prevent splits from occurring.

Apart from Mr Lule, key personality in the front is Dr Milton Obote, 54, the former Ugandan president ousted by Amin in 1971.

Dr Obote has been living in exile in Tanzania and is a personal friend of President Julius Nyerere, although the Tanzanian leader has made it clear he wants to see free elections in Uganda and does not seek to impose Obote as the new leader.

But Dr Obote is the man who abolished Uganda's four hereditary kingdoms and monarchist groups within the front are deeply suspicious of him. He also operates his own secret police, which many Ugandan exiles remember with hatred.

These divisions make the task of providing a working administration soon after the fall of Amin extremely testing.

Some observers in Dar es Salaam have commented that if the UN is unable to sort out an interim administration before elections can be held, one of the front's own military commanders might take advantage of the political vacuum to stage a coup.

Another problem for the victors will be what to do about Amin himself if he does not flee to Libya or some other Arab country where he would no doubt find comfortable refuge.

If the dictator is captured, Mr Lule has said he will be tried for his crimes. But few believe Amin will give his enemies any chance of capturing him as a long drawn out campaign to rid Uganda of the dictator for good looks a distinct possibility.

Amin has threatened to make a last stand at Jinja, 72 km east of Kampala. He has been preparing his home town of Arua, apparently for a lengthy siege. It would inevitably mean a serious strain on Tanzania's already badly stretched resources if forced to chase Amin around Uganda.

The war is believed to have been costing Tanzania between R480,000 and R600,000 a day, draining foreign resources and disrupting agriculture and industry. President Nyerere obviously wants to see the war ended to start repairing the damaged economy.

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Rebels' struggle

Own Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM, — For rebel Ugandans who have been struggling to rid their country of a brutal dictatorship, the imminent fall of President Idi Amin may be only the beginning of a long struggle for stability.

With the Tanzanian backed rebel forces in the suburbs of the capital, Kampala, Libyan troops reported returning to Tripoli and the Ugandan army a shambles, Amin's end cannot be far away.

Although the collapse of the dictator's regime will bring relief to thousands of Ugandans who have suffered eight years of repression and terror, the rebel success will be fraught with problems. The most immediate concerns the unity of the Ugandan National Liberation Front, the group linking all Amin's enemies.
Journalists feared executed by Amin

NAIROBI. — The Ugandan Foreign Ministry said yesterday four "armed mercenaries" had been captured and shot dead in Uganda, apparently confirming reports that four Western journalists had been executed.

The diplomats said they had no information about the journalists. And on the battlefield, heavy fighting between Tanzanian-backed invading forces and Amin's troops continued on the outskirts of Kampala for the third day running.

Diplomatic sources reported Amin had sent fresh reinforcements to the battlefield in a desperate effort to prevent the Tanzanians from encircling the city of Kampala.

The four journalists were Karl Bergman of Svenska Dagbladet, Mr Arne Lemberg of Expressen, Mr Wolfgang Stiens of Stern magazine and Mr Hans Bollinger of the French Photo Agency, Gamma.

Colleagues said the four had hired a boat to smuggle them into Uganda last Thursday across Lake Victoria. They believed the journalists were not armed.

Reports reaching Nairobi said the four were captured shortly after landing near the Ugandan capital of Kampala on Friday.

They were reportedly taken to a nearby police station, interrogated and shot. No foreign journalists have been allowed into Uganda this year. Mr Bollinger and the two Swedes had previously attempted to get into Uganda without success.

Ugandan exiles said yesterday two European businessmen went missing on the road from Kampala to Entebbe last week are being held by Tanzanian forces.

The men were identified as Mr Gordon Parrott of Britain and Mr Sven Sorensen of Denmark. The sources said they were being held at Entebbe.

In Kampala itself, thousands of businesses and employees ignored a demand by President Idi Amin to return to their jobs and get the capital moving again. The city remained generally deserted and closed with only a sprinkling of shops and businesses open.

The official Moroccan news agency yesterday reported the Libyan Government paid the Uganda National Liberation Front R7 million to allow Libya's troops to pull out of Uganda without being attacked.

The Nigerian Government yesterday appealed to Uganda and Tanzania to exercise restraint in their conflict.

Lagos Radio warned that the Ugandan conflict would distract attention from the major conflicts in Southern Africa. — Sapa-Reuters-AF.
Journaled's shot dead in Uganda

Colleagues of the former Kumasi-based journalist have been lured back by the story of 43-year-old edition front desk editor John Doe who was gunned down in cold blood.

A friend, identified only as John Doe, said he received the call from Doe's family on Friday morning.

"I was shocked to hear the news," Doe said. "He was a hardworking journalist who dedicated his life to the craft."

Doe had been covering the civil war for several years and was known for his investigative reporting.

"We are deeply saddened by the loss of John," said the managing editor of the newspaper where Doe worked. "He was an excellent journalist."
Tanzanians move into Kampala

NAIROBI — Tanzanian troops edged into Kampala yesterday after the war’s fiercest rocket and artillery attack on the Ugandan capital.

Advancing Tanzanians were greeted by dancing in the streets on the outskirts of the city, an exile Ugandan source said. But President Idi Amin’s artillery was still firing at the invaders from the town’s highest hill.

Reports indicated the Tanzanians had finally abandoned hope of taking the city without death and destruction. With the reported arrival of fresh Ugandan troops in Kampala, and with food almost non-existent, the Tanzanians had evidently decided that they could not wait for the Ugandan defenders to disintegrate.

Residents of the city described the intense shelling as a night-long terror. It started around 6 pm, and at about 4 am yesterday the Tanzanians pulled out all stops, sending over Muzi and aiming artillery shells and rockets at all parts of the city centre.

The Makerere University, a housing complex near Mulago Hospital and a Catholic convent were among the areas hit. Water and electricity were out in many parts of the city.

Amin’s whereabouts were unknown, but he was presumed to be still at his new command post east of Kampala on the road to Jinja. — SAPA-AP.
Idi’s Amen is high...it seems

Staff Reporters

THE eight-year reign of President Dr. Al Hajji Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, VC, DSO, MC, Life President of Uganda and ‘King of Scotland’ — hereafter referred to as Amin — is apparently over.

Amin, political tyrant, dictator, and head of numerous assassination attempts, held a vision from God while he was still an army corporal.

‘I dreamed I would die in a high position. I dreamed if anybody played something wrong with me, something would happen to him,’ he said.

According to senior Government officials who escaped from Uganda to tell the story of Amin’s reign of terror tens of thousands of Ugandans — civilians, troops, and policemen — played something wrong with Amin after he came to power in a military coup, which toppled President Milton Obote in January, 1971.

‘Paranoid’

After the coup Amin promised to clean up the corruption of the former government and the Western world watched and waited.

Harold Wilson, then leader of the Labour Party opposition, was one of the first to speak.

He called Amin ‘a mental patient and a paranoid’ after Amin had ordered his security forces to watch out for an invasion by Britain in September, 1972. Amin had convinced the British were planning to assassinate him.

In the same month, the United States government suspended a $15 million loan to Uganda because of Amin’s comments declaring Hitler’s extermination of Jews in World War 2.

Soon Amin became known as the black Hitler.

Boxing champ

Amin, who held the Ugandan heavyweight boxing title for nine years while a private in the army, clearly regarded himself as a champion of black power.

In May 1973, he proposed a ‘General Amin Operation’ to liberate Africa. ‘Any European who wants to come to Uganda,’ he said, ‘must kneel down to the African.”

In the space of a few months, Amin invited himself to Princess Anne’s wedding after approving

After this state of self-aggrandizement and diplomatic action, Amin claimed to be ‘aided down on the wearing of hair pieces in public.

The reason was that he did not want Ugandans to wear the hair of dead imperialists or Africans killed by imperialists.

In June, 1974, Amin became a film actor. He played himself in a 30-minute documentary. He did not award himself an Oscar.

In November Amin’s father, Dada Amin, died from Uganda in fear of his life. He had apparently upset his son by disapproving of him when Amin dissolved his marriages to three of his wives.

Enraged

Amin was enraged by the Entebbe Airline raid in July, 1976, in which Israeli commandos freed passengers and crew of the hijacked Ugandan Airline.

He said the Israelis ‘would pay heavily for their actions.’

Retaliating verbally, he said Israel had attacked Uganda in the raid because ‘Uganda was the first African state to boot out the Zionists.”

When black actor Godfrey Cambridge died of a heart attack while playing the role of Amin in a film about the Entebbe raid, Amin said the death was ‘a punishment by God.’

Further, the death angered him as a lesson to those who want to imitate Field Marshal Amin.

Queen’s jubilee

In June, 1977, Amin paid to Queen Elizabeth public ‘embarrassment when he insisted that he would attend the celebrations at the Silver Jubilee.

Radio Uganda announced that Amin wanted the British government to arrange for him to be carried shoulder high through London as slaves carried whites in colonial times.

In the end Amin did not attend the jubilee. Buckingham Palace got their own back a year later when Prince Charles snubbed Amin by turning his back on him as Amin approached him at the state funeral of Kenya’s President Jomo Kenyatta.
Ugandans rejoice as Kampala is taken

NAIROBI — Jubilant crowds dancing and singing in the streets mobbed Tanzanian and Ugandan rebel troops yesterday as they triumphantly entered Kampala, Uganda's capital, after a two-week siege.

But President Idi Amin last night broadcast a statement saying he was still in control of Uganda and ordered his troops not to surrender "to rebels".

Monitors of radio Uganda's external services said the voice, speaking Swahili, was definitely President Amin's.

He called for discipline in the ranks of his army, and said he was still in full control.

Radio experts said the International transmitter was located at the northeastern town of Soroti, well beyond the lines of the Tanzanian-led forces.

But they said he could also have used a mobile transmitter stationed anywhere in northern Uganda.

According to eyewitnesses, President Amin left Kampala on Tuesday night in a convoy of four black Mercedes cars with his remaining loyal Ministers.

Tanzanian forces said they believed President Amin had fled east just before their battalions, under cover of night and meeting little resistance, entered the centre of Kampala after six months of war.

Meanwhile, exile leader Professor Yusufu Lule has announced the formation of a new Ugandan government with himself as President.

Professor Lule, former Vice-Chancellor of Makerere University, said he would also hold the portfolio of defence and initially be commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The ex-President, Dr Milton Obote, from whom President Amin wrested power in 1971, was not included in the Cabinet although several of his former Ministers were.

The Lule government will officially take office here today.

Professor Lule, who describes himself as apolitical, promised elections would be held as soon as conditions permit.

He has said the Uganda National Liberation Front aims to establish an interim government for up to two years while democracy is rebuilt in Uganda.

There was still shooting in Kampala at Nakosero Hill yesterday, with isolated pockets of resistance round the radio station, State Research Bureau headquarters and Amin's command post.

There were reports Amin had left booby traps and land mines in the area, and the invading forces were cautious in their attack.

Uganda Radio said: "We ask all the masses of Uganda to rise up and join hands in eliminating the few remaining murderers, looters and rapists still at large." — AP.
Hunt Idi Amin say Uganda's new rulers

NAIROBI — "Hunt Idi Amin wherever he is," Uganda's new rulers urged the nation from Kampala yesterday. "He deserves the gallows."

The appeal was broadcast on Uganda Radio, now under the control of Tanzanian-led forces which have captured President Amin's capital, driven him into hiding and announced the creation of a new government.

The radio said General Amin had committed many acts of treason and countless murders.

"All Ugandans who love their motherland must from now on hunt Idi Amin wherever he is, for he is a very dangerous cancer to our nation."

Uganda's new President, exiled Professor Yuwufu Lale, 67, was trying to fly back to Uganda from Tanzania yesterday, but Kampala Radio said he had been delayed by bad weather.

Kampala residents said the Tanzanian Army had opened the capital's prisons, which became infamous for torture and executions during Amin's eight-year rule. They freed about 4,000 inmates.

Radio Uganda broadcast a warning to all the ousted President's soldiers to surrender their weapons within 12 hours.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda announced recognition of the new government.

President Nyerere admitted his army had invaded Uganda to punish Amin for invading and briefly annexing part of Tanzania last November.

President Nyerere said Uganda's new leaders had asked for Tanzania's soldiers to stay on Ugandan soil for a month or two.

"Our job is done. We could pull back our forces, but I'm sure that if we did Amin would come back," he said.

President Kaunda called the downfall of Amin a "triumph for freedom, justice, and human dignity."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen said yesterday he was "glad to see the back" of Amin.

US officials welcomed the ousting of Amin and said America planned to establish normal relationships with the new government quickly.

In Kampala, people went on an orgy of looting after the remnants of Amin's routed forces fled to eastern Uganda where the Tanzanians and anti-Amin Ugandan forces had not penetrated. — SAPA-RNS.
Uganda's new President Yusufu Lule, is sworn in as Head of State of Uganda.
Uganda joy as Lule takes over

KAMPALA — Thousands of jubilant Ugandans gave exiled leader Yusufu Lule a rapturous welcome yesterday as he flew home to claim the office of President.

He took his oath on the steps of Parliament, and called for two minutes' silence in memory of those who died under President Idi Amin.

He told the crowd: "We are not masters but your servants. We will do our best to serve you."

Standing beside the Tanzanian commanders whose troops drove Amin from Kampala, the new President appealed to Ugandans to forego individual acts of vengeance.

"We must not indulge in the evil acts of the regime we have just removed. Respect for life is to be paramount. The rule of law must be established immediately."

Lule who flew to Entebbe airport from Tanzania, swore in 16 Ministers in what he says is a transitional government.

He has pledged elections within two years — the first since 1962.

But matters are not all joy. The new government yesterday launched a massive hunt for Amin. A crack comando squad was given the order, "If he is still in Uganda hunt him down and catch him or kill him."

MISSING

Amin has been missing since Wednesday when the Tanzanian invasion force overran Kampala. Some reports say he was last seen heading towards Jinja, 80 km east of Kampala, in a fleet of five black cars.

Five black cars which later crossed the Kenya border did not contain Amin. In charge of the vehicles and 40 trucks with them was the former governor of Busoga province in eastern Uganda, Brigadier Oake. He was allowed to enter Kenya with his party.

There are conflicting reports about Amin's whereabouts: that he left the convoy in Jinja from where he took a helicopter to Sorot in northern Uganda and then flew to an Arab country; that he had flown to the airstrip at his home town, Koboko, on the Uganda-Sudan border; and that he was still in Jinja preparing for his last stand.

Amin has been accused of being responsible for the deaths of more than 500,000 Ugandans during his eight-year rule.

Tony Avogan of the Guardian News Service reports of more recent horrors. "After breaking through the door of a cell at Nakasero Hill next to the presidential lodge, my torch revealed 20 or 30 bodies scattered around the room in various states of decay and mutilation."

Almost all showed signs of torture and the floor was covered with bloodstains.

As relatives searched the corpses in an attempt to identify missing relatives, I tried in vain to break through the door of a larger cell said to stretch for more than 91 m.

200 CORPSES

There are suspicions that the large cell contains hundreds more bodies. Ugandans living close to the building said that on some days, up to 200 corpses were taken from it to the mortuary.

But finding Amin and his fellow killers is not the country's only problem. Ugandans in the capital have joined the Tanzanians in their looting spree. This is not helping the country's economic plight. Uganda's new rulers face a major task in restoring the economy.

Amin's prisoners ate dead

KAMPALA — The story of Idi Amin's regime is told at the headquarters of the State Research Bureau where invading soldiers found a handful of emaciated prisoners who had survived for more than a month by eating corpses.

The triangular, three-storey building stands adjacent to Amin's lodge on Nakasero Hill, an area of flowering trees and stately buildings. The Tanzanians reached it on Wednesday morning.

Outside were a dozen rotting bodies, badly mutilated. There was a drain gutter caked with dried blood. That was where prisoners stood to be shot.

In front of the building scores of people were sifting through thousands of identity cards and files scattered on the ground hoping to find confirmation of a friend or relative who had disappeared.

No one will ever know how many people disappeared or how gruesome was their end. Estimates of those killed in the course of Amin's eight years in power range from 90,000 to 300,000 and stories are legion about tribal genocide, corpses fed to crocodiles and families being slain for daring to inquire about the fate of missing relatives.

When the Tanzanian invaders drew near agents began bringing out about 200 bodies a day, chained and wired together by the neck, presumably for disposal elsewhere."
KAMPALA: Special commando squads are hunting Idi Amin today with orders to bring him back alive.

The fugitive former President of Uganda, whose capital fell to Tanzanian troops and Ugandan rebels this week, is believed to be with loyal soldiers somewhere in the north or east.

But Amin may have escaped to Libya. His personal plane is said to have refuelled at Soroti in Northern Uganda on Friday. It used to be crewed by Libyans, leading to speculation that he escaped and sought refuge there or in Iraq.

Uganda's new President, Yusuf Lule, says Uganda wants Amin back to face charges of mass murder.

"We want him. We are chasing him now. The ex-President, if apprehended, will be put on trial for his alleged crimes," he told a BBC reporter at Entebbe airport.

Amin's voice was heard on the radio yesterday, apparently using a transmitter station known to be at Soroti, condemning a broadcast by the new Ugandan President as "the voice of rebellion." "I am still in control," Amin said. "No one in Uganda should be confused or deceived by this so-called rebellion."

A high-ranking military official in the Amin regime was quoted by the official Sudanese news agency yesterday as saying Northern Uganda was still loyal to Amin.

Major Bob Astles, Amin's British-born adviser whose decomposing body was believed to have been found in Kampala, is alive in prison in Nairobi.

Chapman Pincher, writing in the London Express, says that Astles is being interrogated about his knowledge of the assassination last May of Mr Bruce McKenzie — a white Kenyan businessman — by a bomb planted in his plane.

Astles was picked up by Kenyan police at Kisumu, on Lake Victoria, three days ago. Kenyan inquiries have established that Astles was in the VIP lounge at Entebbe airport with Mr McKenzie and Amin shortly before the plane took off for Nairobi.

Commandos begin manhunt — but he may have escaped.
PRISONERS IN SECRET POLICE HQ EAT CORPSES TO LIVE

KAMPALA: Invading soldiers found a handful of emaciated prisoners at the headquarters of Amin's State Research Bureau this week. They had survived more than a month by guzzling at the corpses around them.

The triangular, three-storey building is next to Amin's lodge on Nakasero Hill, an area of flowering trees and stately buildings. The Tanzanians reached it on Wednesday.

Outside were a dozen rotting bodies, badly mutilated. There was a drain gutter caked with dried blood. That was where prisoners stood to be shot.

The next prisoner would remove the body in front of him and wait for his turn. The blood poured neatly through the drain.

In one dungeon cell, the soldiers found 15 or 20 bodies, mutilated and decomposed. A few prisoners, barely alive, said they had starved to death by cannibalising the corpses.

Rebel officers said yesterday that Amin's police threw hand grenades into crowded prison cells, killing more than 100 prisoners, in a final massacre before the fall of the capital.

In front of the building, people were sitting through thousands of identity cards and files scattered on the ground hoping to find information on a friend or relative who disappeared.

The Nakasero headquarters was only one of many buildings and prisons in Uganda where agents of the State Research Bureau—2,000 to 3,000 men who favoured flowered shirts and one-way eyeshades—detained, tortured and killed to sustain the reign of terror that kept Amin in power.

A Sunday Tribune correspondent at Entebbe also revealed that the contents of State Lodge, a huge whitewashed villa overlooking Lake Victoria, reveal something of the contradictory and confusing character of Amin.

Its several dozen rooms were filled with electronic gadgets, sports equipment and adult toys, including colour television, movie cameras, tape decks, rubber boats, wind-up plastic boats and board games.

The kitchen was loaded with imported food and liquor while the dimomorphic furniture included china and glasses, silver goblets and cutlery and stately tables.

Strange gift

The half dozen or more bedrooms included one filled with cribs and several beds evidently for his wives and children. In one dresser drawer there was a handmade card reading: "Merry Christmas, daddy and mummy. Your loving son, Ashur." A strange gift for Amin's son to give his Muslim father.

Another enormous bedroom, perhaps for one of his several mistresses, contained a huge stuffed teddy bear and doctors' reports on several women.

But piled in the corners of all these rooms were caches of arms and ammunition.

These included dozens of automatic weapons of various makes and one big hunting rifle equipped with telescopic sight and silencer, apparently designed for assassination.

Amin's own bedroom included an arms cache plus hundreds of confidential intelligence files and a large stock of pornographic magazines.
KAMPALA — The Commander of the Ugandan liberation force, Oyite Ojok, being carried through the streets of Kampala by cheering Ugandans. — (Cablecast.)
ENTEBBE — Two Libyan soldiers outside the Tanzanian forces Command Post here, where they were being held by Tanzanian troops on Saturday. The soldiers were captured by Ugandan civilians as they fled through the bush. One of their guards listens to a looted radio. — (Cablecast.)
Uganda steps up hunt after 20 ‘see’ Idi

NAIROBI — Uganda’s new leaders yesterday intensified their hunt for fugitive dictator Idi Amin after travellers from his native north-west Uganda said they thought they had seen him there on Saturday.

The travellers were a group of 20 Asian road construction men who had been working on the road from the Albert Nile at Pakwach to Arua, capital of West Nile province where Field Marshal Amin was born.

They crossed into Kenya after being robbed of all their possessions on a harrowing journey through northern Uganda, which has not yet been reached by the Tanzanian and Ugandan rebel armies which captured Kampala on Wednesday.

They said they saw someone they took to be Idi Amin in a Land-Rover equipped with a powerful radio transmitter at the village of Nebbi, close to the border with Zaire.

Last stand

They could not tell exactly what the ousted President was doing, but added they had seen fuel, military supplies and food being driven across the Pakwach bridge for weeks, possibly in preparation for a last stand.

They themselves had been unable to obtain any supplies in West Nile.

Uganda radio in Kampala quoted Government sources saying that the search for Field Marshal Amin was being intensified.

There was speculation that he had fled the country after his Mystere executive jet refuelled at a northern airfield in Soroti on Saturday.

Observers said the small jet had the range to reach Libya or Iraq — two countries which strongly support the field marshal — but it may have flown to Arua airfield to stand by for a last-minute escape.

Progressing

Uganda’s new President, Professor Yusufu Lule, told a Press conference at State House Entebbe that his troops were progressing steadily into the still “unliberated” areas of eastern and northern Uganda. He gave no details on how far they had got.

Government sources said last week that commando groups had already set off to hunt down Idi Amin and bring him back alive.

Meanwhile, in London the British Government yesterday announced its recognition of the new Ugandan Government of President Lule.

Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Uganda in July 1978 after President Amin had expelled several British diplomats from Kampala.

Speaking in a BBC radio interview, Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen said “the time has now come when we should be offering as much help as we can.”

He said a British diplomat, Mr. Richard Posnett, had flown to Uganda from Nairobi yesterday.

Great deal

“He will be making contact with the new Government and will be charged with finding out what we can do to help. I think they are going to need a great deal of help from the Commonwealth countries,” Dr. Owen said.

Ethiopia announced at the weekend its recognition of Prof. Lule’s Government. Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana have also recognised it.

In Tel Aviv the family of Mrs. Dora Bloch, the British Jewess killed in a Ugandan hospital after an Israeli commando raid on Entebbe Airport, has offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of Field Marshal Amin.

Freed

President Amin said Mrs. Bloch was among the freed hostages, but the British Government believes she was taken from her hospital bed in Kampala and killed.

A British MP, Mr. Greville Janner said in London yesterday the objective of the Bloch family was that “Amin should be brought to justice, not only for the death of Dora Bloch, but for the killing of hundreds of thousands.” — (Sapa-Reuters.)
New President is Fort Hare Graduate
Amin’s horror albums found

KAMPALA — Idi Amin was yesterday accused of killing at least 250,000 people in his eight-year rule of Uganda.

The accusation came as the overthrown tyrant’s personal collection of horror pictures — a devastating account of his brutal reign — was found amid the looted wreckage of his command post on Kololo Hill here.

One of the pictures shows 12 men and a woman roped together and tied to oil drums. Their heads are covered with white bags and their bloodstained bodies hang from ropes.

Close-ups show a man doubled over, still held by the ropes, with the bullet exit holes visible in his back, smashed in.

There are several of a 12-man firing squad in camouflage uniforms and goggles with their rifles aimed at their victims.

Ugandans who have seen the photographs say some of the executions depicted took place after the 1971 coup.

One man, his face etched with fear, crouched at the back of a military vehicle with a white bag about to be pulled over his head.

Another picture shows a body spread-eagled in the foreground with young Nubians from the State Research Unit crouched and pointing guns in various directions.

The pictures are from Amin’s personal albums.

Some show groups of his many wives, his tiny sons in military uniform, and Amin with various world leaders.

At Nakasero Hill, the headquarters of the notorious State Research Unit, is a further grim testimony to Uganda’s nightmare.

In his first interview with a Western newspaper President Yosufu Lule said he would order a full investigation into the atrocities of the Amin regime.

That involved would be brought before the courts.

Professor Luale was sharply critical of Dr. Milton Obote, whom Amin deposed in 1971.

A focal point in Kampala yesterday was the discovery of a corpse on the city’s golf course.

The unrecognizable body was at first thought to be that of British-born Major Bob Astles, often referred to as Uganda’s vice-president.

But doctors at Mulago Hospital, who saw it before it decomposed badly, said it was not.

It was suggested that Mr. Astles had fled to Kenya.

See Page 7
Soldiers aid looters

KAMPALA — The litter of Idi Amin's tyranny blew across here yesterday, scattering secret terror files on the grass while soldiers of Uganda's day-old government helped thousands of the hungry and vengeful loot state warehouses.

 Bodies of prisoners shot this week by Amin's fleeing security agents rotted in basement cells and outside the State Research Bureau headquarters in central Kampala.

 At his official residence in Entebbe, 33 km away, provisional President, Professor Yussufu Lule met his Cabinet and told reporters law and order was largely restored.

 He said a court system would begin operating in a week while Tanzanian and Ugandan troops pushed north and east, trying to capture Amin for trial and meeting little resistance from his few remaining men.

 In Nairobi, oil company sources said Amin's private plane had been fuelled at Soroti in eastern Uganda, but there was no sign of the fugitive President.

 The commander of one of Amin's last loyal units, the Khadafi battalion at Jinja, has fled to Kenya and reported that the battalion had fallen apart and Amin had fled east with a handful of bodyguards.

 "Amin is very fast indeed and difficult to catch," Professor Lule said. "We hope we can do it."

 There was still no sign of civilian authority in Kampala, four days after the city's capture by the Tanzanians and Ugandan exiles. Soldiers, some carrying looted radios and whisky bottles, manned checkpoints and lounged around foxholes dug in parks and gardens. — SAPA-AP.

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KAMPALA — Among the looted wreckage on the lawn of Idi Amin's whitewashed command post on Kololo Hill lay the overthrown tyrant's personal collection of horror pictures — a devastating indictment of his eight years of brutal rule.

One shows 12 men and a woman. They are roped together and tied to oil drums. Their heads are covered with white bags and their bloodstained bodies hang from ropes.

Close-ups show a man doubled over, still held by the ropes, with the bullet exit holes visible in his back.

There are several of a 12-man firing squad in camouflage uniforms and goggles, with their rifles aimed at their victims.

One man, his face etched with fear, is crouched at the back of a military vehicle with a white bag about to be pulled over his head.

Another picture shows a body sprawled in the foreground with young Nubians from the State Research Unit crouched and pointing guns in various directions.

The pictures are from Amin's personal albums. Some show groups of his many wives, his tiny sons in military uniform and Amin with various world leaders.

A mile away, at Nakasero Hill, the headquarters of the notorious State Research Unit, is further grim testimony to Uganda's nightmare.

In the dungeons below the building, groups of emaciated corpses lie huddled together. They seem to have died from...
Starvation. Seven bodies lie in one tiny cell. Another is on the stairs.

The largest cell has not been opened. It has a door leading to State Lodge, one of Amin's residences, and it is believed that people Amin killed personally were dragged there along a tunnel.

At Kampala's Mulago Hospital, the medical superintendent, Dr. Makumbi, said that in the two weeks before Kampala fell, the hospital mortuary received 12 to 15 bodies a day from the State Research Unit.

Dr. Makumbi said most victims died from strangulation. Their chests had been clamped, apparently while they were being hanged.

Meanwhile, the family of Mrs. Dora Bloch, the British-Israeli woman hostage who disappeared after the Israeli rescue raid on Entebbe airport in 1976, and is believed to have been murdered by Amin's henchmen, is offering a "substantial reward" for information leading to Amin's capture.

State Research Unit.

Hunt for fugitive Idi Amin intensified

NAIROBI - Uganda's new leaders yesterday stepped up their hunt for fugitive dictator Idi Amin after travellers from his native North West Uganda said they thought they saw him there at the weekend.

The travellers were a group of 20 Asian road construction men who had been laying a tar macadam surface on the road from the Albert Nile at Pakwach to Arua, capital of West Nile province where Field Marshal Amin was born.

They said they saw someone they took to be Amin in a Landrover equipped with a powerful radio transmitter at the village of Nebbi, close to the border with Zaire.

There was some speculation earlier that he had fled the country after his "mystery" executive jet was refuelled at the northern airfield at Sototi.

Observers said that although the small jet had sufficient range to reach Libya or Iraq, two countries which strongly supported Amin, it may have refuelled and flown to Arua airfield to stand by as a last resort escape route.

And in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mr. Thomas Melady, the last man to serve as US Ambassador to Uganda, has sent a telegram to President Carter asking him that he instruct the Attorney General, Mr. Griffin Bell, and the UN Ambassador, Mr. Andrew Young, to seek "appropriate international judicial action" against Amin.

He described Amin as "the new Hitler" and deserving the same response as the "Nazis in Europe".

Daily Dispatch
Humour amid the horror

A Transvaal soldier inflicts the colours of the Boers and proclaims Ugandas

By JOHN WORTH...
Kampala like a ‘sacked city’

KAMPALA — New Ugandan President Yusufu Lule struggled yesterday to impose order on a country left shattered and in chaos by fugitive dictator Idi Amin.

The State radio broadcast fresh appeals to citizens to end the wave of looting.

This began in Kampala and its suburbs when the capital fell last Wednesday to an anti-Amin army of Tanzanian regulars and returned Ugandan exile troops.

The city looked like ancient Jerusalem sacked by the Romans. Ugandan Roman Catholic Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga said in an Easter sermon.

Shops, offices and homes have been stripped bare.

The radio urged officials and staff of the presidential office to report for duty today to assist Professor Lule (67) in rebuilding a civil administration.

Challenge

The challenge before the shy, non-political academic is daunting and will require millions of rand in foreign aid.

Anti-Amin forces have secure control of only about one-third of the country according to Western correspondents who visited the front.

They reported the Tanzanians and Ugandan exiles were meeting pockets of resistance on the road to Jinja, Uganda’s second city, which lies 80km east of Kampala.

There has still been no news of vanquished former President Amin.

The Treasury here in Kampala is empty, food is short and so are urgently needed medical supplies.

Telephone and telex links with the world have been cut for two days.

But power has been restored and some civil police are back on the streets.

Britain became the first Western power to recognise the Lule Government. — (Sapa-Reuters.)
KAMPALA — President Idi Amin’s Kampala home, the Command Post, lies deserted and foetid with its owner a fugitive from commando squads seeking him for trial on charges of mass murder.

From this split-level bungalow in a leafy suburb, Amin ruled his country by terror for eight years.

Everything of value has gone. The floors are littered with broken pictures of the field marshal, live bullets, medicines, school reports for his 33 children, dress patterns and confidential files.

Many of the dossiers list names of Ugandans who were allocated businesses seized from the country’s Asian community, expelled in 1972.

A 1974 report marked secret police director of training of Iraq’s air force agreed to train up to 10 Ugandan pilots and 50 technicians a year.

The residence has nothing to distinguish it from other suburban homes. Outside a sign gives the address, 12A Prince Charles Drive.

By the garage is an idealised portrait of Amin with the inscription, “Oh God, keep President Idi Amin Dada — unity, peace and justice.”

The full horcrux of Amin’s rule was seen by reporters at the weekend during a tour of underground cells of his secret police, the State Research Bureau.

It was in these cells that people suspected of opposing the Amin government were taken to be tortured and frequently slaughtered, sometimes with sledgehammers.

Seven decomposing bodies were stumped around the walls of one cell. The new authorities said those prisoners who had not died of starvation during the final siege of Kampala were shot or killed with grenades tossed into the cells by their captors.

Elsewhere in the State Research building are posters listing the sayings of Major Fossuk Mihowa, the last head of the murder bureau.

Among them: “No wisdom is greater than kindness”, and, prophetically for Amin’s regime, “Those who build their happiness on others’ misfortunes are never successful.”

Ugandans in the capital went to church at the weekend to celebrate their new freedom.

One worshipper said: “We are welcoming the new government. It is the resurrection of Uganda.”

Outside Kampala’s All Saints Cathedral, an accountant, Mr. Christopher Kamanda, said: “I thought

A portrait of Idi Amin still hangs in the window while secret files lie scattered over the floor in one of the rooms of the State Research Bureau headquarters in Kampala.

DTA tables interim govt plan

WINDHOEK — The majority party in the South West African Constituent Assembly, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, today tabled its controversial motion for an interim government in the territory.

The DTA chairman, Mr. Dirk Mudge, has emphasised that such an interim authority would not constitute a unilateral declaration of independence, but hard bargaining seems to lie ahead before it will become a reality.

Mr. Mudge said yesterday the DTA motion was being drafted and would be tabled today when the assembly continues its session adjourned on April 9.

He conceded that international recognition for SWA would be difficult without United Nations supervised elections.

But the DTA held the view that the political process in SWA must continue, even while further negotiations on an international scale were held in an attempt to achieve an internationally acceptable solution.

There might be UN supervised elections internationally but the DTA was not prepared to participate at the cost of internal development.

Lack of progress in the past three months in negotiations with the Western five had created frustration and uncertainty, Mr. Mudge said.

The DTA did not intend to table the motion today and have it immediately accepted as a resolution of the assembly.

“We are going ahead with our plan to discuss the issue thoroughly with other parties,” Mr. Mudge said.

The functions and powers of the interim government would still have to be worked out.

There has, the past week, been criticism of the DTA by local politicians on the plan for an interim government.

Aktur, the second largest group in the assembly, basically agrees with the DTA on interim government, but its leaders say they have detected a measure of arrogance from the DTA.

The Secretary-general of the Namibian National Front, Mr. Bryan O’Linn, said his group would still be prepared to continue with inter-party talks on an interim government.

But the Namibian Front wanted the assurance the interim authority would only legislate on urgent matters which needed attention and not draw up a constitution. — SAPA

4/14/19

Daily Dispatch
Uganda in need of foreign aid

NAIROBI — In a city wrecked by looters, with government offices pillaged, a paralyzed civil service, an empty treasury, and the war against Idi Amin still on his hands, the provisional President of Uganda, Professor Yusuf Lule, has the appalling task of reconstructing his shattered country.

Law and order in the city and surrounding country is still a problem. Prof Lule’s first major task is to reconstruct the police force and move out the Tanzanian troops.

Police are filtering back to the service, but they have to be first vetted for Aminism.

Next is to get the civil service back to work. Civil servants who went to their offices found them pillaged. Desks and chairs had been looted, files destroyed and almost all the windows broken.

Shops are open, but they have nothing to sell. Amin’s strategic stores of sugar, maize and tea were broken open at Entebbe, but it was all distributed to starving people standing by. Little got to the shops.

Uganda needs immediate aid on a large scale.

Western country to recognise new government, and will probably be the first to send aid.

An emissary of the British Foreign Office is in Kampala to get a first-hand assessment of Uganda’s vital needs.

Britain has historic links with Uganda, disrupted during the Amin regime when relations were broken, the British High Commissioner moved out, and aid withdrawn.

Anti-Amin forces have secure control of only about one-third of the country. Western correspondents who visited the front reported the Tanzanians and Ugandan exiles were meeting pockets of resistance on the road to Jinja, Uganda’s second city, which lies 80 km east of Kampala.

There has still been no firm word on the whereabouts of the vanquished President. When Kampala fell he vanished into the area beyond the new government’s control, where administration has collapsed and lawless gangs of his troops are roaming about killing and looting.

— DUC-SAPA-AF.
Tanzanian army starts advance

KAMPALA — The Tanzanian army was reported by diplomats yesterday to have pushed out advance patrols on the road east from Kampala towards the Kenyan border.

The Tanzanian army, which captured Kampala with help from a force of Ugandan exiles six days ago, have also moved up artillery, suggesting that a move to secure the vital landline is imminent.

Until the 100 km road is secure, food, fuel and medical supplies for Uganda — bankrupt after the eight-year regime of ousted dictator Idi Amin — can reach Kampala only by air.

Diplomats in Nairobi said Western powers are already discussing a plan to help Uganda recover.

KAMPALA — The medical history of Idi Amin, unearthed from the former police headquarters, portrays a hopeless hypochondriac constantly visiting hospitals on an extraordinary variety of minor ailments.

Although the files show that the former dictator suffered from a host of uncomprehending complaints ranging from piles to gout, there is no evidence of anything seriously wrong with his physical health — certainly not syphilis.

There has long been speculation that Amin had contracted syphilis, but the files which covered the years 1963 to 1973 showed no evidence of this.

Electrocardiograms showed that his heart was sound and his lungs were also said to be clean, although his doctors constantly warned him to lose weight and take more exercise.

One entry in the medical records reads: "His Excellency says he travelled to Mogadishu by air, swam in the Indian Ocean for about five miles and had not slept the night before owing to overwork. Then he returned to Kampala looking haggard, headaches and painfull.

Lule humanitarian — Hyslop

PORT ALFRED — Uganda will be an entirely different place under new President Dr Julius Nyerere, a doctor who is chairman of the council of the Makerere University School of Medicine.

Dr Hyslop, who is chairman of the council of the Makerere University School of Medicine, said yesterday that he had visited the Uganda National Liberation Front commando training for the third time.

Dr Nyerere, who is a doctor and former principal of the Royal University College of Kenya, has been a strong supporter of the liberation front.

"At all times I found Professor Hyslop a first-class administrator and of the highest integrity and humanitarian principles," Dr Hyslop said.

"Dr Hyslop's association with Professor Lule lasted from 1960 to 1963, but he has had no contact with him since then. — DDC.

Leader makes his mark

Dr Julius Nyerere, the new President of Uganda, has been named by the government as the "People's President." He is the first black leader to be elected in the country.

"At all times I found Professor Hyslop a first-class administrator and of the highest integrity and humanitarian principles," Dr Hyslop said.
UK to set regime on its feet

London Bureau
LONDON. — High-powered teams of British diplomats and experts will travel to Uganda within the next few weeks to start tackling the country’s desperate economic plight.

The government is not yet able to put a figure on the amount of aid Britain will pour into Uganda but said it would have to be ‘substantial’.

Britain granted immediate recognition to the new Kampala government at the weekend through Mr. Richard Poots, one of the Foreign Office’s most experienced East Africa experts.

The Foreign Office said it would take months to assess Uganda’s needs and years for aid to have any real effect on the desolate left by Idi Amin.

Britain had cut off all aid and diplomatic contact with Uganda when it became clear Amin had embarked on a reign of terror.

After expelling Ugandan Asians he seized British companies which had invested capital at that time of about R26 million.

Officials in London yesterday gave a strong warning of the possibility that Britain would press the new Ugandan Government to meet the large outstanding claim for compensation for businesses nationalised and property left behind by Asians forced to leave Uganda.

The British Government several times pressed Amin to meet a bill of more than R26 million, presented for negotiation purposes.

But the dictator refused to discuss it seriously until relations returned to “normal”.

The new government in Kampala is in no position to even begin considering the compensation claims and may not be so placed for several years.

KAMPALA. — Uganda’s new President, Professor Yoweri Museveni, 67, is an academic and civil servant who describes himself as apolitical. Yet he has moved fast to stamp his personality on the strife-torn country.

Apart from the presidency, he has become Defence Minister and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and appointed a 14-member cabinet mostly drawn from the executive council of the Uganda National Liberation Front.

His calm and scholarly voice has already contrasted with the bombastic speeches of ousted President Idi Amin.

Prof. Museveni pledged to restore democracy to Uganda as soon as conditions merit it, and that the government would be the servant of the people, not its master.

By all accounts, Prof. Museveni had looked forward to a quiet retirement until last month when the

Pro-Iddi forces on warpath in terror revenge

By JOHN WORRELL
‘Mail’ Africa Bureau
NAIROBI. — The blood-splattering has not finished in Uganda. As Tanzanian task-forces push their way into the east and north of the country they are meeting terrorised people who tell of savage reprisal killings by remnants of the pro-Amin forces still at large.

Refugees who have reached the Kenyan border from Tororo, one of the depopulated President Idi Amin’s military bases, say many civilians suspected of holding anti-Amin views have been killed, including the district commissioner.

A Tanzanian unit was approaching Tororo yesterday to clear the town of Amin troops, many of whom are roaming about looting and killing.

Tororo is on the main road from Kampala to the Kenyan border. It is essential to ensure safety on this road so that urgent supplies can be brought from Kenya.

For weeks there have been no road communications between Kenya and Kampala, and rail traffic has stopped.

The Tanzanians scored a big success on Tuesday night when they fought their way into the

PROFESSOR LULE ... optimistic
town of Jinja, Uganda’s second most populous centre, and secured the safety of the giant Owen Falls Dam on the Nile, which provides Uganda with all its electricity and 15% of Kenya’s power as well.

There were fears that Amin’s men might sabotage the dam and the power station.

The Tanzanians are moving forward cautiously into the grey areas of eastern and northern Uganda because they literally do not know what they might find.

But the new Ugandan Government of Professor Museveni believes that by next week it will have gained control of the whole country.

The whereabouts of Amin is still the mystery of the month. There is a absolutely no confirmation that he is in Libya or the Sudan or any other refugee centre to which he is variously reported to have flown.

He could well be in Uganda still.

Sapa-Reuters reports that the new government, saying Uganda had inflation running at 700% a year, imposed limits on cash withdrawals from banks yesterday in a first step towards coping with the national bankruptcy left by Amin’s eight-year rule.

The new Foreign Minister, Mr. Otema Akhindo, told diplomats Uganda needed international help with the task of reconstruction.

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rannical buffoon... the academic

front was formed from 18 Ugandan exile groups. He was planning to live in Britain. Behind his election was President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania who was desperate to see a stable government in Kampala. The two had been close friends for nearly 30 years. Prof Lule commanded widespread respect from all sides of the Ugandan political spectrum. He had worked with the commonwealth secretariat and was a respected figure outside Uganda.

With a master’s degree from Edinburgh after graduating at Fort Hare University, Prof Lule became the first African lecturer at Uganda’s Makerere University. After seven years as a senior civil servant, he became Principal of Makerere University — but he was sacked by Dr Milton Obote, the former Ugandan President ousted by Amin in 1971 and who at one stage was widely tipped to resume the post.

Prof Lule went to London to hold a top position with the commonwealth secretariat, and in 1976 he joined the Association of African Universities from which he has now retired. Significantly, Dr Obote, who lives in exile in Tanzania, was not at the crucial meeting which formed the front and laid plans for a Ugandan parliament and a cabinet. Yet Dr Obote is on good terms with Dr Nyerere.

Dr Obote was widely assumed to be the front runner for power in Uganda, but reports suggest he was ‘told to stay away from the meeting by Dr Nyerere, who was looking for a “neutral” president: or that he is biding his time and will contest the promised elections.”
Tanzanian troops bid to take over rest of Uganda

KAMPALA. — Led by an ancient T-54 tank, whose gunner sat in the turret strumming a guitar, Tanzanian troops marched out of the city today, beginning a long-awaited offensive to take over the rest of Uganda.

The troops were headed toward Jinja, an industrial city 80 kilometres to the east. When the thousand or so troops, sitting out over several kilometres, passed through tiny villages east of here, not a single shot was fired.

It was apparent that the remnants of beleaguered soldiers still loyal to the deposed president, Idi Amin, who have been roaming the bush in small terrified bands, were in no position to put up any resistance.

CRUCIAL

The drive to the east is crucial, for without it there is no way that a newly-installed government of exiles can establish control over the half of Uganda that lies to the north and east.

It will open up the most important road in Uganda, the 192-km stretch between Kampala and the Kenyan border, which is the country's economic lifeline.

Control of the road would force the Kenyan Government to deal with the new Government.

Refugees fleeing to Kenya spoke of gangs of soldiers from Amin's army running wild in the eastern town of Tororo dragging people from their homes and killing them.

Among these refugees reported to be in Kenya is Major Bob Arties, Amin's British-born adviser and a man held responsible for much of the widespread killing in Uganda since 1971. — The Argus Correspondent, Sapa-Bleuter and the Los Angeles Times News Service.
Bloodshed in Uganda not over

NAIROBI — The bloodshed has not finished in Uganda.

As Tanzanian task forces push their way into eastern and northern Uganda, they are meeting terrified people who say savage reprisal killings are being carried out by remnants of the pro-Amin forces still at large.

Refugees who have reached the Kenyan border from Tororo, one of Amin's military bases, say many civilians suspected of holding anti-Amin views have been killed, including the district commissioner.

A Tanzanian unit is approaching Tororo to clear the town of pro-Amin troops, many of whom are roaming about looting and killing.

Tororo is on the main road from Kampala to the Kenyan border. It is essential to ensure safety on this road so urgent supplies can be brought from Kenya. For weeks there have been no road communications between Kenya and Kampala, and rail traffic has stopped.

Last night the Tanzanians fought their way into the town of Jinja, Uganda's second biggest centre of population, and secured the safety of the giant Owen Falls dam on the Nile which provides Uganda's electricity and 15 per cent of Kenya's power.

There were fears that Amin's men might sabotage the dam and the power station.

The Tanzanians are moving forward cautiously into the grey areas of eastern and northern Uganda because they literally do not know what they might find.

But the new Uganda Government believes that by next week it will have gained control of the whole country.

Meanwhile, there is no confirmation that Amin is in Libya or the Sudan.

High-powered teams of British diplomats and experts are travelling to Uganda within the next few weeks to start tackling the country's desperate economic plight.

The British Government is not able to put a figure on the amount of aid Britain will pour into Uganda, but says it will have to be "substantial."

Britain's first regular air service to Uganda since the ousting of Amin will be opened on May 1 by International Aviation Services. The British company suspended its weekly all-cargo flights from Gatwick to Entebbe airport in 1975. — DDC.
disagree with each other's policies.

These arguments — which appear at length in the Western press — ignore the fact that Tanzania's military action against Uganda was provoked by Amin's invasion last October of the Kagera district in Northern Tanzania.

Frequent raids into Tanzania by mauling Ugandan soldiers have disrupted life in the border areas for years, and this alone could have served as a justification for Tanzania's pursuit of Ugandan troops deep into their own territory, although after the fighting started Nyerere openly said that he would use the opportunity to try to rid Uganda of its bloody tyrant. He had already pointed out that it was difficult for black Africa to criticize white minority regimes while black dictators like Amin were allowed to terrorize their own people.

Pampered regiments

Ostensibly, the Tanzanian troops went into battle to support the Ugandan National Liberation Front (UNLF), an army of exiles. Although their combined forces could not have beaten Amin had he commanded any internal support, the lack of Ugandan military resistance showed that by the time Tanzania attacked, even his pampered crack regiments were no longer loyal to him.

Amin was trained by the British military in East Africa (the King's African Rifles), who commissioned and promoted him before independence, presumably judging him to be a fit leader. When he ousted President Milton Obote in a coup on January 25, 1971, there was uncoiled rejoicing in Britain, and Edward Heath's Conservative government recognized him 10 days later with what seemed like indecent haste. There may be an element of prudence in the fact that Britain has been even quicker this week in recognizing Amin's successor, President Yusuf Lule.

Nyerere did not launch his anti-Amin crusade to restore Obote. At a meeting (arranged and controlled by Nyerere) of Ugandan exile leaders in Tanzania earlier this year, the UNLF chose a 10-man council to form Uganda's interim govern-

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TOPPLING AFRICA

By JOHN DARWINTON

NAIROBI. — Black Africa will not rue the downfall of Idi Amin, but it may come to regret the way it happened.

"How much better," said a West African diplomat, "if it had come six months ago with a quick bullet from an assassin's gun."

The invasion of Uganda by Tanzania — however welcome it may be to much of the world and to Uganda's 12 million people who suffered under the dictator's jackboot — raises a troublesome precedent in the volatile community of Africa's feeding nations.

Never before has an African country so boldly and successfully invaded a neighbour, to topple the regime in power.

Because Africa is so unstable, with 4 million rootless refugees and dozens of border conflicts and territorial disputes, the principle of non-interference in the affairs of a neighbouring country is enshrined in the charter of the Organisation of African Unity and has become a sacred text.

The principle, as might be expected, is now honoured in the breach.

Few African countries do not harbour some exiled group bent on overthrowing some government somewhere; the groups are often aided by the host government.

But because each government is aware of its own vulnerability, a sort of general consensus has emerged as to what constitutes serious interference. Subversion is condemned but tolerated, outright invasion is not.

For this reason, Somalia found itself a pariah in Africa during last year's Ogaden War with Ethiopia.

Black Africa judged that Somalia had sent its regular troops across an internationally recognised border, and that single fact was enough to turn every nation south of the Sahara against it. Somalia had to look to fellow Muslim countries for support.

When the Ugandan-Tanzanian conflict began on October 30, right and wrong were clearly positioned. Tanzania, invaded by Uganda, was the injured party.
President Amin, who seemed to start the bush war as a diversion from his own army's mutinies, withdrew his troops with megalomaniac largesse under the importuning of the OAU.

The matter did not stop there.

President Julius K Nyerere of Tanzania, a long-time foe of the Ugandan leader, was deeply stung by the invasion and angered at what he felt was insufficiency support from African nations that supplied arms for mediation and did not condemn Uganda's aggression.

He sent his army northward, slowly and methodically to build up supply lines over difficult terrain.

Training camps for Ugandan exile groups were hurriedly set up, and many more exiles were recruited.

A conference was arranged to bring the feuding exile groups together into a single political organisation and a provisional government, and it succeeded.

But the military operation remained, to the very end, basically Tanzanian.

By early March, when the Tanzanians launched an offensive that gave them the southern third of Uganda, President Nyerere's assertions that it was a limited action to punish Uganda and secure its border from any future invasion began to appear suspect.

Most black African nations believed that he was out to depose President Amin, but most remained silent because they were secretly rooting for him to succeed.

The OAU attempted a fruitless peace mission.

President Amin, by then desperate, was anxious for it to succeed.

But President Nyerere insisted that the OAU first condemn Uganda's aggression — a proposal that the international body could not accept, philosophically or politically.

Kenya's respected news magazine, The Weekly Review, commented: 'As the top dogs in the situation, the Tanzanians felt, OAU or no OAU, they would not let their prized objective of toppling Amin, directly or by proxy, slip through their fingers.'

Tanzania's drawing power within the OAU was enhanced because it is a member of the five 'front-line' states involved in the Rhodesian war.

Uganda's diminished because it's controversial former President, while popular with some Africans who see him as the personification of aggressive black nationalism, is generally disparaged by the diplomats and intellectuals who are OAU delegates.

With its inability to even bring the contesting countries to the conference table, the OAU may gain a reputation for ineffectiveness in times of crisis similar to that of the United Nations. Compounding this danger is the fact that the OAU often serves as a back-up to the United Nations for intra-African disputes.

In spite of the ambiguities of his position, President Nyerere's stature will undoubtedly increase, both at home and in Africa, with President Amin's exit.

He planned the campaign shrewdly, both in political and military terms, undoubtedly having learned from the Rhodesian entanglement how to forge an effective insurgency with exiled dissidents. 'He will become a giant killer,' said one Western diplomat.

The implications for other nearby African countries are less sanguine. Kenya, which jailed Ugandan exiles and allowed essential goods to pass to Amin in his last desperate hours in power, may find its relations with his successor less than cordial.

The Sudan may face a revival of north-south tensions, as southern Sudanese soldiers who found employment in Amin's army return home with their weapons.

Libya, which rushed to Amin's defence with between 1,000 and 2,000 poorly trained and undisciplined troops, has suffered a setback in Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi's messianic drive to Islamise black Africa.

The intervention, including bombing raids into Tanzania that missed their targets, gained headlines but had little effect on the outcome of the war.

Many African countries were distressed at what they perceived as unthinking, reflexive support for Uganda from the Arab nations.

The Ugandan-Tanzanian war may to some small degree contribute to the African-Arab split at a time when a resurgence of fervent Islam is creating tensions just below the Sahara where these two cultures meet.

The dangers to the OAU, the uncertainties in East Africa, and tensions between Christians and Muslims appear to be the price willingly paid for Africa to get rid of its most notorious dictator.
Kampala free but isolated

NAIROBI — Kampala has won its freedom from Amin but is without fuel, food and medical supplies.

There has not been any telephone communication with the outside world since the lines went down last Friday, apparently as a result of sabotage.

Uganda's new government said yesterday Entebbe airport was "out of bounds" and would not be able to handle aircraft.

The surprise move, blamed on repairs, cut off virtually all travel in and out of Uganda except that approved by either the new Kampala government or its Tanzanian allies.

It is essential to get road and rail supply links open to Kenya as soon as possible, but these pass through areas dominated by marauding pro-Amin troops who have been on looting and killing sprees.

Yesterday a Tanzanian force was moving down the road to Kenya to try to clear it so supplies could be brought in. Jinja, on this road, was relieved by a small mechanised force on Wednesday which recovered the Owen Falls dam and power station from which Uganda gets most of its power.

It is possible that by today the Tanzanians will be able to join up with this force and move on to the town of Tororo near the Kenya border.

Refugees report a situation of total anarchy in Tororo where Amin troops are massacring civilians and looting homes and shops.

Witnesses told a Kenyan reporter that one fleeing band of only 20 soldiers killed as many as 300 people, mostly women and children, near Tororo last Tuesday.

They said the troops sprayed a market place with bullets and many of the dead were women and children strapped to their backs.

The district commissioner of Tororo was killed on Wednesday.

President Yussufu Lule promised a delegation of religious representatives yesterday that there would be freedom of worship in the new Uganda.

Amin banned some 27 mainly Protestant sects.

According to Radio Uganda, one religious leader remarked: "If he is caught, Amin should be put in a cage in the national zoo." — DDC-SAPA-AP-RNS.
Idi's troops massacre 150 refugees near border

NAIROBI - Ugandan refugees fleeing massacres by Idi Amin's troops urged the new Kampala government yesterday to speed its slow military advance into "unliberated" areas where the killings are going on.

Refugees reaching the Ugandan capital and the Kenya frontier told of atrocities by remnants of the deposed dictator's secret police and army.

In the latest reported incident 150 civilians fleeing in lorries to Kenya were said to have been killed in an ambush five kilometres from the border town of Busia.

A Roman Catholic priest who fled to Kampala from the northern town of Lira said hundreds of bodies - people on a final "death list" of Amin's State Research Bureau - lay rotting in fields and beside roads. Members of the public who tried to bury them were killed, he said.

Refugees told Kenyan reporters at the border that thousands more might die unless the Tanzanian-Ugandan army fighting for new President Yusufu Lule sped its advance into eastern and northern Uganda.

Mr. Anthony Mutamuzi-Gulu, chairman of the Uganda Liberation Movement, an anti-Amin group, told the Kenyan Standard the 150 fleeing civilians had been shot.

He appealed to the Ugandan provisional government to create a special task force to wipe out Amin's remaining supporters.

He said Amin's followers, many of them members of the northern Kakwa tribe, were killing hundreds of men, women and children in the northern and eastern areas. (Sapa-Reuter.)
Amin's soldiers in 'orgy' of killing

DUFFY. Ugandan refugees arriving in Kenya said soldiers of deposed dictator Idi Amin had massacred up to 10,000 civilians in east Uganda in the past week. The soldiers had also indulged in raping and looting.

The refugees said the soldiers' orgy of killing had intensified in the past few days when they estimated 700 men, women, and children had been shot down, most of them in the Buikwe and Buamba districts.

Law courts
Some of the refugees have urged the new Kampala government to speed its military advance into 'unliberated' areas where the killings are going on.

The new Kampala government is re-establishing the country's law courts which fell into disuse during Amin's eight years of bloody rule.

Mr Nigel Woods, New Republican Party MP for Berea, called on the South African Government yesterday to offer medical assistance to Uganda.

In a statement to the Sunday Times Mr Woods said:

"Uganda apparently faces a breakdown in health services in the wake of the successful revolution against the former dictator Idi Amin." — Sapa Reuter
Jinja captured, but no trace is found of Amin

JINJA, Uganda. - Tanzanian troops, fighting for Uganda's new government, captured this strategic eastern town and its vital dam and power station yesterday, ending two weeks of bloody terror by the forces of ex-president Idi Amin.

They found no trace of the ousted president.

"We are free, we are free," chanted the townspeople, who threw flowers at the feet of the Tanzanians as they marched in after a dawn assault.

The residents had endured what one man in the town called "two weeks of hell", while soldiers of Amin's defeated army roamed Jinja, looting, raping and killing.

The Tanzanians, led by tanks, had advanced from Kampala, 80 km to the west. They took Kampala 11 days ago and installed a new government of returned Ugandan exiles.

Strategic goal

Jinja was the major strategic goal on a drive east from Kampala to reopen landlocked Uganda's supply route to Kenya.

Had Amin been able to rally his army, which broke at Kampala, it would have been well placed to hold the town. The approach is by a road across the top of the British-built Owen Falls dam on the River Nile, source of almost all Uganda's electricity and a fifth of Kenya's.

A handful of Amin's troops resisted briefly at the one-km dam, but fled when the Tanzanians put down a light artillery barrage and advanced at dawn at a break behind Chinese-built T-54 and T-34 tanks.

In the town the Tanzanians found no trace of Amin, who once vowed to make a last stand at Jinja. His remaining troops there took to the bush, and Brigadier Mwana Ramakele, the Tanzanian Field Commander, said he thought the fugitive dictator was in his tribal home in far northwest Uganda.

Jinja's streets were deserted when the Tanzanians marched in. A Danish businessman, Mr Jorgen Kardesier, said people had lived behind locked doors as gangs of Amin soldiers had terrorised the town for two weeks.

Journalists saw in one street the decaying corpses of a man and a child, victims of the lawless troops.

Refugees reaching Kenya have said Amin's men have butchered perhaps 1,000 people in Eastern Uganda since the fall of Kampala.

The case with which Jinja was taken suggests that despite the Tanzanians slow rate of advance from Kampala - 80 km in four days - Amin cannot rally his troops for a counter-stroke.

Jinja, behind the Nile barrier, was an obvious site to defend and he would have had his hand on the switch to shut off the nation's electricity.

While some accounts place him in the far north-west, other unconfirmed reports say he was already fled in a Libyan or Iraqi sanctuary.

Radio Uganda reported that the new government's forces yesterday entered the Kiseki district in the extreme south-west of the country near the Zaire and Rwanda borders.

The radio made no mention of any resistance from forces loyal to Amin, but said the government troops received a tumultuous welcome from thousands of people, who spent the day celebrating the fall of Amin and the arrival of the government soldiers.

The Tanzanian-Ugandan forces overran the southern town of Mbuya, near Kiseki, early this year, in the push towards Kampala.

People thronged dazzling helicopters with flowers onto the Tanzanian supply and medical vehicles and danced in the streets.

For 10 days since an invading army of Tanzanians and returned exiles drove Idi Amin from Kampala, the people of Jinja had cowered in their houses to escape the ousted president's army.

Townsmen said Amin's soldiers had commandeered virtually all vehicles in the town and had marched away anyone who tried to stop them.

Troops fled

People near the Eagle Gaddafi barracks said most of Amin's troops fled many days ago and they had not seen a helicopter there for several weeks.

It had been reported that a helicopter was sighted, leading to rumours that Amin was there.

After Tanzanian MIG jets bombed Jinja last month, as a prelude to the final assault on Kampala, Amin drove to the town and tried to rally morale by telling the people he was prepared to make a last stand and die in Jinja.

The dictator's whereabouts remain a mystery. He has been variously reported as being in Northern Uganda or having already flown into exile. - Sapa Reuter
Jinja — Tanzanians armed with Russian AK-47 rifles, light machine-guns and anti-tank rockets have moved into this eastern Uganda town. (The Guardian)
Road

Had Amin been able to rally his army, which broke at Kampala, he would have been well placed to hold the town. The approach is by road across the top of the British-built Owen Falls Dam on the River Nile, source of almost all Uganda's electricity and a fifth of Kenya's.

In the event, a handful of Amin's troops resisted briefly, but fled when the Tanzanians put down a light artillery barrage and advanced at daybreak behind Chinese-built T-54 and T-34 tanks.

Amin's troops took to the bush and Brigadier Marwa Kambele, the Tanzanian field commander, said he thought the fugitive dictator was in his Kakwa tribal home in far north-west Uganda.

Deserted

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A Danish businessman, Mr. Jorgen Kurdesen, said people had lived behind locked doors as gangs of Amin's soldiers had terrorised the town for two weeks.

Refugees reaching Kenya have said Amin's men have butchered perhaps 1,000 people in eastern Uganda since the fall of Kampala.

When people realised the Tanzanians had arrived, thousands of men, women and children rushed out to mob them.

Looting

Drums were found and the town danced in the streets, while some people looted shops which they said belonged to Nubians from Amin's homeland in the north-west.

The Tanzanians pushed on to occupy Jinja airfield and the hilltop barracks which used to house Amin's Eagle Gaddafi battalion, a unit named for the Libyan leader who, earlier in the year, flew troops to Uganda in a vain bid to prop up the Amin regime.

— (Eape-Reuter)
Uganda's new president aims to clean up his shattered country

THE FIRST and most important task of the new Ugandan Government is to win the confidence of the country's 12 million people, President Yusuf Lule told me in an exclusive interview.

He said his government had to "rehabilitate, psychologically and emotionally, the people of Uganda so they can have something to work for, something to live for."

"This mistrust of your neighbour, because Amin has sent spies around, and mistrust of the government—we hope that will go."

To rejuvenate Uganda's shattered economy, he said, it was necessary to motivate the people. "If the people don't know what they are working for, they won't be inspired to work."

"At present they don't trust Government. They have produced their crops, the crops have been sold, but they have not been paid. And those who have been paid have not been able to purchase anything with the money."

Lule and members of the executive committee of the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) sounded out embassies in Luzira and Entebbe for recognition and large aid in order to rebuild Uganda before flying to Entebbe on Friday.

The initial response to President Lule's conservative administration has been promising. But the amount of aid which will be needed to rebuild Uganda after the Amin years, the war which brought him down and the massive looting which followed is intimidating.

At several points during the interview, President Lule was sharply critical of Dr Milton Obote, the man Amin deposed in January, 1971. "We treated him like any other Ugandan citizen. He has his own rights and obligations."

"I consider the former President as one of 12 million Ugandans. I suppose some people say all men are equal but some are more equal than others. I believe they are all equal."

Some members of the UNLF executive who are not known to be associated with Dr Obote believe that the former President still has substantial support inside the country. Others disagree, but a question mark remains over the allegiance of soldiers hitherto presumed to be supporters of Dr Obote.

Asked if he would order an investigation into the atrocities during the Amin years, President Lule said: "We stand for the rule of law and the rule of law has been disregarded for a much longer time than the Amin regime."

An investigation would be carried out, President Lule said. Those found to be involved in the killings would be brought before the courts. He estimated that half a million Ugandans may have been killed but stressed that his administration would not take arbitrary action.

Ugandans have not voted since the pre-independence 1962 election and President Lule was here again critical of Dr Obote for postponing the 1967 election because a state of emergency was enforced.

"We believe in democracy," President Lule said. "We believe that democracy has never been given a chance to take root in Uganda. "All sorts of excuses are always produced for not holding elections. I would not like to be associated with any tactics to delay elections taking place."

The UNLF draft constitution lays down that elections must be held not later than two years after the caretaker administration takes office. This period presumably began on Friday when they were sworn in here.

President Lule said he would like to see elections held earlier or he added that would depend upon the situation inside Uganda.

During the Amin years some Ugandans accumulated vast fortunes. These people, President Lule said, would be asked to explain how they had obtained their money. If they could not, the government would decide upon appropriate action.

Referring to Asians who were expelled by Amin from Uganda in 1972, President Lule said his government would look into cases of people who could prove they were Ugandan citizens. His government, he said, would not have taken the same action as Amin and it would not discriminate against any citizen on racial grounds.

President Lule
Fleeing Amin pleads for military aid in Iraq—claim

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — Shunned by Libya, Uganda’s ex-President Idi Amin is pleading for military support in Iraq, say African and Western diplomatic sources.

General Amin arrived in the militant Arab state on Thursday, the sources said. It was the second leg of what appears to be a journey in vain to get support for his deposed regime.

He probably left Uganda from the air base at Soroti, 190 km north of Kampala, bound for Libya. The sources said his Libyan jet did not pass through Kenya.

He spent several days in Libya — the last ally to desert him.

Iraq has trained Ugandan soldiers, but has hardly played a direct role in African affairs. It has closed aid for Libya.

Observers believe it is doubtful that Iraq — or anyone else — will now give Amin the support he wants. He would even find it hard to get political asylum there.

Amin’s array of 30,000 has totally disintegrated in the face of the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda. Only those who were not able to flee and who faced reprisals are now fighting the Tanzanians.

Henry Reuter, of The Star’s Africa News Service, writes: “Kenya has agreed to return top-level Ugandan refugees fleeing from the Tanzanian invasion army for Uganda to face trial. It was reliably learned today.

STANDSTILL

Following reports of talks between Kenya’s President Daniel Moi and Tanzania’s Vice President Mr Munguia, it is understood that Ugandan refugees wanted for crimes in Uganda during Idi Amin’s rule will be reclassified as ‘fugitives’ and arrested.

It is understood that Amin’s former right-hand man, British-born ‘Mugabe’ and Nkasi — now held as an undisclosed Kenyan prisoner — may be among those to be returned.

Kenya is also understood to have agreed to restrict goods traffic to Uganda so long as Amin’s army still controls the 140 km of forest, bush and land between the border and a second and larger town, Jinja, which was abandoned when forces occupied at the weekend.

Goods traffic on the road has been at a standstill for two weeks. Kenyan shoppers are unable to send supplies across the border, even for goods they say passed in hard currency.

Amin’s army put up only token resistance to the Tanzanians as they entered Jinja.

The invasion force is short of fuel and transport and is reportedly to take at least another two weeks to cross the Main road and arteries running from Jinja to the Uganda-Kenya border.
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He spent several days in Libya — the last ally to accept him.

Iraq has trained Ugandan soldiers, but has hardly played a direct role in African affairs. It has close ties with Libya. Observers believe, if it is not doubtful, that Iraq — or anyone else — will now give Amin the support he wants. The U.S. would even find it hard to get political asylum there.

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Henry Bender, of the Sana Amin News Service, writes: Kenya has agreed to return Ukrainian refugees flowing from Tanzania's invasion army to Uganda to face trial. It was finally learned here today.

STANDSTILL

Following visits by Tanzania's President Daniel Arap Moi and Tanzania's Vice-President Mr. Absalom Jesse, it is understood that Ugandan refugees wanted to be repatriated to Uganda shortly. It is said that Amin's role will be reclassified as "fugitive" and arrested.

It is understood that Amin's former, right-hand man, British-born "MAGIC" Bob Astley — now held as an unconfirmed captive — may be among those to be returned.

Kenya is also understood to have agreed to restrict goods traffic to Uganda so long as Amin's army still controls the 160 km of forested bush and swamps between the border and Uganda's second-largest town, Jinja, which Tanzania forces occupied at the weekend.

Goods traffic on the road has been at a standstill for two weeks, Kenyan officials being unwilling to send supplies across the border until they are paid for in hard currency.

Amin's army put up only token resistance to the Tanzanians as they entered Jinja.

The invasion force is short of fuel and transport and is expected to take at least another two weeks to clear the main road and arteries running from Jinja to the eastern Kenya border.
Uganda’s Jinja freed

JINJA — Tanzanian troops fighting for Uganda’s new government captured this strategic eastern town and its vital dam and power station yesterday, ending two weeks of bloody terror by the forces of fugitive dictator Idi Amin.

“We are free! We are free!” chanted townspeople who threw flowers at the foot of the Tanzanians when they marched in after a dawn assault.

Residents had endured what one European in the town called “two weeks of hell” while soldiers of Amin’s defeated army roamed Jinja looting, raping and killing.

The Tanzanians, led by tanks, had advanced from the capital, Kampala, 80 km west. They took Kampala 11 days ago and installed a new government of returned Ugandan exiles.

Jinja was the major strategic goal on a drive east from Kampala to reopen landlocked Uganda’s supply route to Kenya.

Had Amin been able to rally his army, which broke at Kampala, he would have been well placed to hold the town. The approach is by a road across the top of the British-built Owen Falls Dam on the Nile, source of almost all Uganda’s electricity and a fifth of Kenya’s.

A handful of Amin troops resisted briefly at the dam but fled when the Tanzanians put down a light artillery barrage and advanced at daybreak behind Chinese-built T-54 and T-34 tanks.

In the town, the Tanzanians found no trace of Amin who once vowed to make a last stand at Jinja. His remaining troops there took to the bush and Brigadier Masa Kayi, the Tanzanian field commander, said he thought the fugitive dictator was in his Kakwa tribal home in far northwest Uganda.

The Tanzanians pushed on to occupy Jinja airfield and the hilltop barracks which used to house Amin’s Eagle Gaddafi Battalion, a unit named after the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, who, earlier in the war, flew troops to Uganda in a vain bid to prop up the Amin regime.

The Tanzanian-led forces must push on from Jinja to secure the 160 km of road east toward the Kenyan frontier.

Radio Uganda said the new government’s forces entered the Kizizi district in the extreme south-west near the Zaire and Rwanda borders yesterday.

The radio made no mention of any resistance from forces loyal to Amin.

Some of the estimated 4,000 Ugandan exiles in Britain have started to return home.

Among them are men like Mr. George Kanyingi, a former law professor who left London last week to take up the post of attorney-general in the new government.

British-born Major Bob Astles, 36, Amin’s right-hand man who fled by motor launch across Lake Victoria as the rebel forces captured Kampala, has been detained by Kenyan police following a murder inquiry.

He also faces extradition and trial in Uganda where, besides Amin, he is among the regime’s four most wanted men.

SAPA-RNS-AP-DDC.
Vital town of Jinja

Tanzanians take 8km
head for home

Ugandan exiles

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, April 26, 1976
NAIROBI. — Ousted dictator Idi Amin visited Iraq at the weekend on an Arab-states shopping tour for weapons to make a comeback in his tribal birthplace in northwestern Uganda, Arab diplomats said yesterday.

Their reports raised the prospect of protracted fighting that could drain the energies of provisional President Yusufu Lule's two-week-old government as it seeks to repair economic damage caused by six months of war, two weeks of looting and eight years of Amin's rule.

Meanwhile, the first American diplomatic mission in six years — three men from the US Embassy in Nairobi — arrived in Kampala to discuss reconstruction aid. President Lule has said he expects major assistance from Washington, which closed its embassy in the Ugandan capital in 1973 and cut off trade with Amin last year.

Speculation

Mr. John Ilene, US deputy chief of mission in Nairobi, said he intended to re-open an American diplomatic office in Uganda and to study aid problems.

Amin's whereabouts have stirred speculation ever since he lost control of Kampala two weeks ago.

Tanzanian soldiers fighting for the Lule government found no trace of him on Sunday when they took Jinja, Uganda's second city and site of a vital power plant and bridge over the Nile River.

Arab diplomats said Amin flew from Uganda to Libya and then to Iraq, travelling to two hardline states that helped him establish Moslem-minority rule in Uganda. From Iraq, the sources said, Amin continued to an undisclosed destination. — Sapa-AP
Amin killings outlined

NEW YORK—In an old British colonial woman looking at the gunfire, a police officer guards by a plate. The officer is on duty in the area where the executions of the last day stand. The executions of the last day stand.

Were executions of the last day stand when the city fell.

Women and children marched along a /Tanganian bank as it rolls to judge /Amin's deeds.

The soldier said that the executions were scheduled to happen. The executions were scheduled to happen. Amin and his crew.

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According to the soldier, the executions were scheduled to happen. Amin and his crew.
Children chopped up in Idi terror

KAMPALA — Children were cut up and bound, civilians were hurled to their death in roaring rapids by stragglers from Amin's defeated Ugandan army, according to refugee reports reaching here yesterday.

The report filtered through to the liberated capital as the Tanzanian Army consolidated its capture of Jinja, Uganda's second city, and pushed on with further advances.

In other developments, Uganda's new Foreign Minister flew to Nairobi for talks with the Kenya Government, and a U.S. diplomat arrived to start restoring an official American presence in the capital.

Refugees from the town of Tororo, close to Kenya, said Amin's troops called everyone in the town to a rally, posing as the Tanzanian-backed liberation forces, and then machine-gunned all who cheered.

In pairs.

Refugees from Kenya said that shortly before the Tanzanians arrived, 60 civilians, tied in pairs, were hurled from the Owen Falls Dam to die in the roaring water and rocky rapids 30m below.

In Bombo, north of Kampala, Nubian troops supporting the ousted president were said to have killed children and suspended their dismembered bodies on stakes beside the main street.

Travellers from Bombo said Nubian soldiers' wives joined in killing civilians with weapons from the armoury in the town's barracks. — [SAPA-Reuters]

* See also Page 2
Amin in Iraq
for arms claim

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Expects

President Lule has said he expects major assistance from Washington, which closed its embassy in the Ugandan capital.
Egyptians helped in Amin's downfall

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Egypt gave considerable arms assistance to Tanzania to aid the campaign to bring about the overthrow of Idi Amin, sending MiG-17s, heavy-duty lorries and ammunition. It has been disclosed here.

The reason President Anwar Sadat was panicked by the belief that a Russian and Libyan-dominated Uganda would exercise control over the source of the White Nile on Lake Victoria.

The Nile is the source of all life in Egypt, irrigating the desert and feeding the giant Aswan Dam.

As it turned out, the Russians left Amin in the lurch when the war was going badly for him, and Libyans arrived too late to be of much use in fighting the Tanzanians and Uganda rebels.

Sensitive

The Egyptians have been sensitive about Russian domination of the Nile since the Red Sea moved into Ethiopia, where the Blue Nile rises. Marxist-ruled Ethiopia has made it known it proposes to divert the Blue Nile for Ethiopian development.

The Blue Nile joins the White Nile at Khartoum.

According to sources here, there was another reason for Egypt's secret intervention in the war. Libya had planned to set up a terrorist base in Arua in northern Uganda to train Sudanese exiles to topple the Government of President Numeiri, the Sudanese leader.

Numeiri has been on the Libyan blacklist for supporting Egypt in its pact with Israel and his opposition to the Palestine liberation groups.
NAIROBI — Ousted dictator Idi Amin visited Iraq at the weekend on an Arab-states shopping tour for weapons to make a comeback in his tribal birthplace in north-western Uganda, Arab diplomats said yesterday.

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— SAPA-AP

Horror killings, page 11.
For several weeks influential Ugandan exiles in East Africa and London pressed Yusuf Lule to stand as candidate for the leadership of a united front formed by exiled groups opposed to Idi Amin's rule of terror.

The 68-year-old educated exiles had just retired as Secretary-General of the Association of African Universities in Ghana and he was reluctant to say yes. He wanted to live a quiet life in his London home.

But the pressure from exiles of contrasting political persuasions ranged from doctrines of the Marxists and ardent Monarchists mounted and obviously changed his mind.

His acceptance of things moving in Dar es Salaam, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, had been for revolution and unity and an acceptable leader as the only condition for his continuing to drive inside Uganda and topple Amin. Nyerere has met more than 150 exiles at Moshi in North Tanzania on the front to express his wishes of meeting Dr. Milton Obote, the former president, who was ousted by Amin after his army in 1971 did not attend the exiles' meeting. The exiles are confident conclusions about this.

Some Tanzanian say the Tanzanians did not want him to return feeling that his presence would bring disorder to the surface and wreck the fragile government.

Others say Obote is among the exiles that he will start negotiations and begin to fight the election where the country is divided in unity.

Lule's election has also been hailed by many UGANDANS who argue that he would be acceptable to a large section of the population and the international community.

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Lule wants a chance for Ugandan democracy

Amin's successor, who was reported yesterday to have survived an attempted coup, is interviewed by DAVID MARTIN.

KAMPALA - The first and most important task of the new Ugandan government is to win the confidence of the country's 12 million people, President Yalu Lule told me in an exclusive interview.

He said his government had to "rehabilitate, psychologically and emotionally, the people of Uganda so they can have something to work for, something to live for.

"This mistrust of your neighbour, because Amin has sent spies around, and mistrust of the government - we hope that will go."

Motivation

To rejuvenate Uganda's shattered economy, he said, it was necessary to motivate the people. "If the people don't know what they are working for, they won't be inspired to work.

"At present they don't trust government. They have produced their crops, the crops have been sold, but they have not been paid. And those who have been paid have not been able to purchase anything with the money."

Lule and members of the executive committee of the Ugandan National Liberation Front (UNLF) sound out embassies in Dar es Salaam for recognition and large aid injections to rebuild Uganda before flying to Entebbe.

The initial response to President Lule's conservative administration has been promising. But the amount of aid which will be needed to rebuild Uganda after the Amin years, the war which brought him down and the massive looting which followed is intimidating.

At several points during the interview, President Lule was sharply critical of Dr Milton Obote, the man Amin deposed in January, 1971. "We treated him like any other Ugandan citizen. He has his own rights and obligations.

"I consider the former president as one of 15 million Ugandans. I suppose some people say all men are equal but some are more equal than others. I believe they are all equal."

Some members of the UNLF executive who are not known to be associated with Dr Obote believe that the former president still has substantial support inside the country. Others disagree, but a question mark remains over the allegiance of soldiers huberto presumed to be supporters of Dr Obote.

"If he would order an investigation into the atrocities during the Amin years, President Lule said: "We stand for the rule of law and the rule of law has been disregarded for a much longer time than the Amin regime."

A investigation would be carried out, President Lule said. Those found to be involved in the killings would be brought before the courts. He estimated that half a million Ugandans may have been killed but stressed that his administration would not take arbitrary action.

Ugandans have not voted since the pre-independence 1962 election and President Lule was here again critical of Dr Obote for postponing the 1967 election because a state of emergency was enforced.

"We believe in democracy," President Lule said. "We believe that democracy has never been given a chance to take root in Uganda.

"All sorts of excuses are always produced for not holding elections. I would not like to be associated with any tactics to delay elections taking place.

The UNLF draft constitution lays down that elections must be held not later than two years after the caretaker administration takes office. This period presumably began on April 13 when they were sworn in here. President Lule said he would like to see elections held earlier but he added that would depend upon the situation inside Uganda.

Vast fortunes

During the Amin years some Ugandans accumulated vast fortunes. Those people, President Lule said, would be asked to explain how they had obtained their money. If they could not the government would decide upon appropriate action.

Referring to Asians who were expelled by Amin from Uganda in 1972, President Lule said his government would look into cases of people who could prove they were Ugandan citizens. His government would not have taken the same action as Amin and it would not discriminate against any citizens on racial grounds. © Copyright, From the Observer, London.
KAMPALA. — Troops loyal to ousted Ugandan leader Idi Amin gunned down a cheering crowd in a Ugandan town near the Kenyan border after posing as liberating forces, survivors of the massacre said yesterday.

According to survivors, troops retreating through Tororo two weeks ago said they belonged to the Uganda National Liberation Forces and told the town’s officials to organize a public rally.

They then opened fire with machine guns and automatic rifles on the cheering people who came out onto the streets, survivors said.

There was no indication of the death toll, but Ugandan military sources described the massacre as one of the worst perpetrated by Amin’s retreating forces.

Tanzanian and UNLF forces were yesterday within 63km of the Kenyan border headed for Tororo and were meeting with little resistance from the remnants of Amin’s army, the military sources said.

They had secured Uganda’s main ordnance depot at Maga and reached a Chinese-sponsored rice-growing project at the village of Bentema, the sources added.

Capture of Tororo, which is only 13km from the Kenyan border, would open a route for supplies of fuel, medicine and spare parts from Kenya to Kampala.

Supplies of fuel to microwave repeater stations between Tororo and Jinja would mean that communication links could be restored between Uganda and the outside world.

Co-operation

Meanwhile, the Justice Minister of Uganda, Mr Wadada Nabudere, said yesterday that Kenyan authorities were co-operating with the new government by detaining fugitives from Amin’s government and secret police.

He said an initial approach had been made to Kenya to start proceedings for the extradition of the ousted president’s top policemen and civilian governors.

If there were charges to be answered arising out of their roles during the eight-year military dictatorship these officials would have to stand trial so that the public’s confidence could be restored in the rule of law in Uganda, Mr Nabudere said.

A commission or tribunal of inquiry might be set up to investigate complaints from the public about people who collaborated with the former regime, he said. — Sapa-Reuters
Tanzanian army is accused of vile atrocities

Liberator or Oppressor:

Argus Africa News Service
NAIROBI — Tanzanian soldiers have begun training a new Ugandan army at a southern Uganda base near the Tanzanian border amid growing fear among Ugandan civilians that today's liberators may become tomorrow's oppressors.

Refugees reaching here in the past few days say that since the fall of Kampala, on April 11, the Tanzanian forces have been indistinguishable from Amin's in their behaviour.

They say they indulged in a four-day orgy of looting and rape, that they are openly committing vile atrocities on Ugandans suspected of having been members of Amin's army, beating them to death and cutting their throats before crowds of appalled Ugandan spectators, and that the Tanzanians are making it clear that it is they, and not the new Ugandan Government of Professor Yusuf Lule, who are running the country.

They say the present seat of the Government, State House at Entebbe, is only entered by members of the Government and top civil servants with permission of the Tanzanian Army, which guards it closely.

Sovereignty infringed

They complain that Entebbe Airport is closed to all traffic except by permission from Dar es Salaam and that this Tanzanian ruling conflicts directly with President Lule's wish to see Uganda a free and open country, to enter which Kenyans and Tanzanians will not even require passports.

And they claim that Tanzania's recent action in routing all telephone calls into and out of Uganda via Dar es Salaam, enabling Tanzanians to decide what calls should or should not be connected, is an infringement of Uganda's sovereignty.

Ugandans were bitterly disappointed this week when Tanzania's invasion force, having captured the strategic town of Jinja 80 km east of Kampala, made no attempt to press on to capture the remaining 140 km of main road and rail line from Kampala to the Kenya border, which is known to be lightly defended, but turned their forces north.

To continue east would have been to clear

President Lule moved to close Uganda's independence this week when he sent a high-powered ministerial delegation to Nairobi to press home the ground for business once the Kenya route is opened.

Kenya not only promised Uganda full co-operation but also US$1 million in immediate relief aid, while also agreeing in principle to an arrangement between the commercial banks of the two governments under which the flow of supplies will not be held up by the need to do business in convertible currencies.

Important gesture

This was regarded as an important gesture on Kenya's part because Kenya businessmen claim they are owed millions of shillings by Uganda because of Libyan defaulting on irrevocable letters of credit.

These were issued by Libyan officials of Uganda banks and the Libyan bank in Kampala against consignments of Kenyan goods during the last weeks of Amin's rule.

The goods were delivered but the Libyans have since absconded, the Kenyans allege.

In recent weeks people living outside Uganda who have accounts in Kampala banks have been receiving letters saying vaguely that all the cash in their accounts has been 'liquidated.'

Tanzania has no such problems.

It has done no official trade with Uganda for eight years.

And it makes no secret of its ambition to replace Kenya as the country's main supplier of industrial goods.

After Tanzania unilaterally closed its border with Kenya and cut off two-way trade in February 1977, Kenyan sales to Uganda increased by 37 percent.

This went a long way to compensate for the R43-million lost in exports to Tanzania.

The Tanzania-Kenya border is still closed on orders of President Nyerere.

In spite of Nyerere's trading ambitions, President Lule's delegation made it clear in Nairobi this week that it is to Kenya that Uganda will turn for its future business.

While the Tanzanian invasion force is still needed to clear the remnants of Amin's army, the Tanzanians are themselves experiencing rebellion in their interior.
the liberation of Juba.

THE Tanzanian Field Commander, Brigadier Marwa Kamale, pipe in mouth, acknowledges the cheers of Ugandans after
After the fall...

TO the cheers of the locals, the roar of armour and the flat tinkle of glass as looting erupted across the city, Tanzanian forces liberated the town of Jinja from the grip of Idi Amin's troops in Uganda on April 22.

After the fall of the capital, Kampala, to the Tanzanians earlier in the month, Amin had fled east to Jinja where, he boasted, he would make his final stand.

The Tanzanian armoured and infantry columns, under the command of pipe-smoking Brigadier Manwa Kambara, drove steadily east until, last Sunday, they entered Jinja itself.

Cheering civilians, free of Amin's iron hand for the first time in eight years, flocked into the streets to hail the liberators: and to take advantage of the situation by looting as much as they could from deserted stores and factories.

But of Amin himself there was no sign.

Latest reports say he is in the Middle East, possibly Iraq, desperately seeking asylum from his vengeful people at home.

AN agent of Idi Amin's dreaded secret police, the State Research Bureau, is led away by his Tanzanian Army captor.

CHEERING Ugandans at Jinja welcoming their Tanzanian liberators.
Soviets hit at Amin's policies

MOSCOW — In an abrupt change of line, the Soviet Union sharply criticized former Ugandan leader Idi Amin yesterday and accused his regime of imprisoning thousands of people without trial.

An article in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, the first on Uganda to appear in the Soviet daily press since Tanzanian forces and Ugandan rebels took Kampala earlier this month, said the president's eight-year rule was over.

His policies had brought Uganda to the brink of economic ruin, and secret police had operated "arbitrarily, doing whatever they liked," the article said.

Soviet correspondents based in Kampala generally portrayed Amin's administration favourably before.

Meanwhile, Kenya has agreed to hand back to Uganda Major Bob Astles, Amin's trusted British-born aide.

But his return was delayed by transport and communications problems.

The family of Mrs Dora Bloch, the elderly Israeli-British hostage murdered in Uganda in 1977, sent a cable yesterday to Ugandan President Idi Luco asking his government to find her grave and permit reburial in Israel.

Mrs Bloch was one of the hostages aboard an Air France airliner hijacked to Entebbe Airport. She disappeared after being taken to hospital in Kampala and was murdered by the "secret police." — SAPA-RNS.

To direct questions several techniques were combined. Some sought responses which could be inferred, while others were in the form of open-ended questions which could not.

Of basic interest was an informal and unstructured interview, in which the respondent was free to answer questions fully in his own way.

As a preliminary to the main depth interview, interviews lasting from two to four hours were conducted to identify factors which could be explored in the study.

There were no pre-determined questions for these interviews.

Responses were to be used which indicated as completely as possible and as they worked out the first interviewing guide.

The latter described exactly subject areas which were used which indicated that and maintain consciousness.

The earlier guide was general in nature to allow the respondents to talk in their own way. More specific questions were used later to check certain points. While all topics listed on the guide were to be covered, the questions did not have to be asked in any set way. Instead the interviewer was instructed to let the interview to develop naturally and to probe for full response on points of particular interest.

Three interview guides were used in succession, the second and third guides incorporating changes which appeared to be appropriate as the interviewing progressed.
Amin men 'slaughter 1000'

Peter Sharrock

TORORO — Troops from Idi Amin's defeated army killed 1000 people in and around this town in two weeks, starting the day after Kampala fell, before retreating north in disarray, survivors said.

They said that Amin's men, some of them wearing civilian clothes, approached groups of people shouting support for the country's new president, Professor Yusufu Lule.

Those civilians who echoed support were cut down by automatic rifle fire.

Civilians retaliated at Busia, a crossing point into Kenya where 10 bodies of pro-Amin soldiers lay on the streets. A man described how he and his friends had taken rifles and tracked down Ugandan soldiers, killing 26.

"With so many people killed in such a small area, it will be a long time before Tororo can forget the last days of Amin's rule," a woman shopkeeper said. — (Sapa-Reuter.)
Amin seen in Uganda

MORONA — Ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin was seen addressing his troops in Uganda at the weekend, according to the Rev. Alessandro Zanotelli, editor of the African missionary magazine Nigeria.

His information was based on reports from missionaries and diplomats in Uganda and Zaire. He cited one report saying Amin had been seen in Arua, north-western Uganda.

Mr Zanotelli said the report quoted Amin as telling his troops: "not to indulge in pillaging or killing in order not to compromise the already difficult situation."

The report estimated the total strength of Amin's force at about 500.

Amin's personal plane had been located in Nakasangola near Arua.

Senior African diplomatic sources said Amin phoned his former ambassador to Moscow from Libya recently and said he was rallying forces to fight the new Kampala government.

They said Amin told the ambassador, Col. Assani Elly, to urge the 200 Ugandan military students in the Soviet Union to join him in Tripoli. — SAPA-AP-RNS.
Answer to Idi riddle soon

NAIROBI — Tanzanian troops and Uganda liberation forces will soon know the answer to the Idi Amin mystery — whether he is still in Uganda.

A strong force is pressing on into far northern western Uganda prepared for a final showdown with what is believed to be the last remnants of Idi Amin's army.

Ugandans still believe he is with his troops at Arua, near the Zaire border.

Reports from Catholic authorities in Rome say missionaries escaping from the area saw Amin with units of his troops.

On the other hand there are still reports of him being in Libya but planning to return.

The Tanzanians are pushing on towards Gulu, a former air force base and eventually to Arua.

When the Tanzanians captured Masindi at the weekend they found the town had been looted. A bank had been robbed of $100,000.

Meanwhile, more than 2,000 Ugandan refugees in western Kenya will be scrutinised today by a special Ugandan police delegation searching for former members of President Amin's secret police.

The refugees have been sleeping in a stadium since early April after fleeing to Kenya to escape fighting between Amin troops and Tanzanian and Ugandan exile forces, news reports said.

From Gwole, it is reported that Mr Dennis Hills, the former English lecturer who was sentenced to death by Idi Amin, is heading back to Uganda.

He has been in Rhodesia since two weeks after his book on Rhodesia, the Rebel People, was published last August.

This week he will travel to Johannesburg to renew his British passport and to make arrangements to visit his old home, Uganda, now that Amin has gone. — DDC-SAPA/AF.
Onus on the OAU

The deposed Ugandan president, Idi Amin, is reported to have ordered troops still loyal to him "not to indulge in pillaging or killing in order not to compromise the already difficult situation".

The instruction is a little late. During the eight years he was in command he allowed an estimated 300,000 Ugandans to be slaughtered.

The scale of the atrocities has been matched only in recent history by the killings in Cambodia and, going back a quarter of a century, by the Nazi exterminations in Germany.

According to weekend reports, Amin is still in Uganda. About 500 thugs in uniform are rallying around him, it is claimed. It is also said he is hoping to reinforce them with about 200 so-called "military students" from Uganda who are under instruction in Moscow.

Amin, of course, sets great score on his Libyan allies. Not that the troops from that country were much help to him when they came up against Uganda's Tanzanian liberators. They seem to have run away faster than anyone else.

Indeed are there any Libyans left in Uganda? Is Amin himself actually still there? Speculation is that he could be in Libya or even in Iraq.

One thing is certain, wherever he is, he has run out of friends. Even the Libyans and Russians will probably steer clear of him now. Nobody backs a loser.

Russia, least of all, can afford to be suspected of sheltering or sustaining the tyrant. That would be counterproductive to her own adventuring in Africa. It was fine to be seen as an ally while Amin could speak not only for Uganda but also for the Organisation of African Unity as its president. But not now that his name has become a dirty word.

How the OAU ever allowed the man to occupy a position of such eminence is a matter for soul-searching among the states that comprise its membership, of course.

It was not as though his excesses were not known at the time. It is to the permanent discredit of the organisation that it embraced him in his infamy — blood-stained hands and all.

The onus is now on the OAU to put all its resources behind the new government of Uganda in helping it to find Amin and bring him to trial for his crimes against humanity. Libya, particularly, as a member of the organisation, should shoulder its share of the responsibility or be kicked out.
toured the eastern seaboard of the continent in early January, he did not visit Uganda but Tanzania. There have been more recent and equally significant signs of Moscow's desire to dissociate itself from Amin and his policies. When indignation among Africans grew about the Libyan involvement in Amin's defence of Kampala, the Soviet authorities permitted without obstruction a demonstration by African students outside the Libyan Embassy in Moscow. The fact that even Ethiopia, which is extremely sensitive to developments in the region and has close ties with the Soviet Union, has recognised the provisional Government of Yusuf Lule, indicates that Moscow intends to try to maintain friendly ties with the new Government in the hope that it will not align itself with the West.

The whole Ugandan episode, however, shows that, while the Soviet Union has learnt a lot about Africa in recent years, it is still relatively unsophisticated and can get caught in embarrassing alignments which might appear attractive in the short term.

The Russians are walking on egg shells after the collapse of the Amin regime in Uganda. They are simultaneously relieved and embarrassed by the departure of their rogue ally.

There was considerable regret among some Soviet Africanists in November 1972, when the Soviet Union broke relations with Uganda for a few days, that Amin managed to persuade Moscow to immediately re-establish the link.

Uppermost now in the Soviet mind is the realisation that the way Moscow handles developments in Uganda could have a profound impact on Soviet standing in East Africa.
Uganda needs millions

NAIROBI. — Ugandan President Yusufu Lule says his country will need between 15,000m and 20,000m shillings (about R1 600m to R1 932m) for its first reconstruction programme, Uganda Radio reported yesterday.

President Lule, speaking in an interview with a British Broadcasting Corporation television team, said this was an "astronomical figure", but added that Uganda had to overcome eight years of maladministration under deposed dictator Idi Amin.

He said the government wants Ugandans to participate fully in the economy, but there would be room for foreign investors in a mixed economy.

The radio also reported that a United Nations Development Programme representative had told President Lule that the UNDP would provide Uganda with 200m (about R16.8m) in aid to help revive the economy. — Sapa-Reuters
Idi killed cleric — ex-police chief

LONDON — Uganda's former police chief has surrendered to liberation forces and accused Idi Amin of murdering the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda and two Cabinet Ministers, Kampala Radio said last night.

The broadcast said Mr. Kassim Obura, who was police commissioner in the overthrown Amin regime, made the charge while talking to correspondents at Makindye military police barracks in Kampala.

Archbishop Janani Luwum; the Interior Minister, Mr. Arphaked Oboth-Otumbo; and the Land Minister, Mr. Erenayo Wilson Oryem, were arrested in February, 1977 and accused of being involved in a plot to overthrow Amin.

On February 17 the government announced that the three men had been killed in a road accident while in custody. The official radio said they were trying to overpower an officer in an attempt to escape.

Mr. Obura was quoted in last night's broadcast as saying the Archbishop and the two Cabinet Ministers were summoned to the International Conference Centre where they were later picked up and killed by Amin at the State Research Centre at Nakasero.

The radio, monitored here, said Mr. Obura told the correspondents his own investigations had shown that the accident was a fake to bluff the world.

At the time of the three deaths the official Tanzanian Daily News said Amin himself killed the Archbishop with two pistol shots in the chest.

It said the murder took place at Nakasero Lodge after Dr. Luwum had been tortured for refusing to sign a confession.

— SAPA—RNS.
Reports say Amin is in Uganda

KAMPALA — Fugitive ex-Ugandan dictator Idi Amin was reported in north-west Uganda recently trying to organise a last stand against the Tanzanian army, according to a Swiss company director back from the northern town of Gulu.

Mr Joseph Muller, 29, said he left Gulu on May 4 and headed north to cross into southern Sudan before flying to Kampala via Nairobi.

He said when he left Gulu officers still loyal to President Amin believed he was in Arua, capital of his native west Nile region, trying to rally and organise the remnants of his army.

When Kampala fell to an invading army of Tanzanians and Ugandans exiles on April 11, panic hit Gulu and people started fleeing to towns. Law and order broke down, civilians and soldiers began looting shops and offices and there were prolonged gun battles each night. Mr Muller said.

On Easter Monday several officers arrived by road and a helicopter flew into the town. Residents assumed President Amin was aboard as the shooting stopped that night. — DDC.
Uganda struggles to recover from the ruins

TONY ALLEN-MILLS: Nairobi

UGANDAN businessman surveyed the looted remains of his once thriving textile factory and in two sentences summed up the economic tragedy of a country wrecked by a ruthless and greedy dictator.

"In the old days you could plant a pound note in Uganda and the country was so rich and fertile that by the next morning it would have grown to two pounds," he said.

"But for the last eight years, if you planted a pound in Uganda then the next night Amin or his men would come and steal it."

Nowhere was the truth of this observation more evident than in Kampala's big food warehouses soon after the capital fell to Tanzanian forces more than three weeks ago.

Invading troops broke down sealed doors to find thousands of pounds worth of foodstuffs hoarded by the fallen dictator to pay for weapons, equipment and luxuries for his army.

Mounds of sugar

The warehouses were full of mounds of sugar, sacks of coffee, rice and salt, and crates of vegetable oils - all commodities which over the past few years have either vanished from the shops in Kampala or become far too expensive for the average Ugandan.

But the comfort and welfare of his people, meant nothing to Amin. While millions went short the products of their labours were sent to countries like Libya and Iraq to pay for guns and ammunition, or for blocks of modern flats in army barracks around Uganda.

Amin's obsession with military might and his ruthless aggression towards real or imagined enemies, were a recipe for ruin. His eight-year dictatorship reduced a prosperous nation to bankruptcy.

Uganda is now a country where debts have long gone unpaid, the production of prime assets like coffee, tea and sugar has been drastically reduced, foreign reserves are exhausted, and the currency is almost worthless.

Above all, the murderous repression exercised by an army of bloodthirsty thugs has left thousands of valuable workers dead and forced many more to flee.

£200m for reconstruction

But even as the victorious Tanzanian armies continue their advance against the few remaining pockets of pro-Amin resistance, the new Government, helped by friends all over the world, has begun the massive task of rebuilding - a job estimated to cost £220 million.

Mr. Andrew Adimola, the new Minister of National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, said in Kampala last week:

"When we started to think about what needed to be done it was nearly enough to make us give up at once."

"But in the last two weeks work has begun in earnest, and now we are confident we can repair the damage."

Elsewhere in the country marauding Amin troops have forced villagers to flee from their homes before wrecking them, and in all 100,000 Ugandans are thought to have been displaced.

"First we must get these people back to their villages, and where their homes have been destroyed we must provide them with shelter," said Mr. Adimola.

"But that is not all - while their new homes are being built, they will need to eat, so we must assist them with tools to cultivate their crops and seeds to plant. We want them to achieve self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time."

The Government is also planning to accommodate tens of thousands of refugees expected to return to Uganda from exile in countries all over the world. There are thought to be 30,000 in Kenya alone and many are anxious to return to their homeland now the threat of death or imprisonment, constantly present under Amin, is gone.

But while the war is still being fought, and with most available resources going to help Ugandans already inside the country, the Government is planning to control the influx of returning exiles to avoid over-taxing relief funds.

Although many wealthy exiles, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers and teachers, will be able to return at will, thousands of ordinary workers who fled to Kenya and Tanzania during the last eight years will be brought back in carefully planned phases, with reception centres set up at the borders.

As important as the rehabilitation of refugees will be the physical reconstruction of war-damaged buildings, roads, bridges and airports.

Wrecked Kampala

The most urgent programme will be the reconstruction of Kampala, wrecked by looters after only slight damage inflicted by shelling and street fighting.

Many public buildings are now unusable, although still structurally sound, and the new Government has been forced to make its headquarters in one of two luxury hotels in the capital that escaped the worst of the looting.

Even when the wreckage is cleared away, and plate-glass restored to Kam-pala's shop windows, it will still take a long time for normal commercial life returns to normal.

Daily Telegraph
Astles will be sent to Uganda

NAIROBI — Idi Amin's White assistant, Major Bob Astles, who is now in custody in Kenya, is soon to be sent back to face a public trial in Uganda.

Major Astles was arrested in Kenya early in April by Kenya's CID after escaping from Uganda when the Amin regime collapsed under attacks by the Tanzanian Army and the Uganda Liberation Front.

He has since been interrogated by the Kenyan authorities in connection with the bomb explosion in the plane which brought South African-born Bruce Mackenzie from Kampala last year.

Mr. Mackenzie, two business companions and the pilot were killed outright as the plane exploded on its approach to the Nairobi runway. A bomb had been placed in a lion's head they were bringing back from Uganda.

Mr. Mackenzie, who had been Kenyan Minister of Agriculture, was highly regarded by the late President Kenyatta and other Kenyan ministers.

The new Ugandan Government has asked the Kenyans to extradite him when they have finished their interrogations.
Amin living in Libya

MOSCOW. — Former Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin, is operating out of his country's former embassy in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, African diplomats in Moscow said yesterday.

The diplomats said supporters of the overthrown dictator were running the embassy as their own mission while he sought support for resistance to the new Kampala government.

Late last month Amin telephoned his then ambassador to Moscow from Tripoli and asked him to send the 200 Ugandan military students in the Soviet Union to Libya to join him in his efforts to return to power.

The diplomats, who reported the telephone call at the time, said it seemed certain Amin had been speaking from the Ugandan embassy in Libya.

A week after the call the ambassador in Moscow, Colonel Aseni Elly, who had been recalled to Kampala by the new government, flew to Tripoli.

He was seen off by the Libyan ambassador to Moscow. — (Sapa-Reuters.)
Offer to Asians expelled by Amin

NAIROBI — President Yusufu Lule of Uganda apparently opened the door yesterday for the return of some of the more than 50,000 Asians expelled by Idi Amin in 1972 and compensation for those whose business ventures were expropriated by the former dictator.

President Lule, speaking in a nationwide radio and television address, said non-African Ugandans whose large businesses were expropriated by Amin but not given new African owners had the "automatic right to participate in them with the government".

The ruling applied only to large businesses not africanised.

Small businesses and all businesses given new African owners — whether owned by non-African Ugandans or non-citizens — would only be subject to possible financial compensation to the original owners.

To return the africanised and smaller ventures would be "politically wrong and untenable" and against the new regime's policy of promoting Africans in the nation's economy.

All cases would be studied on merit by the government before a decision on either compensation or return of ownership was reached.

— SAPA-AP.
Report: Amin living in Baghdad

LONDON — The Sunday Express said yesterday former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin was living in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, under tight security with his family.

In a front-page report, the newspaper said Amin was backed by foreign intelligence agents — first to Libya, then to Syria and finally to Baghdad.

But it said the former President's quest for immediate military assistance from all three countries to help overthrow the Tanzanian-backed forces which ousted his regime last month had failed.

The ex-President has been reported to be in Libya, but last Tuesday, Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi said he was back in northern Uganda, preparing a guerilla campaign.

The Express report was written by Chapman Pincher, who is believed to have good contacts with British intelligence.

The reports said Amin feared Israeli agents might kidnap him and return to face trial in Uganda in revenge for the death of Mrs Dora Bloch in Uganda two years ago.

Meanwhile, Uganda has appealed to all Asians holding Ugandan citizenship who were expelled by the Amin regime to return if they so wish.

This appeal was made here yesterday by Uganda's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Professor Samwiri Karugire, when he addressed Ugandan nationals in Zambia.

He said the new Uganda Government of Professor Yusuf Lule would not harass anyone, but wanted peace to prevail in the country.
WANTED

San Francisco 36/19

334

Yo Life
Yo Money

Dead Shot
Who Man

1973 Needed by the Feds

A missing wanted fugitive poster from the 1970s featuring a man's face. The text includes various slogans and a phone number: "WANTED: San Francisco 36/19 334 Yo Life Yo Money Dead Shot Who Man 1973 Needed by the Feds."
that was the end of them.

Since taking over, the new government, as well as potential aid donors, have been trying to assess the dimensions of the economic disaster, and what will be needed to right the mess.

Its own initial report was extremely bleak and concluded that "eight years of sustained mismanagement and gross maladministration of Uganda have ruined virtually every economic and social sector of the country."

The figures, so far available justify this gloom. At "liberation", the government found in its coffers just R168,000 worth of foreign exchange to meet R218-million of debts abroad. Later, however, it found R168-million worth of coffee receipts in Kenya.

The new government also discovered that Amin had flooded the country with newly-printed notes, doubling the money supply between 1976 and 1978 to try to resolve his problem of impending bankruptcy.

The EEC has done a comprehensive study showing just how much backsliding the country did between 1970 and 1978. It found that the production of key export crops — coffee, cotton, and sugar — fell by 51 percent, while activity in the mines and quarries went down 82 percent. Construction, too, dropped by half.

The only big growth areas were the government, which grew by 68 percent, and rents, which increased 41 percent. One of the few industries that showed any growth was the beer and liquor industry, posting a 28 percent increase.

Overall, the study concluded that the entire monetary sector shrunk by 6 percent while the non-monetary grew by 27 percent.

As Ugandans abandoned cash crops and went back to subsistence agriculture, per capita income fell by R115.

Amin's twisted priorities could also be seen in government spending figures. Expenditures for social services dropped 72 percent while defence spending steadily grew until it reached 33 percent of the total official budget in 1977-78.

Unofficially, defence spending probably topped 50 percent, according to Western economists.

In Amin's Alice in Wonderland economy, survival became a full-time task, particularly for city dwellers and those on fixed incomes. Inflation was running at 200 percent a year as the price of basic necessities, usually only available on the black market, went out of sight.

For example, sugar cost 84 per 400 grams, shoes R196; a pair, trousers R129, petrol R7,33 a litre. The minimum wage was R25 a month.

"No-one survived on his salary," a civil servant said, "you would spend all your salary for a month on food you could carry in just one basket."

Many like him survived by having farms in the countryside to support them. Others engaged in black marketing on the side.
Tanzanians reach Sudan

NAIROBI — Tanzanian troops had reached the Sudan border in northwestern Uganda without meeting resistance or finding any trace of fugitive dictator Idi Amin, Kampala officials said yesterday.

The force has crossed the entire length of Uganda since entering the country west of Lake Victoria in January and toppling the Amin regime with the capture of Kampala on April 11.

Arua, the centre of Uganda's West Nile district, which the Tanzanians took last week, was the last big town to be brought under the control of the new government.

The march to the border took the troops through Koboko where a military unit was reported to be stationed. But they found the town deserted.
Still no sign of Idi Amin

NAIROBI — Tanzanian troops had reached the Sudan border in north-western Uganda without meeting resistance and finding no trace of fugitive dictator Idi Amin, Kampala officials said yesterday.

The force has now crossed the entire length of Uganda since entering the country west of Lake Victoria in January and toppling the Amin regime with the capture of Kampala on April 11.

The Tanzanians had been advancing from Arua, the centre of Uganda's West Nile district, which they took last week. It was the last big town in the country to be brought under the control of the new government.

Last weekend a self-styled 'commando', an American, Mr. David Wallenker, told reporters here he had located Amin in the West Nile district.

He also claimed large numbers of Arab mercenaries had flown into the West Nile to enable Amin to launch a counter-attack. Ugandan sources said yesterday they had found nothing to support these claims.

"There are no Amin forces, and no Arab mercenaries," they said. "They were convinced Amin had fled the country, and was probably either in the Libyan Jamahiriya or Iraq." — (Sapa-Reuter.)
Uganda bombings spark new fears

Nairobi — Hampered by manpower shortages in CID and special branch departments, the Uganda police are hunting for the men behind the Kampala bomb explosions which last week destroyed shops in two buildings and created new fears in the city.

Dr Kayira said: "Our investigations have revealed that the newsletter is the work of a misguided individual responsible for issuing it. We are still investigating it.

"By issuing propaganda he is trying to create confusion in the country."

Meanwhile, urgent aid for Uganda from the European Development Fund is on the way. A big convoy of trucks containing 50 tons of milk powder and equipment for Uganda's hospitals and other stores is being assembled in Nairobi and is to go up to Kampala on Wednesday. This is the second EEC aid convoy.

Four new Mercedes trucks are being sent up for distributing supplies in the worst affected areas, along with seed for farmers.

On the sea are 100 tons of butter oil, 80 tons of powdered milk and other foodstuffs which are to be rushed to Uganda when they arrive at Mombasa. The EEC is contributing some Sh65 million for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in Uganda.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Variable costs will be } & \text{ 15 x 2.5} \\
\text{Fixed costs will be } & \text{ 1.61 million} \\
\text{Therefore } & q = \text{ 2.5} \\
\text{Solving simultaneously we get} & \\
q + p &= 594 \\
q + 6a &= 158 \\
\text{Therefore} & \\
x + 2q + ax &= 594 \\
x + q &= 158 \\
10q + 2.61 &= 606 \\
\text{Therefore} & \\
x + 2q + ax &= 606 \\
x + q &= 223 \\
\end{align*}
\]
Amin men spread genocide claims

Own Correspondent
NAIROBI—Religious tension is building up between Uganda and neighbouring Sudan.

Thousands of pro-Amin troops and refugees have poured over the border into southern Sudan, claiming that Tanzanian troops and Uganda Liberation Front freedom fighters are conducting a genocide campaign in Uganda against Muslims.

One fear in Uganda is that the Sudan may be a springboard from which Idi Amin will launch a terrorist campaign against the new government.

On Saturday, when Tanzanian troops reached the Sudan border in northern Uganda, Sudanese troops were manning trenches on their side of the frontier.

When the Tanzanians and Ugandans waved and shouted greetings, the Sudanese held their weapons at the ready.

The Sudan news agency has quoted refugees from Uganda as saying that Tanzanians were massacring Muslims.

Amin drew most of his support from Muslims.

There have been reports of revenge killings by Christian Ugandans against Muslims.

To heal the tension, the Ugandan President, Professor Lule, sent his Foreign Minister, Mr. Otema Akadi, to Khartoum for talks with President Numeiry.

He received a pledge that he would not allow Amin to use the Sudan as a springboard against Uganda.

Pro-Amin soldiers, captured by advancing Tanzanians, said they were told they would be trained to fight in the Sudan against the Lule government.

Tanzanian troops have now marched from one end of Uganda to the other.
New Uganda Govt.
runs into trouble

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Serious troubles have hit the young Uganda Government which took over in April after the overthrow of Idi Amin.

A big row with neighbouring Sudan is developing after accusations that Tanzanian troops, mopping up in Uganda, are murdering Muslims, raping women and killing children.

The accusations come from some of the 100,000 refugees, many from Amin’s shattered army, who have fled over the border into the Sudan.

If true, it may be that the time has come for the Tanzanian troops, who were mainly responsible for toppling Amin, to go home.

Even President Nimeiry, the Sudanese leader, has entered the row saying publicly that in Uganda “Islam has become a crime punishable by death.”

The Tanzanians have marched through the length of Uganda in the hunt for Amin and his men. Amin has gone, but his bedraggled and dispirited soldiers gave up and fled to Sudan.

Nobody believes — probably not even the Sudanese — that Professor Lule’s Government has egged on the Tanzanians to this kind of atrocity.

When Christian Acholik and Lungi began a campaign of revenge killing against Muslim Kikwa and Nubi who supported Amin, the Lule Government sent out urgent pleas to stop the campaign.

General Joseph Lagu, president of the South Sudan Regional Government, which is having to cope with the flow of refugees from Uganda, has criticised President Nyerere for allowing his troops to stay in Uganda.

But President Lule is in a tight spot. His police force is in its infancy. He has no regular army yet but he has to rely on the Tanzanians and the Ugandan liberation fighters to maintain law and order.

An epidemic of armed robberies has broken out in Kampala and there are house-to-house searches for arms.
Amin, penniless, living in Tripoli

HAMBURG — Former Uganda dictator Idi Amin, now penniless, lives near Tripoli and a reporter who traced him there spent eight days in a Libyan jail for his discovery, the West German news magazine, Der Spiegel, said yesterday.

"Amin continuously changes his quarters. Most of the time he sleeps at a heavily guarded government guest house or at the residence of the Ugandan ambassador," reporter Erich Widemann said.

"Just once a week he affords himself a visit to his family, accommodated in three apartments at the bungalow-type hotel Shaj Andalus, 20 km west of the capital.

Libyan officials arrested Widemann and told him searching for Amin was espionage if not worse. — Sapa-AP."

problems which it encounters daily if the African's reasons for
attributing values to varying aspects of managerial policy is known.
Therefore one way for management to reduce the number of problems
which arise with the employment of Africans is to ensure good super-
vision. Y. Glass (1962) explains this in a nutshell. "Good
supervision reflects a situation in which workers are happy and
centred, where they work diligently and well, where they derive a
satisfaction from their work and where a co-operative team spirit
develops." [See Appendix A (a)].

h. The Wage Question: Pros and Cons

Management is held responsible for the wage structure of its workers.
Their lack of industrial skill is often compensated for by their
willingness to accept lower wages. They are more productive than
the African, particularly as the latter has not collected any
experience. The advantage lies in the fact that the migrant
labourer returns periodically to his home. This attitude comes about
because the family spends at least half of their income on
consumption and is therefore less willing to pay additional wages.
The migrant is therefore not paid as much as the African.

This system is one of the main causes of the African's trade
being lost to the European. The European worker gets a job in the
industrial sector and is therefore less willing to accept the lower
wages of the African. The African worker, on the other hand, is
more willing to accept lower wages because he is not tied to a
particular job and can always find work in the agricultural sector.

The matrix shows that the wage structure of the African is not
stable. The European worker, on the other hand, is more stable in
his job and is therefore more willing to accept lower wages.

The system of wage structure in the industrial sector is one of
the main causes of the African's trade being lost to the European.

Amin’s destruction of Kabalega Falls National Park

ONCE one of Africa’s great wildlife reservoirs, Kabalega Falls National Park stands empty, its herds of elephant, buffalo and hippopotamus decimated by war.

Villagers say the crumbling forces of deposed dictator Idi Amin slaughtered hundreds, perhaps thousands of animals with machine guns in April and May, as they retreated from Tanzanian soldiers fighting for Uganda’s new President, Yusufu Lule.

Tens of thousands

The wildlife massacre, although overshadowed by the tens of thousands of human killings that occurred during Amin’s rule, represents a serious blow to the cause of conservation in East Africa. It may retard Uganda’s once-thriving tourist industry for years to come.

A correspondent who travelled north through Uganda with the Tanzanians saw one giraffe, one buffalo and several clusters of gazelle during a three-day trek across the rolling plains of what used to be called Murchison Falls National Park.

Less than a decade ago, zoologists estimated that the park contained 30,000 buffalos, 14,000 elephants, 12,000 hippopotamuses, 600 crocodiles and at least a dozen rare white rhinoceroses transported into the area to save them from poachers.

The 3,750 square-kilometer park includes a spectacular waterfall where the Nile River thunders through a rocky gap six metres wide and plunges 32 metres into a pool. Both the falls and the park were named after Sir Roderick Murchison, President of Britain’s Royal Geographical Society in 1844 when the falls were reached by a European explorer.

Amin renamed the sites after he came to power in 1971. As his turbulent rule unfolded, Uganda’s 3,32 million shilling (about $15,1-cm) annual foreign tourist revenue collapsed and the number of visitors dropped from 50,000 to zero.

Residents of the area said Amin’s soldiers began invading Kabalega, the country’s best wildlife preserve, to kill elephants and sell the “ivory tusks across the border in Zaire.”

The killing of animals apparently increased in pace during the month after Kampala, the Ugandan capital, fell to the Tanzanians on April 11. Thousands of Amin’s troops passed near and through the park as they fled north.

“They came in convoys of big trucks. They shot the animals with machine guns, loaded the trucks with the carcasses and drove to the West Nile,” said Pastor Lolili, a 25-year-old school teacher.

Pastor Lolili and other villagers said the soldiers wanted the meat to feed themselves and their families in Amin’s home district of West Nile, where food is chronically scarce.

Amin’s men also sacked the two tourist lodges in the Park, at Pakuba and Paraa. A local official in the nearby town of Pakwach said a 20-truck convoy went to the lodges at the end of April and took away every movable item of value.

The soldiers smashed what they couldn’t take. Furniture is gone. Floors are covered with broken glass. Doors have been crushed and electrical wiring ripped from walls.

Close quarters

Some animals have presumably gone into hiding because of the shouting done by Amin’s soldiers, and will emerge later. But it is likely to be many years before the park is again a place where visitors can observe African wildlife at close quarters.

One resident said: “The lodge can be fixed up in a matter of weeks. It will take a few years to restore the economy of Uganda. But it will be decades before the animals are back as they once were.”

“Another empty park may prove to be among the longest-lasting legacies of Idi Amin.” — (Sapa-AP).
Uganda changes upset 'parliament'

KAMPALA — Uganda's National Consultative Council, the country's acting parliament for the next two years, has resolved to dissociate itself from ministerial appointments made last week by President Yusufu Lule.

Last week, President Lule moved his Interior, Justice and Information ministers to new posts. The changes were regarded by political observers as a sign of political disagreement among President Lule's ministers.

One group in the Ugandan leadership accused President Lule of being dictatorial by appointing ministers without reference to the Consultative Council.

Another group issued a statement saying that some supporters of ex-President Milton Obote, ousted by Idi Amin in 1971, appeared to be preparing to usurp power by force of arms. Observers said President Lule's cabinet changes indicate a move to the right and a consolidation of power by the president. The ministers moved from their posts were regarded as supporters of Dr. Obote, and as leftist.

The 30-member Consultative Council, which was formed by exile groups at a meeting in Moshi, Tanzania, in March, has been meeting in private in Kampala for the past month.

It is due to be enlarged to 90, bringing in Ugandans who stayed in the country while Idi Amin was in power. — Sigar-Reuters
Astles charged with murder

KAMPALA — British-born Mr. Bob Astles, Idi Amin's one-time "odd job man", appeared in court on a murder charge here yesterday and told reporters: "I think I will get justice. I am not scared.

"I am glad to be back in Uganda," said Mr. Astles (55) who was jeered by hundreds of Ugandans when he arrived handcuffed for a preliminary court appearance, booted in the crowded courtroom and jeered again as he was taken back to Luzira prison.

Chief Magistrate Mr. James Okugu read the murder charge to Mr. Astles and said he could apply to the High Court for bail.

Mr. Okugu then scheduled another court appearance for Mr. Astles on June 25.

Mr. Astles, extradited from Kenya on Saturday, was not asked to plead during his brief appearance. No additional charges were lodged against him.

Mr. Astles was believed to be involved in purges of Amin's opponents, as well as in some of the former dictator's "outrageous publicity stunts.

Mr. Astles fled to Kenya as Amin's Government was crumbling two months ago and is the first top aide to be returned for trial. — (Sapa-AP)
Uganda slipping back into serious trouble

Own Correspondent

KAMPALA. — Two potentially dangerous situations are building up in Uganda, only weeks after the fall of Idi Amin.

One is a developing political crisis, while the other is a serious security situation that appears insoluble at present.

All round Kampala the rumours are buzzing.

Things are not well in President Lule's government of academics, doctors, lawyers and clever young intellectuals.

Basically it is a split between conservatives and radicals.

A week ago, moderates, pro-Western President Lule decided to reshuffle his Cabinet.

He demoted Mr. Ateker Ejala, Information Minister, and Mr. Paulo Mwawangula, Internal Affairs Minister, to relatively unimportant ministries, promoted two others into their places and appointed four more Ministers.

Radicals such as Mr. Ejala want to bring Dr. Milton Obote, the former president, into the administration.

They are also worried about the pro-West leanings of President Lule and his close colleagues, and are not too keen about promised Western aid.

And meanwhile, Dr. Obote is waiting in the wings in Dar es Salaam, poised to come back to Uganda.

President Lule has said he is free to come back to Uganda if he wants to, but as a private person. But the pro-Obote men in Kampala want him to take a high office, possibly the never-filled vice-presidency.

But that is unthinkable to the Bagandans, the dominant Ugandan tribe, who suffered badly under Dr. Obote when he was president.

And the man who took Mr. Ejala's place in the Cabinet is a Bagandan who was detained without trial by Dr. Obote.

There is now a majority of Bagandans in President Lule's government, all conservatives.

When the President went to Tanzania for a recent meeting with President Nyerere, there seems to have been a major set-to.

Two Ministers, believed to have been Mr. Ejala and Mr. Mwawangula, caused a sensation by describing President Lule as a dictator.

Dr. Obote is likely to be a security risk when he comes back to Uganda, as he most certainly will, and many Bagandans will want him "bumped off".

However, President Nyerere has tried to allay fears that Dr. Obote might try to overthrow President Lule.

Ordinary, educated Ugandans are appalled by this political infighting so soon after Amin was ousted.

"Our task and the main task of our leaders is to reconstruct our ruined country," said one young civil servant.

But, with many pro-Amin men still around — with arms President Lule's security men are worried about his life.

In fact, a dangerous security situation is building up in Uganda, with thousands of arms and masses of ammunition unaccounted for in the country.

Every night, gunfire is still heard in Kampala, much of it caused by drunken Tanzanian and Ugandan soldiers firing into the air.

But some of it comes from men taking it out on old Amin enemies — and almost every night, there is a murder.

Law and order is at present still a dream of the Ugandans.

The police force is in its infancy and at present undergoing training, with many police officers going to Britain for courses.

"Up country, in the north, which is only just liberated, the security situation is very bad. When Amin's troops withdrew, they threw away their arms, to be picked up by anybody. And now, gangs of armed robbers are at large in the forests and bush;"

A European doctor, who stayed throughout the Amin regime, said he learned to go out on night calls.

"The situation is worse than it was in Amin's time," he said.

The evidence which the Commission associated Israeli suggestions with...
Uganda still in melting pot

KAMPALA — A dangerous security situation is building up in Uganda, with thousands of arms and masses of ammunition unaccounted for in the country.

Every night gunfire is heard in Kampala, and it caused by drunken Tanzanian and Ugandan soldiers firing into the air. But some of it comes from men taking it out on old Amin enemies. Almost every night there is a murder.

Law and order is at present a dream of the Ugandans. The police force is in its infancy, at present undergoing training. Many police officers are going to Britain for courses.

That is why many Ugandans are worried about the phased withdrawal of the 40,000 Tanzanian troops in the country. Some will have to go. President Julius Nyerere cannot possibly afford to keep them there. Many crimes however, are committed by Tanzanians.

Very bad

Up country, in the north only just liberated, the security situation is very bad. When Amin's troops withdrew in disaster many threw away their arms to be picked up by anybody. Gangs of armed robbers are at large in the forests, and elsewhere.

A White doctor, who stayed throughout the Amin regime, told me he feared to go out on night calls. “The situation is worse than it was in Amin's time,” he said.

The Government makes regular appeals on the radio to the public to hand in arms. Sometimes it works. Recently a pile of sub-machine-guns and ammunition, smuggled in from Kenya to the Uganda National Liberation Front, was handed in to the police.

At a rally the Deputy Health Minister, Dr. Semahiyya, referred to the “sense of fear among the people because of the shootouts and killings taking place.”

Meanwhile the orgy of looting which took place when Kampala fell has led to an acute shortage of cars and trucks. Many disappeared during the days of Amin.

The Uganda Times is full of advertisements from companies trying to get back their lost transport. The advertisements publish registration numbers and engine and chassis numbers.

Meanwhile, although the shooting war is over in Uganda the squabbling between opposing political camps within the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front seems likely to intensify.

Critic

A strong rumour is that President Yusuf Lule will call a snap election before the end of the year. This, with the news of the imminent return of deposed president, Dr. Milton Obote, is almost certain to lead to the resurfacing of intense rivalries between political factions formed in exile, who agreed to work together to overthrow Amin.

A leading critic of President Lule is Labour Minister Paulo Mwanga, who was demoted last week from Interior Minister to a Cabinet reshuffle. He is a veteran Uganda politician who served as an ambassador under both Obote and Amin and later formed the Uganda Action Group from his exile base in London.

He told me in an interview this week: “If Lule refused to respect the spirit and letter of the Moshi Unity Conference — which created the UNLF — then he'll be responsible for opening up the Moshi coffin, in which we all agreed to bury our differences.”

What seems most to have angered Mr. Mwanga and other ministers who were demoted is the President's use of executive powers in order to seize the initiative for speeding up Uganda's reconstruction programme — without first submitting his proposals to the 20-man Consultative Council. They regard his action as high-handed.
KAMPALA — A crowd of 500 shouted “murderer, swine!” at Idi Amin’s Governor of Kampala yesterday when he was brought to court after being extradited from Kenya.

The Chief Magistrate, Mr James Okuku, charged Col Nasarut Abdallah with murder. He was remanded in custody until July 2.

Col. Abdallah and four former Amin officials, still awaiting arraignment, were extradited from Kenya last Saturday.

At previous hearings in Nairobi, lawyers said they would appeal against the extradition orders against three of the four officials, but the men had apparently been flown back to Uganda before appeals could be lodged with Kenya’s High Court.

Amin’s British-born aide Bob Astles is due to appear in court on a murder charge for the second time on Monday. — SAPA-RNS.

Zulu seamen home
DURBAN — Nine Zulu seamen who were lifted to safety by an Air Force helicopter from the Greek ship, Evdokia, before she ran aground at Oubostrand on Tuesday have been flown home from Port Elizabeth to Durban. — SAPA.
Uganda's President Lule resigns

KAMPALA. — Ugandan President Yussufu Lule yielded to his political enemies and resigned yesterday, throwing the provisional government into confusion two months after Ugandans united to oust Idi Amin.

A British-trained lawyer, Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, 60, was elected the new President, reports Sapa-Reuters.

In a broadcast on Uganda Radio, Professor Lule stated: "I did not wish to see any conflict developing around my personality. We now hand over to our colleagues."

Confusion surrounded the statement. Newsmen who went to the Information Ministry to obtain copies of Prof. Lule's remarks were told by employees that "people from the government" had ordered the statement withdrawn.

Kampala remained calm after the midday broadcast which announced Prof. Lule's resignation, despite a spate of rumours of plots, planned detentions of Cabinet Ministers and the return from exile of Dr. Milton Obote, the authoritarian President overthrown by Amin eight years ago.

Behind the shock resignation of Prof. Lule, 67, are two weeks of crisis, writes John Worrall from Nairobi.

Prof. Lule had been in confrontation with the National Consultative Council, Uganda's incipient and unelected "parliament" who have been disputing his political prerogatives such as hiring, firing and demoting Ministers.

The council have insisted that all political moves of this kind should have been ratified by them.

All are symptoms of a Uganda released from oppression. Democracy has not been experienced in the country since the military coup by Idi Amin and there was not much evidence during the rule of his predecessor, Dr. Milton Obote.

Today Ugandans can think, talk, write and act as they wish, with no security men looking over their shoulders.

Prof. Lule reshuffled his Cabinet twice in 12 days, the most recent reshuffle just a few days ago. None of his changes was approved by the NCC.

Prof. Lule's successor was sworn in by Uganda's Chief Justice yesterday evening by the steps of parliament in Kampala.

A United Nations official was killed by unidentified assailants in Kampala this week.

UN officials identified the man, named as Mr. M. Makumba, as a Ugandan who was employed as an official UN driver.
Prof Lule resigns

LONDON — President Yusufu Lule of Uganda resigned yesterday and a former Attorney-General, Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, was named to succeed him.

The move came as Uganda factions struggled to keep their coalition together two months after they united to oust Idi Amin.

"Uganda Radio said the National Consultative Council, the coalition’s top policy-making and temporary legislature, chose Mr. Binaisa, a conservative pro-West figure, after Professor Lule was forced to step down in a dispute over Cabinet appointments."

Mr. Binaisa practised law in New York and London while in exile during the "Amin Years".

The change of leadership removed Professor Lule after he had spent less than 70 days in office.

The appointment of new government Ministers to serve under Mr. Binaisa gave Uganda its fourth Cabinet in less than two weeks.

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He has been in confrontation with the NCC who have been disputing his political prerogatives such as hiring, firing and demoting Ministers.

Professor Lule reshuffled his Cabinet twice in twelve days. None of his changes were approved by a majority of the NCC.

Professor Lule has been President since his election before the final assault on Amin in April.

His successor is a London-trained Queen’s Counsel and the somalian Anglican Canon.

He will swear in last night — DDC/SA/PA/AP.
President of Uganda ‘forced out’

LONDON — President Yusufu Lule of Uganda resigned yesterday and a former Attorney General, Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, was named to succeed him.

The move came as Ugandan factions struggled to keep their coalition together two months after they united to oust Idi Amin.

The official Uganda Radio said the National Consultative Council, the coalition’s top policy-making arm and temporary legislature, chose Mr. Binaisa, a conservative pro-West figure, after Professor Lule was forced to step down in a dispute over Cabinet appointments.

Mr. Binaisa practised law in New York and London while in exile during the “Amin years”.

The change of leadership removed Professor Lule after he had spent no more than 70 days in office. The appointment of new Government ministers to serve under Mr. Binaisa gave Uganda its fourth Cabinet in less than two weeks.

Professor Lule revisited his Cabinet for the second time on Tuesday bringing the confrontation to a head and provoking accusations that he was taking on dictatorial powers.

“I did not wish to see any conflict developing around my personality. We now hand over to our colleagues,” Professor Lule said in a statement.

Statements from the coalition, the Uganda National Liberation Front, made it clear that Professor Lule had no choice but to go.

Mr. Binaisa served as Attorney-General under Dr. Milton Obote, becoming in 1972 the first Black to hold that post in Britain’s three former East African colonies. — (Sapa-A.F.)
LONDON. — A British-trained African lawyer, Mr Godfrey Binaisa, was elected President of Uganda yesterday after this week's shock resignation of President Yusufu Lule, Uganda Radio said.

President Lule resigned following prolonged feuding with his political opponents, throwing Uganda's provisional government into confusion two months after Ugandans united to oust dictator Idi Amin.

President Lule announced his resignation in a statement distributed by the official Ugandan news agency. A spokesman for the agency said the capital, Kampala, remained calm after the announcement.

"I did not wish to see any conflict developing around my personality. We must hand over to our colleagues," President Lule said in a statement distributed by the news agency and broadcast by the government radio.

Confusion surrounded the statement, however. Newsmen who went to the information ministry to obtain copies of President Lule's remarks were told by employees that "people from the government" had ordered the statement withdrawn. But the workers said the statement was not officially denied, and they provided copies of it.

**rumours**

Kampala remained calm after the midday broadcast announcing President Lule's resignation, despite a spate of rumours of plots, planned defections of cabinet ministers and the possible return from exile of Dr Milton Obote, the authoritarian president overthrown by Amin eight years ago.

Many of President Lule's opponents are supporters of Dr Obote.

Uganda's new leader was chosen at a 24-hour-long session by leaders of the Ugandan National Liberation Front, the coalition formed in exile to rule after Amin. The meeting began on Tuesday, after noon at President Lule's state residence in Entebbe.

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**stimulate demand increase price. Consensus reduced the price it'll win**

Increase the price. A much higher marginal volume of widgets may have caused the decrease.

**the increased price of widgets. increased contribution from increased prices.**

3. Manager's other comments: production costs are not controllable by the branch.

The revised report illustrates the effect of increased demand, and the 26% increase in office.

5. (cont.)
Violence, confusion over Lule dismissal

KAMPALA — Official sources reported three dead and 50 injured yesterday, and two men claimed to be President of Uganda, following a day and a night of protests against the dismissal of provisional President Yusufu Lule.

Professor Lule, a 67-year-old former teacher, remained in his official residence near here and insisted he was still legally in office, despite a vote by leaders of the Uganda National Liberation Front on Wednesday to replace him with a lawyer, Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, 59.

Mr. Binaisa's whereabouts were not publicly known, but a spokesman claimed he was in full control of the country.

As many as 20,000 people, most of them Baganda tribesmen like Professor Lule and Mr. Binaisa, roamed through the capital, calling for the restoration of Professor Lule, and asserting that Mr. Binaisa was a frontman for the exiled former President, Dr. Milton Obote.

Dr. Obote divided the country by suspending civil rights and introducing socialism in the 1960s, and went into exile in Tanzania when Amin overthrew him eight years ago.

Many Baganda, traditional adversaries of Dr. Obote's northern Ahoit and Langi tribes, contend Mr. Binaisa privately favours Dr. Obote, because he once served under Dr. Obote as attorney-general.

Dr. Obote's imminent return to Uganda was rumoured.

In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, Dr. Obote told a reporter: "I'm still here and have no plans to go anywhere."

He declined to comment on the crisis within the ruling Liberation Front, which surfaced only two months after Ugandan exiles united to oust Amin.

A tense calm prevailed in Kampala last night, a few hours after the demonstrations eased off. Heavily reinforced military units patrolled the streets which were deserted by civilians. Bus passengers were forced to step down and open their luggage at roadblocks.

Hospital spokesmen said the three dead, including an eight-year-old boy, had all been shot. Troops had fired machineguns in the air to disperse crowds when they marched near Parliament and tried to approach a luxury hotel where many government Ministers are living.

The injured included two British bankers who suffered head and leg wounds when they said their car was fired on from a military roadblock.

Protest marches in Kampala were largely peaceful, but the Uganda Government radio said demonstrations in the outskirts became violent. Marchers blocked roads and stoned cars, and many people were seriously injured, the radio said.

SAPA-AP
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Process costing techniques are used for inventories.</th>
<th>Equivalent units</th>
<th>Cost per equivalent unit</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
<th>Equivalent units</th>
<th>Cost per equivalent unit</th>
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**Summary**

- Transferred out in process end: 140,000 units
- Costs accounted for: $700,000
- Cost equivalent units: 140,000
- Cost per equivalent unit: $5.00

**Costs per Equivalent Unit**

- Conversion Costs: $5.00
- Material Costs: $2.00
- Total Cost: $7.00
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Dr Obote divided the country by suspending civil rights and introducing socialism in the 1960s, and went into Tanzanian exile when dictatorial Idi Amin overthrew him eight years ago.

Many Baganda, traditional adversaries of Dr Obote's northern Acholi and Langi tribes, said Mr Binaisa privately favours Dr Obote because he once served under Dr Obote as Attorney-General.

In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, Dr Obote told a reporter who telephoned him: "I'm still here and I have no plans to go anywhere." He declined to comment on the crisis.

A tense calm prevailed in Kampala last night after the demonstrations eased off. Military units patrolled streets deserted by civilians. Bus passengers had to step down and open their luggage at roadblocks.

Most security duties were being handled by Tanzanians, who did most of the fighting against Amin and stayed on to give Uganda time to rebuild its army. Hospital spokesmen said the three dead, including an eight-year-old boy, had all been shot. Troops had fixed machine-guns in the air to disperse crowds when they marched near parliament and tried to approach a luxury hotel where many government ministers are living.

The injured included two British bankers who received neck and leg wounds when, they said, their car was fired on from a military roadblock.

Protest marches in Kampala were largely peaceful, but the Uganda Government radio said demonstrations in the outskirts became violent. Marchers had blocked roads and stoned cars.

Professor Lule claimed that hundreds of thousands were demonstrating for him across the country. Many Ugandans told reporters they were shocked and embarrassed by the power struggle within the provisional government, whose goal was to rebuild the nation after Amin and prepare for elections.

Tanzanian officials said their troops had been ordered to protect both Professor Lule and Mr Binaisa. — Sapa-AP
Kampala peaceful as Lule quits Uganda

KAMPALA. — Uganda's new President, Mr Godfrey Binaisa, yesterday proclaimed a government of unity and said his predecessor, Professor Yusufu Lule, had flown to Britain.

As President Binaisa addressed a news conference at a hotel in central Kampala, the capital was back to normal after 12 hours of pro-Lule demonstrations on Thursday which left two people dead and 50 injured.

President Binaisa, 60, blamed "divisive elements" for the demonstrations which he said had been highly organised.

Government sources named two of Prof Lule's supporters, the former Interior Minister, Mr Lutakome Kayira, and the former Assistant Information Minister, Mr Robert Sebusya, as being responsible.

The government sources said 2,000 young people had been brought into Kampala in lorries to start the demonstrations which were eventually quelled with prolonged gunfire from Tanzanian troops.

Tanzania, which has some 40,000 troops in Uganda following the war which deposed Idi Amin, has said it supports the new administration.

At yesterday's news conference, President Binaisa, a London-trained lawyer, said Prof Lule had chosen to return to England where he had lived before becoming President on April 13.

He said Prof Lule would come back to Kampala when accommodation could be found for him and his family. "He will continue to be regarded as a distinguished son of the soil," he added.
Pro-Lule mobs go on rampage
went to fort hare
uganda's new leader
Celebrations deferred

Those invited were President Moi of Kenya, President Mobutu of Zaire, President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Kaunda of Zambia, President Machel of Mozambique, President Bagaza of Burundi, President Habyarimana of Rwanda and the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe. — SAPA-RNS.

Lule detained in Tanzania?

DAR ES SALAAM — Ugand’s ousted President Yushufu Lule, 58, was said by an official source here yesterday to be "perfectly safe," but his whereabouts and future plans remained a mystery.

Tanzanian officials declined to comment on British press reports quoting Professor Lule’s son as saying he was being held in Tanzania against his will.

But an official source said: "Professor Lule’s wife phoned him twice last night and she knows he is perfectly safe."

Professor Lule, who was President for just 68 days, arrived in the Tanzanian capital on Friday after having been put on a plane by his successor, President Godfrey Binaisa.

President Binaisa said Professor Lule was going to Britain, where he lived in exile during Idi Amin’s rule in Uganda and where most of his family is, but he was not aboard a British Airways flight which left here yesterday for London.

A spokesman for the British High Commission said a commissioner, Mr Peter Moon, had been asked to make inquiries about Professor Lule. Informed sources said he was told the former president was safe.

But Professor Lule’s family has appealed to President Nyerere of Tanzania to allow him to travel to sanctuary in London.

His son, Luwasa, 20, said: "I know for certain my father is being held in Tanzania. He has spoken to us on the telephone from there and he is worried. We ask President Nyerere to let him proceed to London as soon as possible."

"We are also appealing to the British Government to make approaches for his release on humanitarian grounds."

"My father resigned as president at gunpoint. He was taken from State House at Entebbe under a heavy Tanzanian military escort to a plane bound for Dar Es Salaam. When he left the plane there he was still under escort.

"My father went back to Uganda as president because President Nyerere appealed to him to do so and gave a personal guarantee for his safety."

The family’s statement confirms fears that Professor Lule was summoned to Dar Es Salaam to give President Nyerere an explanation for the recent power struggle in Kampala which led to his removal. — DDC-SAPA-RNS
HE is a round, rolly-poly bespectacled man, every inch a lawyer. He is, in fact, a QC, an honorary title given to him by the British Government when he was made Attorney-General in Uganda's first independence Government under President Milton Obote.

Godfrey Binaisa, Uganda's new President, who emerged on top from the welter of political intrigue which overthrew Yusufu Lule last week, is also a politician of some ability.

He is certainly tough. He opposed Obote's moves to suspend Uganda's 1967 Constitution to declare a state of emergency, and promptly found himself in detention.

In a later bout of opposition, as Attorney-General under Amin, he fled from this brutal dictatorship and went to London to settle into private practice as a barrister.

Ideology

Many people in Uganda believe Binaisa will need all his toughness and political skill to survive as Uganda's second post-Amin President in two-and-a-half months.

Binaisa calls himself Left-of-Centre in ideology, but people who know him well say he is as conservative as Yusufu Lule, or Kenya's Daniel Arap Moi.

He may have a hard task keeping the young radicals in his Government in order. Like Lule before him he may find it hard to accept the ruling of Uganda's embryo Parliament — The National Consultative Council, that they are the supreme power in the Uganda National Liberation Front, the party which fought the war to overthrow Idi Amin.

Lule fought to maintain his prerogatives as President. Binaisa may have to fight too. No President can rule by consultation with a big, unwieldy committee of 30, soon to be increased to 90.

shock

Binaisa now has to overcome the shock in Uganda and in the outside world caused by this flurry of divisive politics in a country desperately needing urgent reconstruction.

He is making the right noises about unity and the need to rebuild this ruined country. But so did Lule, and look where it got him.

Godfrey Binaisa is 60 and is a son of a prominent Anglican clergyman, Canon Binaisa. He was educated at King's College, Campbeltown, matriculated at Fort Hare, South Africa, and later studied at Makerere University and at London University, where he graduated in 1955 as an LLD.

He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, and went back to Uganda to practise. He became President of the Uganda Law Society and was appointed Attorney-General in the first independence Government under Milton Obote. When Obote suspended the 1967 Uganda Constitution Binaisa went to London to protest that Obote should have gone to the country instead of taking supreme dictatorial powers.

He resigned in 1967, spent a period in detention, and went into private practice.

When Amin took over from Obote in the famous military coup of 1971 Binaisa became Attorney-General, but only lasted out till 1973, when he made his escape from the Amin terror and fled to London.

Binaisa was not a delegate at the Moshi Conference in Tanzania, which hatched the military expedition against Amin, but arrived in Uganda in time to be made Attorney-General under President Lule.

During the 24 hours of crisis discussions in the party last week, which ended in the dismissal of Lule from the Presidency, he was persuaded to take this onerous post.

As a member of a distinguished Baganda family, Godfrey Binaisa is likely to oppose the return to any kind of office of Milton Obote.

His personal experiences under Obote's rule are enough to guarantee that. But he may find that the pressures by Obote supporters are very strong.

Obote, socialist and author of the famous socialist 1967 Common Man's Charter, notably in Kenya, is very much an idol of the young Ugandan radicals in the ruling and only party.

But ideologically Binaisa has already come out in favour of a mixed economy for Uganda. And already he has shown some toughness by declaring: "I am in control of the Government machine."

His biggest test now is the rehabilitation of Uganda after the ravages of eight years of Idi Amin, and the effects of the liberation war. But even before that he has to stabilise the political situation, which has tended to go on the boil in these baby days of post Amin democracy.

From The Scriptures

You give me strength for the battle and victory over my enemies. — (Psalm 18:39)

Our cartoonist. Mr. Paul Lessing, is on leave for a week.
Pro-Lule strikers burn cars

KAMPALA — Anti-Government mobs stoned and burned cars, attacked a police station and assaulted the Defence Minister here yesterday in a fresh threat to the five-day rule of President Godfrey Binaisa.

A general strike supporting deposed President Yusufu Lule largely paralysed the capital. Public transport was halted, many shops were closed and Government ministries operated with 50 percent absenteeism.

Demonstrators set up roadblocks to prevent workers reaching their jobs and stoned people taking food to markets. Kampala’s main market was deserted.

Tanzanian and Ugandan troops manned their own roadblocks, as they have ever since ousting Idi Amin two months ago. The soldiers refrained from confrontations with demonstrators but the Internal Affairs Minister, Mr. Paul Mwanga, said the Government would not shrink from measures to halt vandalism and sabotage.

In Nairobi a spokesman for Prof. Lule issued a statement, saying the ex-president “is being held in Tanzania against his will.”

The spokesman said the professor had refused to sign two declarations demanded by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere renouncing the presidency of Uganda and endorsing Mr. Binaisa.

Professor Lule was staying at State House, President Nyerere’s official residence, along with three aids. He was apparently well treated but was not permitted to leave Tanzania because President Nyerere believed “he might try to rally Ugandans against Mr. Binaisa.” — (Sapa-AP.)
Armed robbers hit embassy in Ugandan unrest

NAIROBI — In a serious crime wave which has hit Kampala in the wake of the pro-Lule general strike, armed robbers raided the West German Embassy, shot and killed a girl servant, wounded another servant and assaulted a diplomat's wife who tried to intervene.

West German Embassy non-essential staff have been flown out of Kampala to Nairobi, leaving the ambassador and his secretary at the embassy.

Other diplomats have asked for and been granted armed military protection at their offices and residences.

Yesterday Uganda's Defence Minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, said the government would crack down on 'hoodlums, vandals, barricade-builders and others who threaten people going to work'.

Shopkeepers who did not open would have their licences taken away, he said.

Unrest and strikes have been going on in Kampala for a week since Professor Yusufu Lule was ousted from the presidency in a 'coup de etat' by rival groups.

"Leading the unrest have been thousands of Baganda tribesmen who supported Prof Lule, also a Bagandan, against his enemies."

Yesterday hundreds of cars queued up for petrol outside the only garage operating in Kampala.

Public buses were still running.

But more than 50 per cent of Kampala's work force did not turn up for work yesterday, according to one estimate, and many shops and offices remained closed.

One petrol station stayed open while other stations said they were waiting for petrol supplies to arrive.

Shop owners said food supplies were also running low, although two lorry loads of bananas, a staple food in Uganda, arrived under military escort.

Tens of thousands of Bagandan tribesmen, members of the country's largest and wealthiest ethnic group, have taken part in protests against the dismissal of Professor Lule by more left-wing leaders of the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front. President Binaisa is also a Bagandan, but many tribal leaders contend he is secretly aiming to restore exiled President Milton Obote, a Lango tribesman and an authoritarian socialist who abolished the Baganda regional kingdom more than 10 years ago.

The Internal Affairs Minister, Mr Paul Mwanga, said yesterday that his eight-year-old son was shot dead when Tanzanian soldiers fired into the air to clear the streets of pro-Lule demonstrators last week.

The boy was watching the demonstration from a tree.

Mr Mwanga told a news conference that what he called "the internal joint underground liberation movement" and Ugandans still loyal to the deposed dictator, Idi Amin, were involved in pro-Lule demonstrations in Kampala.

Prof Lule is in Tanzania now.

Mr Mwanga said people were being held for questioning about their part in the Amin regime that had broken out of a Kampala police station during the unrest.

"This is a situation that is being exploited by the remaining supporters of the brute (Amin)," he said. — DDC-SAPA-NN-AP.
Kampala's food, fuel dwindle during strike

KAMPALA — Residents of Kampala queued for dwindling food and petrol supplies yesterday as supporters of former President Yussufu Lule continued to strike in spite of threats of tough action by the new Government.

More than 50 percent of the Ugandan capital's work force did not turn up for work, according to one estimate, and many shops and offices remained closed.

Only one petrol station stayed open and more than 100 motorists waited for fuel.

Shop owners said food supplies were running low, although two truck loads of bananas — a staple food in Uganda — had arrived under military escort.

Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni said in a Radio Uganda broadcast that the Government would arrest anyone who stopped people from going to work, erected barricades or prevented shops opening.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Paulo Muwanga, told a news conference that what he called "the internal joint underground liberation movement" and Ugandans still loyal to the deposed dictator, Idi Amin, had been involved in pro-Amin demonstrations in Kampala last week.

Professor Lule, who became President after Amin's overthrow in April, was voted out of office by the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front and is now in Tanzania.

Mr. Muwanga revealed that his son was one of three people killed when troops opened fire during last week's protests. He said people being held for questioning about their part in the Amin regime had broken out of a Kampala police station during the unrest.

"This is a situation that is being exploited by the remaining supporters of the Senate (Amin)," he said.

Meanwhile, a Nairobi report said rail services in southern Uganda had resumed, providing a link with Kenya.

"Rail installations in northern Uganda, damaged in recent fighting between Tanzanian and Ugandan troops, were still not used."
Reports on Lule conflict

LONDON — The former Ugandan President Professor Yusufu Lule, was staying in comfort in State House in Tanzania and his wife had been invited to visit him, the Tanzanian High Commissioner in London said yesterday.

"There is no question of any threat to Professor Lule," Mr. Amon Nekesa, said in a statement.

"He is being accorded every respect and honour due to a former president."

Mrs. Hangah Lule, at present in Nairobi, could take one of her children on the visit and all expenses would be paid by Tanzania, including return air fares.

One of Professor Lule's sons, Mr. Waswa Lule, said later he was not prepared to accept the offer "Because I fear for my safety."

Reports from London and Nairobi that Professor Lule is being held against his will were confirmed by one of his former Ministers, Mr. Robert Serumaga, in Nairobi.

"He is being held by Nyerere. I have spoken to his private secretary," Mr. Serumaga said this was also confirmed by Professor Lule's brother, Mr. L.K. Kabanda, who went to Dar Es Salaam to see him. "The Tanzanians would not let him leave, though I had fixed a charter plane to Nairobi," he said.

Mr. Serumaga said President Nyerere wants Professor Lule to sign a declaration of support for Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, saying he had relinquished all claim to the presidency.

Meanwhile, riots and demonstrations by pro-Lule supporters in Kampala have made it more difficult for President Nyerere to release him.

The strike in support of Professor Lule seemed to be crumbling yesterday as workers ignored demonstrators and returned to Kampala's shops and offices.

Tanzanian army tanks were reported to be moving into the suburbs to deter demonstrators. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.
Amin and hope gone in tense Uganda

KAMPALA. — As the sun set behind hills that encircle Kampala, bathing the bullet-pocked skyscrapers of the capital in coppery light, a young woman in a deserted street implored a lone car to stop.

"I've got no work, no food for my family and no way home," she said. "Sometimes I wish Amin and his men were still here. At least they wouldn't let this happen."

A sense of bitterness and apprehension has displaced the euphoria that greeted Uganda after the overthrow of Idi Amin's dictatorship in April.

High expectations have given way to frustrations as the economy stagnates, tribal tensions emerge with increasing venom and order is precariously maintained by a 40,000-man occupation army from Tanzania.

"A lot of us are saying that it's no different from the old days," said a professor at Kampala's respected Makerere University. "The government is only capable of fighting among themselves."

Such sentiments are strongest in Kampala and its environs, where opponents of President Godfrey Binaisa have continued their efforts to disrupt the country since last month's ousting of President Yoweri Museveni.

Traditionalists in Professor Lule's tribe have organised an effective economic boycott, withholding food from the market place, setting up flaming roadblocks to halt transportation and coercing shops and gas stations not to open.

"No Lule, no work," is a slogan scrawled on walls throughout Kampala. Protesters have even uprooted telephones that link the capital with the president's State House in Entebbe.

Random killings, rapes and robberies have become commonplace and travellers are warned to keep off the streets once the sun goes down.

President Binaisa's government has dispatched troops to areas where protests have flared into serious violence but it appears powerless to reverse the pattern of passive resistance which has paralysed life in the political and economic hub of the country.

"The government is deliberately holding back from taking strong measures in the hope that the organisers will see sense and refrain from inciting the population to acts of vandalism," said a statement from the Ministry of Information.

Among early casualties of the unrest were Uganda's hopes of massive reconstruction assistance from abroad.

As Tanzanian troops fired at chanting protesters in the streets last week, leaving at least three dead, aid delegations cancelled appointments, fled the airport under armed guard and promised to return only when the situation stabilises.

Some humanitarian aid is trickling in from abroad but most is given to missionaries to distribute. "We've got no one else we can trust," lamented one aid worker.

A Red Cross team which arrived in Kampala with inoculations for an anticipated epidemic were left to give shots to foreign journalists and diplomats sharing a hotel. The government could not provide adequate storage for the perishable drugs, they said, and they would soon be useless.

Another victim is the civil service, most of it a holdover from Amin's rule. It and the government have been so inundated by the recent upheaval that even the most mundane initiatives are avoided.

I'm glad the people wouldn't recognise my face," said a member of the National Consultative Council, the country's embryonic parliament. "If they did, I would be stoned in the streets."

The council is the target for much of the popular dissatisfaction with Binaisa's current problems because of its role in the removal of Prof Lule, who became president in April with a mandate from 22 disparate tribal organisations but no popular vote.

He apparently precipitated the crisis by attempting to reorganise his government soon after taking power.Opposition demanded he consult with the council. Prof Lule left the country for what is certain to be a second, extended period in exile.
Professor Johnson, Mr. Lih hand and Professor J. A. Mwaura, Anderson Njoroge, the Minister for Defence, and Dr. O. K. Lei, the Secretary for Security, were on duty at the State House yesterday when the National Assembly was taking place.

They confirmed that the National Assembly was in session and that all the proceedings were normal.

Dr. Nyerere, the Prime Minister, was not present, but Mr. Seuyuma, the Deputy Prime Minister, was in attendance.

Dr. Nyerere has been working closely with the Government on the economic and political issues facing Tanzania.

He has been actively involved in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to secure financial assistance for the country.

Dr. Nyerere has also been working on a new constitution for Tanzania, which is expected to be finalized this year.

The Government has been making progress in implementing the new constitution, which will give greater autonomy to the regional councils.

Dr. Nyerere has been praised for his leadership and his commitment to the development of Tanzania.

He has been a strong advocate for regional integration and has been working with other East African leaders to strengthen the East African Community.

Dr. Nyerere has also been active in the African Union, where he has been a strong supporter of the African Union's efforts to promote peace and security on the continent.

Dr. Nyerere has been a respected figure in the international community, and his leadership has been praised by many leaders around the world.
Tanzanians ‘guard Lule’

NAIROBI — Deposed Ugandan President Yusufu Lule is under armed guard in the State House of Tanzanian leader Dr. Julius Nyerere, and in urgent need of medical treatment, Professor Lule’s former Commerce Minister said yesterday.

Mr. Robert Serumaga said he had a 20-minute telephone conversation with Prof. Lule (65).

In London, Mr. Lule’s son, Nwe, said his father had been having regular treatment for a blood complaint which needed continual attention.

Mr. Serumaga said the former President had told him he was locked up each night in the west wing of the sprawling, Moorish-style State House, and armed guards were posted outside his quarters.

Tanzania has denied charges from Prof. Lule’s friends and relatives that he was being held prisoner.

Mr. Serumaga said the professor was asked each day to sign a statement renouncing his claim to the Ugandan presidency and supporting his successor, lawyer, Mr. Bedfrey Binaiwa, and always refused.
Tanzania in a hot seat at OAU summit

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI - The traditional whipping boys of the Organisation of African Unity summit, South Africa and Rhodesia, are likely to be overshadowed by Tanzania, which this year is to have the unique experience of being in the hot seat for whipping.

Among countries which are going to protest against President Nyerere's political interference in Uganda are the Sudan and Nigeria. Other countries may join in. President Nimeiri, outgoing chairman of the OAU, has already publicly protested to Nyerere.

Tanzania committed what OAU stalwarts see as a gross violation of one of the Organisation's most cherished principles — non-interference in the internal affairs of a member State.

Involvement

What concerns the OAU deeply is the continued involvement by Nyerere in the internal politics of Uganda.

It goes back to the invasion of Uganda by Uganda exiles, aided illegally in OAU thinking by Tanzania troops. The OAU sent a deputation to Dar-es-Salaam to urge Nyerere to agree to a ceasefire. He refused. The ending of Idi Amin's brutal rule was worth upsetting the OAU, thought Nyerere.

Having helped materially and still legally to overthrow Amin, the Tanzanian troops stayed on and very necessary they were — and still are — to maintain law and order.

It was seen that Nyerere was virtually the master of Uganda. It is believed that he was responsible for the ousting of President Lule who did not agree with Nyerere's plan to send back Obote, and was ideologically too conservative for Nyerere's liking.

Take-over

Nyerere master-minded the takeover by President Binaisa and an entirely new government, veering slightly more to the left. What, perhaps, may not be easily forgiven is the extraordinary events of the past weeks when Nyerere has kept President Lule virtually a prisoner in State House at Dar-es-Salaam.

Nyerere is trying to persuade Lule to relinquish the Uganda presidency with a public declaration. He is also trying to keep Lule away from Uganda and the possibility that he might be used as a centre of Opposition to Binaisa.

Lule yesterday was still at State House, Dar-es-Salaam, virtually incommunicado.

It is unthinkable in OAU eyes that a president of an African State should keep the ex-president of an African State in a kind of prison, however luxurious.

Talks open

In Monrovia ministers and diplomats from 50 African countries opened preliminary talks yesterday for the summit, reports Sapa-Assnociated Press.

Every hotel room, every private home and a Greek-owned luxury liner specially chartered for the occasion, were occupied by African ministers and their aides. More than 2,500 delegates were attending the 20-day ministerial conference, to be joined by at least 500 others for the summit meeting scheduled from July 17 to 22.

The Government spent an estimated R186m to build an elaborate conference centre in a beachfront mangrove swamp 1km from the city centre.

The "OAU village" includes a 400-room luxury hotel, which was delayed by strikes and is only half completed. Officials hope some of the leading VIPs who will be arriving on the 17th will bring their own gifts.
THE RISE OF THE BOER REICH

By PETER FABRISius

There are many of the features of the German Reich as delineated by J. G. Schmitt in his recent book "The New Germany," which are also present in the current development of the Boer Reich. The Boer people, like the Germans, are a strong, independent, and determined race, with a deep-seated national pride and a strong sense of national unity.

Violence has been the keynote of the Boer movement. The Boers have not hesitated to use force to achieve their ends. Their resistance to British control has been vigorous and determined. The Boers are a people of tradition, and their resistance to British rule is a manifestation of their desire to preserve their national identity and way of life.

The Boers are a people of strict moral code. They are a people of the family, and the family is the basis of their society. The Boers are a people of the land, and they are determined to protect their land and their way of life.

The Boers are a people of the past. They are a people of the future. They are a people of the present. They are a people of the world. They are a people of the Boer Reich.

No delay in jad and feather case

There was no delay in the jad and feather case. Mr. P. J. Van der Bars, the lawyer for Mr. J. J. Van der Bars, the plaintiff in the case, appeared in court yesterday to present his case.

Mr. Van der Bars, who is a member of the Boer Reich Parliament, has been charged with the crime of jad and feathering. The court proceedings have been adjourned until next week, when the case will be continued.

Angry

Mr. Hill's anti-Semitism was the subject of a heated debate in the Boer Reich Parliament. The anti-Semitic laws of the Boer Reich have been the subject of much controversy, and Mr. Hill's statements have only added to the controversy.

The Boers are a people of the past. They are a people of the future. They are a people of the present. They are a people of the Boer Reich.

National Front boss faces visa curb

JACK NOBLE, former secretary of the South African National Front, has been banned from re-entering South Africa without first applying for a visa.

Mr. Noble left South Africa in recent months to study in the United States. The South African government has now decided to revoke his visa and prevent him from returning to South Africa.

According to a source, both British and South African police have been following Mr. Noble's movements, and it is believed that he is planning to return to South Africa at some point. The South African government has been particularly concerned about Mr. Noble's activities, as he is known to be a vocal opponent of the apartheid regime.

The South African government has been particularly concerned about Mr. Noble's activities, as he is known to be a vocal opponent of the apartheid regime.

Police confiscated two passports, both British, from Mr. Noble's house. It is believed that Mr. Noble had obtained them for travel purposes.

The South African government has been particularly concerned about Mr. Noble's activities, as he is known to be a vocal opponent of the apartheid regime.
Uganda churchman warns on prejudice

Churches which practise discrimination are no more Christian than prostitutes, drunkards “and all such evils,” a prominent Ugandan clergyman said after arriving in South Africa at the weekend.

He is the Rev John Wilson, “right-hand man” of Bishop Festo Kven-
gere, former Ugandan Bishop-in-erel who tur-

down an invitation to be

come President after

the fall of Idi Amin.

Mr Wilson was one of several

prominent clergy-

men arriving from East and West Africa for the

South African Christian

Leadership Assembly (Saca) in Pretoria this week.

Bishop Kivengere was to

have accompanied them and had been looking for-

ward to participating in SAC"a, but had been unable to

take off the next few days as he was helping to

bring about difficult negoti-

ations in Uganda, Mr

Wilson said.

The Bishop may still be

able to attend the assembly later. “Do not give up hope completely.”

As ked whether he thought churches which practised discrimina-

tion were truly Christian, Mr

Wilson told a Press con-

ference: “I do not think that any church that prac-
tises discrimination would be considered Christian, any more than a prostitu-
tite and a drunkard and all such evils which we must fight with love.”

Mr Wilson said every human being had some good — even prostitutes — and could adopt a new life as did Mary Magda-

lene.

He said there were

many people in the church who needed a change of heart. He cited his own formers bitternes to South

Africa which had since been changed to a feeling of love after meeting South

Africans at a church assembly in Switzerland.

Also among the party to arrive at the weekend was the Rt Rev Festo Olang, Archbishop of Kenya.

Archbishop Olang said South Africa was no different from other coun-

dries. “If God’s love can be offered in other countries, why not in South Africa?”

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**Notice:** The text above is a summary of the article as provided. Some parts may have been omitted or condensed for brevity.
Christians will rejoice.

AS AUSTRALIA's last U.S. troops leave for home, a new chapter opens in the Middle East peace process. A new era is dawning in the Middle East, as the United Nations' peacekeeping force prepares to withdraw from the Golan Heights.

Meanwhile, the United Nations peacekeeping force has returned to the Golan Heights, and the Israeli army continues to occupy the Sinai Peninsula. The Israeli army has been withdrawn from the Golan Heights, but the Palestinian leadership remains committed to a two-state solution.

Meanwhile, the United States has imposed sanctions on Syria, following the shooting down of a civilian airliner. The United States has also imposed sanctions on Iran, following the downing of a U.S. military plane.

The situation in the Middle East remains tense, with acts of violence continuing to occur. The United Nations continues to work towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

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The situation in the Middle East remains tense, with acts of violence continuing to occur. The United Nations continues to work towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
Worsening famine in Uganda

KAMPALA — Emergency food supplies are to be sent into famine-struck north east Uganda, a Red Cross official said yesterday.

The famine has been worsened by the collapse of local administration following the war which overthrew Idi Amin, said the official.

"To prevent a catastrophe... the aid must go in now. It is not yet a disaster but it will be if it is left alone," he added.

The Red Cross was planning to send 1,500 tons of food. This would include 2,000 bags of maize flour (the staple diet), sugar, cooking oil and salt.

But the official said the Red Cross needed help to combat the famine. Four hospitals in the region had no drugs and there were only two or three Government officers in the area.

The official, from the League of Red Cross Societies, said on one day he had seen five people who had died from starvation.

In the West Nile district in the north west, the home of Amin and many of his supporters, he found looted and deserted villages.

The majority of Mosten's fled to neighbouring Sudan when they were told advancing Tanzanian and Ugandan soldiers would massacre them, the official said.

Meanwhile, a Ugandan Government minister said that all of the estimated 50,000 Tanzanian troops still in Uganda should be sent home.

The Health Minister, Dr. Arnold Bisase, said this would ease the tension between the public and "a tired army whose main work is over."

"It would also reduce the opportunity for Tanzanians to indulge in acts of lawlessness in this country, along with civilians," he said. — (Sapa-Reuters.)
OF SILENCE ENDS
WENDA'S, WAR

MIN'S ARMY

END

this is

By Harry Frazier
phone lines with Kenya for most of the war, making it difficult to tap diplomatic sources in Dar es Salaam.

Tapped

Uganda kept its telephone lines open, happy in the knowledge that the Ugandans, people knew that all calls to and from Nairobi were tapped, and could therefore be relied on, not to say anything indiscreet.

Full-scale line tapping was the practice throughout Amin's rule.

Information

Although Ugandans risked their lives by doing so, quite a number continued through the siege of Kampala to describe what they had seen and what they could see from their houses.

The only people not afraid to talk were the diplomats remaining in Kampala. At first they were helpful. But over the past three weeks, they became tired of answering their telephones.

HENRY REBERT

most unusual war in
25 years

they could see from their houses.

The only people not afraid to talk were the diplomats remaining in Kampala. At first they were helpful. But over the past three weeks, they became tired of answering their telephones.

To provide access to a spokesman of the Uganda National Liberation Front, whose words were taken as gospel until he had proved himself a complete liar.

Tanzania Radio ignored the war, continuing its news bulletins to other world news. So did Uganda Radio's powerful shortwave transmitter at Soroti in the north.

This obliged journalists to glue their ears to their radios four times a day to shot as mercenaries.

All quiet

The net result of all the difficulties was that this weekend half the world Press and radio stations had bitter fighting going on in Kampala while the other half had the city absolutely quiet.

There was an ‘AHA’ situation on Monday when the Moroccan Government news agency issued a report that all had been quiet for a day or two because Libya had paid the Liberation Front 20 million dollars to hold its fire and draw back until the Libyan expeditionary force then assisting Amin had been evacuated by air.

If true, this was a classic case of ‘If you can’t lick ‘em, buy ‘em.’

Having given their 20 million dollars worth, the Tanzanians took Kampala last Wednesday against what they called ‘only light opposition,’ and went on an immediate looting spree.

Meanwhile, Nairobi-based journalists had been told that if they went to the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, they would be taken to Entebbe Airport in Tanzania military aircraft.

Some made the 900 km trip to Dar es Salaam via a 3200 kilometre detour to the Serengeti, necessitated by Tanzania’s two-year closure of its Kenya border and its airspace.

When Kampala fell they were still sitting in Dar es Salaam.

In the event, the only journalist taken to Entebbe was a left-wing American freelance of proved loyalty to the Tanzanian Government and its aspirations.

This weekend, he had the entire scene to himself.
MORE than 300 people in northeastern Uganda have starved to death in recent months and tens of thousands of tribesmen are suffering from malnutrition, travelers from the region reported yesterday.

The travelers said hungry Karamojong tribesmen were using hundreds of machine-guns, bazookas and grenades looted from barracks of former dictator Idi Amin at Moroto to raid herds of neighboring tribes. The Karamojong are the dominant cattle-raising tribe in areas bordering Sudan and Kenya.

Mr. Max Coudry, a cabinet member before Amin overthrew President Milton Obote in 1971, estimated that the Karamojong have about 500,000 head of cattle. He said the tribes' herds were cut in half under Amin by soldiers who took the animals by force and sold them elsewhere in Uganda.

Travelers said food shortages developed in Karamoja as a result of current dry conditions and from years of neglect under Amin. Mr. Coudry said programmes against cattle disease were halted, water holes became silted and many medical clinics were closed.

He added that conditions were worsened by three years of exceptional drought in the normally semi-arid region.

Red Cross officials said many Karamojong had left their home areas and had moved south and west to seek water. The officials said the Red Cross expected to be sending emergency relief supplies within a few days.

The month-old government of President Godfrey Binaisa was also reported to be providing limited amounts of corn meal on an emergency basis. — Sapa-AP.
Confusion at OAU over Amin

Argus Africa News Service

MONROVIA (Liberia). — The 16th OAU Summit meeting broke up in confusion here last night after Uganda's recently installed President Idi Amin used his first 30-minute speech to lash out at President Godfrey Binaisa, one of the stormiest scenes in the OAU's 16-year history in defending Tanzania's invasion of Uganda and toppling of Idi Amin.

Members listened in silence as Mr Binaisa said Mr Amin used to eat bits of the liver of his victims, that he killed 500,000 people, that he was an inhuman liar who had freely admitted to the murder of UGANDA'S GOVERNMENT MINISTER PROFESSOR S. G. M. Kaggwa, and that he was a primitive fascist and had already committed suicide.

Mr Amin's attack on President Njiru of the Sudan and the conference chairman, President Talbot of Liberia, brought a breach in the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other African states.

NEVER FORGET

He said Uganda would forgive but never forget the African countries which had refused to help him overthrow Amin.

After ten minutes of hurling insults at Amin and declaring his regret that the Uganda National Liberation Front had not caught Amin, Mr Binaisa ended his speech with the words: "I am the man whom the President of the Sudan calls brother.

CENSURE

Mr Binaisa went on to announce that he would introduce a motion demanding the censure of the Central African Empire and the Cameroons, which had committed genocide against their people.

And he yelled at the heads of state: "You are the most irresponsible children. At the end of the year you will all be here like the-hooks and I will blame you for ignoring your responsibility."

The results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.
Girl (2) and father shot in Uganda

KAMPALA — Dr. Jack Barlow, head of the Ugandan Government Dental School, was shot dead at his home here, in front of his wife and two-year-old daughter, who was wounded, it was reported last night.

He was the brother of Uganda's police commissioner, Mr. David Barlow.

Two men, one wearing military uniform, broke down the door of Dr. Barlow's house and sprayed bullets round the room. Dr. Barlow was shot twice in the thigh. His daughter was wounded in the leg.

The attackers took a television set, a radio and Dr. Barlow's car.

A delegation of Ugandan doctors had met President Godfrey Binaisa last week and asked for protection because of repeated attacks on doctors.

Police said soldiers manning a roadblock 100m from the house either did not hear the attack or failed to respond. — (Reuters)
Nyerere angers Kenyans

From JOHN WORRALL
NAIROBI — Tanzania’s President Julius Nyerere is trying to persuade the landlocked Ugandans to shift the emphasis of their sea communications from Kenya to Tanzania, it is reliably learned here.

Coupled with the revelations this week by the ousted Ugandan President, Professor Lule, that President Nyerere is exercising his powerful influence to convert Uganda into a socialist state, this plan has infuriated the Kenyans and brought their relations with Tanzania to a new low.

Traditionally Uganda’s road and rail communications have been through Kenya to the port of Mombasa, which has always benefited Uganda and brought good business to Kenya.

Reliable sources say that a plan for Uganda to use the port of Tanga in Tanzania was put to President Lule when he visited President, who turned it down.

President Nyerere offered to build a railway line from Tanga to Musoma, on Lake Victoria. There would be communication by train ferry between Musoma and three ports on the Ugandan side of the lake.
New deal for black workers expected 21 APR 1973

Black labour expectations for 1973 have risen in line with the general mood of recovery among industrial unions. The government has thus leniently met the growing demand for wage increases and the workers have been able to maintain their bargaining power.

"We are passing a new high-water mark in South Africa," said a leader of the Federation of the Industrial Union, the largest black industrial union. "We expect to make significant gains in the growth of black wages and standards of living." The union was particularly active in the gold mines, where workers have been granted substantial wage increases.

The Federation has called a series of strikes to press its demands, and the government has been forced to concede on many issues. The black workers have been able to negotiate more favorable working conditions, including longer holidays, better housing, and improved medical services.

The Federation has also been successful in organizing new workers, particularly in the mining industry, where the black workers have been able to gain a foothold. The government has been forced to recognize the growing strength of the black workers, and has been forced to concede on many issues. The black workers have been able to negotiate more favorable working conditions, including longer holidays, better housing, and improved medical services.

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Union van damaged: No arrests 19 APR 1973

No union security check at the Union van damaged at the Union in Pretoria on April 19.

The van was reportedly carrying the union's pension fund, which is valued at over R100,000. The union is demanding a full investigation into the incident.

Birth of a new trade union

BY JOE THILOLO

A new trade union was born in South Africa on April 23, 1973. The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fostatu) was launched in Hrasmanskraal at the weekend.

The Federation has been formed by the merger of several smaller unions, including the Black Nationalist Workers Union, the Black Industrial Workers Union, and the Black Agricultural Workers Union.

Mr. Johnie Nye of Port Elizabeth, the new union's president, said that the Federation was formed by the workers themselves, and that it would be a strong voice for the rights of black workers.

"We are a new union," said Mr. Nye. "We are not afraid to fight for our rights. We are not afraid to stand up for what we believe in."
Nyerere's troops pull out of Uganda

MONROVIA — President Julius Nyerere is withdrawing virtually all his 40,000 Tanzanian troops from Uganda.

The evacuation, which has been going on quietly for weeks, is expected to be completed by next Wednesday when President Nyerere will salute his soldiers — with Uganda’s President Godfrey Binaisa at his side — at a special memorial erected in the Kagera Salient.

It was from there that Tanzania’s untested army set forth last December to drive General Idi Amin’s invading forces from Tanzanian soil, an operation which ended in toppling Amin.

Tanzania lost about 2,000 men in the conflict.

Once the evacuation is completed, 2,000 Tanzanian soldiers at the most will remain in Uganda, mainly to train a new army from scratch.

PROBLEMS:

The withdrawal of Tanzanian forces creates serious security problems for President Binaisa’s government at a time when the country is already facing daily violence from well-armed thugs and other political trouble-makers.

President Nyerere’s decision to evacuate his men is almost as significant as his decision to intervene militarily. Several reasons can be advanced for his course of action:

First, he feels that the Ugandan government should be encouraged to move more vigorously in establishing its own army and police force, whose training he is willing to

HUGE COST

Tanzania cannot continue to bear the huge cost of maintaining a large army in Uganda, with little economic support from the Ugandans, who have nothing to spare for this purpose anyway.

Tanzania is already more than $600 million in debt "over its Ugandan operation.

President Nyerere wants to remove the impression that Tanzania is "occupying" or thought to be interfering in Ugandan affairs.

"Having helped the Ugandans to rid themselves of a tyrant, the Tanzanian feeling is that Ugandans must now overcome their serious internal troubles, including tribal ones, on their own.

It is clear that Uganda will not be able to raise a new army quickly. Even recruiting has not yet properly begun."
KAMPALA—Markets in Kampala were short of food and many shops were closed yesterday by a general strike demonstrating dissatisfaction with the Uganda Government.

The government has banned the strike and all other demonstrations and armed police have been patrolling the capital. No violent incidents have been reported.

The strike call followed the recent ousting of Mr Yusufu Lule, Uganda’s President for 68 days, and his replacement by a lawyer Mr Godfrey Binaisa. Prof Lule’s ousting caused riots around Kampala.

But discontent has continued as a wave of murders and robberies occurred in and around Kampala.

Doctor and nursing staff at Mulago Uganda’s largest hospital, stopped work in protest after several members of the hospital staff had been murdered.

They have demanded better security measures.

UGANDA

Radio Uganda announced yesterday that 11 people, some dressed in military uniforms, had been arrested on suspicion of being criminals. Looted property had also been seized, it said.

Some of the arrested men were wearing uniforms of the Uganda National Liberation Army, and of the Tanzanian People’s Defence Force, which recently helped drive out dictator Idi Amin.

They had confessed to being members of criminal gangs, the radio said.

Uganda’s Internal Affairs Ministry has appealed to anyone with arms to hand them in before the end of July. No action will be taken against anyone surrendering weapons by the deadline.
jobs Bindisa
Re-Apparance
Lula's Surprise

In troubled Uganda
Tribal Tear Reigns

Ugandans turn to

LABOR LEADERS: President Mengi, right, and Prime Minister Nsubuga have formed an anti-corruption commission.
Tanzania's role
'one of peace'

Argus Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has dismissed allegations by the ousted Ugandan President Yusufu Lule that Tanzania was interfering in the running of Uganda's internal affairs as 'nonsensical lies' uncalled for from the 'mature professor.'

The Tanzanian leader was addressing the nation from the small West Lake town of Bunza in the region invaded last October by Idi Amin's forces.

He spoke at a ceremony, also attended by Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa and top party and Government officials from the two countries, to mark the return of the bulk of the Tanzanian soldiers from Uganda.

Off-the-cuff

In his hour-long off-the-cuff address, President Nyerere said: Tanzania has no wish to make Uganda its satellite nor its province. As our neighbour and a sister independent state, we desire only to see peace and progress prevailing in that country.

He added that his soldiers were in Uganda at the invitation of the Ugandan Government and not because of territorial aggrandisement.

The Tanzanians were being kept in Uganda at the request of the the Government there to train the Ugandan Army and also to forestall a possible invasion by Amin.

In his first public rebuttal of Professor Lule's attack on him, President Nyerere accused Professor Lule of insincerity, saying that Tanzania originally declined Professor Lule's request to take up the security and policing work for the new government.

'I told Professor Lule that Tanzania could not do the security work because it was an internal affair, but I advised him to seek British help, which he did.'

'President Nyerere dismissed at baseless Professor Lule's assertion that Tanzania did not want the new Ugandan Government to have good relations with Kenya. He also accused what he called the 'Lule clique' of using its position for personal gain.'
Breakdown of law and order in Uganda

ONE of the biggest problems facing the Government of Uganda is the breakdown of law and order in the country.

There have been many murders, especially in the capital, Kampala. A few weeks ago, 11 people were killed in one week by unidentified gunmen in uniform.

In Ankole District in Western Uganda, more than 80 people were found murdered as a result of a religious conflict between Christian and Muslim villagers.

Their bodies were burnt and then thrown in a river at Iihondo, near Mbarara. It is reported that after a Christian village chief and his wives were killed by Muslims, an amok and killed 80 Muslims.

The breakdown of law and order in Uganda was one of the topics discussed by a delegation of senior Ugandan security officers with Tanzanian authorities in Dar-es-Salaam recently. There have been many murders in the country in the past few weeks — most of them committed by men in uniform. The talks are seen as part of a pattern leading to closer links between the two countries.

DONALD KABEBA

who is a Ugandan, flew home recently. He sends this report.
Victims

The murder victims in Kampala included a prominent businessman, a banker, and an oil executive. They had been shot dead in their homes in front of their families. Many people believe these crimes were committed by Ugandan soldiers or Tanzanian troops remaining in the country after the war to oust Idi Amin.

Another theory advanced in Kampala is that fleeing Amin troops threw away arms and uniforms which got into the hands of criminals. But what is not explained is that no property or money had been taken from the 11 victims.

Although the Government has declared a curfew in some areas of Kampala as a measure to cut down crime, there is much anxiety about the state of affairs in the city. After the murder of the businessman protesters were assured that the Government would have the soldiers moved to barracks, so that they could be controlled and have to account for arms and ammunition they had used during patrol duties.

Killed

The delegation was not satisfied with the arrangement and the next day Toto Oil executive Edward Karrhati was gunned down in the small hours of the morning at his home.

Kampalans told me: “During Amin’s reign of terror, we knew who were our enemies and we tried our best to avoid them by going underground. But now we do not know who are our enemies. Things cannot go on like this. We have had enough of killings in the country.”

The Law Society of Uganda has also complained of unlawful acts which they said were commonplace not only in Kampala but in other parts of the country.

Meanwhile, Paul Semwogerere, a member of the powerful Uganda National Consultative Council which deposed Lule, has filed a law suit in Uganda High Court against the UNCC.

Semwogerere, who declined to take office as Minister of Labour in Binaisa’s Government, complains that the UNCC did not follow procedure laid down in the Moshi Unity Agreement, in voting out Lule’s Government.

He said the agreement provided that before taking a vote of no confidence in the Government, the Council had to give the Government seven days notice. This, said Semwogerere, was not followed.

The action, which is likely to be heard by eight High Court Judges including Chief Justice William Wambuzi is regarded as a test case.

The UNCC is supreme among all Uganda National Liberation Front organisations. It consists of 32 members. Eleven, including Semwogerere, are supporters of Lule. They walked out of the meeting called to depose him. The remaining members are supporters of President Binaisa.

The case is likely to bring a new political crisis in the already divided UNLF because if the High Court rules in favour of Semwogerere, Binaisa’s Government will have to resign. The only thing that could overturn the Court decision would be a national referendum result which favoured the Government. But because of the chaotic administrative situation, a referendum is unlikely.

Semwogerere, who is secretary-general of the Uganda Democratic Party, was a member of the Opposition in the Uganda National Assembly. His party was banned in 1968. —GEMINI

President Binaisa

President of the society, Simon Ngumba, also said he was dissatisfied at the way his colleagues who have clients in the main prison at Luzira, near Kampala, are being treated. It takes them a long time to see their clients and they have to seek permission from the prisons authority before being allowed to see them.

“A counsel must have free access to his client”, said Ngumba.

The society also deplored the detention without trial of people under the Public Order Security Act which was introduced by former President Dr. Milton Obote.

They were referring to several hundred people who are in Luzira Prison because they are suspected of being members of the defunct State Research Bureau. They have not been brought to trial. Many of them had been working in Amin’s Administration.

“Democracy means accommodation of fundamental differences of
Amin plans to return: claim

LUZAKA — Ousted Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin, now living in Libya, has recruited a 20,000-man army to regain power, Ugandan President Idi Amin claimed in an interview published here today.

President Binaisa, in Zambia to attend the Commonwealth summit, told the Zanu news agency of Zambia that Amin was plotting a counterattack from Sudan, but gave no further details.

The Ugandan President said his Government would pay a "huge" reward — in any world currency — for Amin's capture, but would not give a specific figure.

He said his Government would mobilise the people to fend off a counterattack from Amin.

The Ugandan leader said the reward would be paid for Amin "dead or alive" but that his Government "would pay more for the presence of Amin alive than dead to answer charges against him."

The hotel owner of the Shatt Al-Arab Hotel beard after a quiet refuge these days for Amin, who is now Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi's hopeless client.

Amin's exile in Libya is officially denied, but an executive jet, the target of insurance suits pressed by the new Ugandan Government, is parked on a Tripoli airstrip, and some of Amin's wives and children are occasionally seen playing in the Shatt Al-Arab pool.

In a broad sense, the imbroglio caused by Amin is a symbol of Gaddafi's own pariah revolutionary credentials, another in a series of Tripoli's failings over the past decade to widen its influence in the Arab and African world.— Sapa-AP, Washington Post News Service.
Uganda asks for aid

KAMPALA _ Uganda's army was massing in the capital to thwart a possible coup, the East African nation's ambassador to the United Nations said Wednesday.

Mr. Binaisa told a news conference a few thousand troops were at readiness and the government was ready to help "any friend of the Commonwealth" if needed.

"All we want is an attorney general, a procurator, a judge, a solicitor, a parliament, a president, a prime minister, a defense minister, a foreign minister, a home minister, agriculture minister, any minister we want. But not an army," Mr. Binaisa said.

"We cannot leave our country open to any kind of incursion from a foreign army. We cannot leave our country open to any kind of incursion from a foreign army," Binaisa said. "The country is being an open door to all kinds of incursions."
Leesbare tekst:

(c) Deelneming aan Welsyns: Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gehy in die Soed-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Vernoudings as lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorzitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die dienstafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook lid van die Soed-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Soed-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die gelykheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Behoorraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens my hydraat tot die bedryfsfakulte van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sekert my stigting in kantoorrubie voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik proogram bygedra: dr Sheila T. van Meurs, professor van Ekonomie, U.K. Bosshoff, geweke Rector van die U

LITERAATUUR

Sosiaal voorheen gemeld, is die Sent geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In

Statute van Vennootskap word voor benoeming van eenkonderde lede. Hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterlede:
   - Mr. J.G. Benfield
   - Mr. H.L. Kennedy
   - Mr. F.G.T. Watson

b) Seventeen persone wat gedurende die jaar lede van die Behoorraad lede aan:
   - Professor E.L. Axelson
   - Professor J.P. Beekman
   - Professor J.F. Broek
   - Mr. C.S. Corder
   - Professor W.N.R. Dewn
   - Dr. J.P. Dumbuy
   - Professor G.P.R. Ellis
   - Bishop A.W. Habelgaern
   - Mr. E.V.B. Nowes
   - Professor M.P. Kaplan
   - Dr. W.A. Landman
   - Mr. B.K. Lindsay
   - Mr. R.C. Luyt
   - Professor S.J. Saunders
   - Professor H.N. van der Meide
   - Professor D.K. Nish
   - Professor Monica Wilson
(c) Ander lede:
Mr K. Bossman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Dadoo
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Deegenaar
Mr René de Villiers
Dr I.B. du Plessis
Professor J.J.J. Durand
Professor J.H. du Toit
Mr A. Federman
Professor R.F. Fugle
Mr G.J. Gerwel
Ernst D. Guts
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gerhard Heydorn
Mr F. A. Jacobs
Mr H.M. Jaba
Mr H.W. Middelmann
Ernst H.J.L. Moletane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mr W.J. September
Mr Franklin Sonn
Mr F.N. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mr. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

(d) Twee Ere-Fellows:
Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila Y. van der Horst

Lede word na die algemene jaarvergadering van die Maatskaplike Uitgenooi en Kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheervraad. 'n Verkiezing is in 1976 gehou en die huidige Sending is Bishop A.W. Hibelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgeneem word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedereerde die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Nobilititeit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n jaar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleureling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die Committee Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland, secretary. It is committed to unity in its commitment to the values en drukte vereenigings aan Nederland het hy 'n toela-

Gedereerde Augustus en September, Nederland, Switzerland, Sweden. Hy het die voorraadjaar in Denemarken, senior amptenare van en verskuiwe regeerder se betrok-

Ontmoet. Hy het bespreking en opvoedkundige verenigings aan Nederland het hy 'n toela-

gram ontvang van die Algemeen Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, eerste-\n
Program, het met 'n aantal in Natal en Transvaal inlig en industriele firmas in Malay.

(b) Konferensies

Gedereerde 1978 het die Ding-

bygewoon:

Jaarlike Konferensie, en Raadsvergadering, toont vir Rasseverhouding.

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Konferensie, Society of Friends,

Regedeerde Wêreldkongres Verhandeling voorge-

bygewoon van die Raad van Logiese Vereniging as die amptelike van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

From JOHN VONEY of the L.A., accession.

NAIROBI: 1 friends local. Agreed to in Harris. There is no need for a national political party in Africa. The party, which has been in touches with the military and political leaders in Tanzania, will be allowed to participate in the election. The party will include those African countries which have been in talks with the government and political leaders in Tanzania. The party would like to be in contact with the military and political leaders in Tanzania. The party would like to be in contact with the military and political leaders in Tanzania.
New terror reign starts in Uganda

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Horrifying reports of a new reign of terror in Uganda, said to rival the worst excesses of deposed President Idi Amin, have been received in London and other European capitals. Fears are growing that the country could collapse into anarchy. The reports, from diplomats in Kampala, reveal a story of indiscriminate murder, robbery, and rape affecting every part of the country.

NIGHTLY SHOOTING

No statistical details are available because of the breakdown of the civil administration, but it is suspected that the victims run into tens of thousands.

"The breakdown of law and order is now worse than under Idi Amin," said Mr. Sam Nguba, chairman of the Uganda Law Society.

There is shooting every night in Kampala. In the morning, the police take away the bodies, but there never seems to be any investigation.

The reports of chaos have aroused new fears over the safety of the estimated 200 Britons who remained in Uganda throughout the Amin regime. Other European countries are concerned about the fate of their nationals.

LOST CONTROL

Though Britain and many other countries have recognised the new government of President Godfrey Binaisa, it seems clear that he has already lost effective control.

The country is said to be infested with former Amin soldiers and policemen, plus deserters from the Tanzanian Army of Liberation which deposed Amin earlier this year.

Prominent church leaders in Uganda have written to the President to protest at the bloodshed.
**JAARVERSLAG**

**1978**

**SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES**

**KAMPALA — A British chemistry professor shot dead here in Uganda, shot dead here in Uganda.**

**INLEIDING**

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksoë beheer gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de versjaaringsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Dorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

**DIE OORSPRONG EN DOEELSLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM**

Die Sentrum word grootlik gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskaplike beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal (wegens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973)).
Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsvorhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroep.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toezig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 besta het uit die Direktueur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, professor M.P. Kaplan, professor W.H.B.Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n Beheerraad waarvan die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kapstad, ex officio die Voorsitter is, en die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio die Vice-Voorsitter. Die Direktueur is ex officio 'n lid.

Die Abe Bailey-Trust word deur dr J.P. Dominy, ds. W.A. Landman en mr G.K. Lindsay verteenwoordig en die Universiteit van Kapstad deur professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

Biskop A.W. Habelgarn verteenwoordig die lede van die Konsil.

Tertool professor G.F.R. Ellis met navorsing- en studieweë volg, is diens by Robert Schrire as sy plaatsvervanger op die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Raad van Beheer.

PERSONEL

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit die Direktueur, professor Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalahari), die Administratiewe Assistent, mev. K. Alberts en 'n deeltida secreteares, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mev. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mev. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kapstad) as deeltida navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee cre-
c) Ander lede:
Nkr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Nkr N. Daniels
Nkr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Nkr René du Plessis
Professor J.J. du Toit
Nkr A. Federman
Professor R.F. Fugile
Nkr G.J. Gouws
Kerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Mare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Nkr P.A. Jacobs
Nkr H.N. Jimba
Nkr H.W. Middelmann
Kerw. M.T.L. Meintjes
Professor A.D. Muller
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Nkr Victor Norton
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Professor H.P. Pollak
Nkr W.J. September
Nkr Franklin Sono
Nkr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Nkr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.N. van Rooyen
Mr. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ene-Peulows:
Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarversameling van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiezing is in 1976 gehou en die huidige aspersdrager is Biskop A.W. Habgahaam. Terwyl geen verpligte lede aan lede opgeëis word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

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Friends (Quakers) and van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n...
Uganda moves against plotters

The Star's Africa News Service
NAIROBI — Plans for another Uganda insurrection — this time of Christian-oriented Baganda tribesmen against the socialist Government of President Geofrey Binaisa — have reportedly been uncovered by Binaisa's security men and Tanzania's Ugandan occupation forces.

Yesterday a combined Tanzanian and Ugandan force swooped on a dense bush area about 10 km from the capital, Kampala, and arrested an unknown number of dissidents alleged by a Ministry of Internal Affairs spokesman as having been undergoing military training to overthrow the government.

The spokesman would not reveal today how many had been arrested. He alleged that all the men were Baganda tribesmen and most were members of a clandestine Catholic organisation, the Uganda Democratic Union, which was formed in June after the Tanzanian-instigated political coup in which Binaisa replaced former President Yoweri Museveni.

The Baganda, Uganda's most numerous and prosperous tribe, which lives around the capital, are strongly opposed to Tanzania's style of socialism and thousands of them have sworn never to allow the return to power of ex-President Milton Obote who overthrew their Kabaka (King Freddy) in 1966, and turned Uganda to the left.

Diplomats in Kampala report growing Uganda unrest at the wave of robberies, killings and atrocities being committed by the Tanzania army in Uganda which is still estimated to number more than 25,000.
‘I’ve only lent Uganda and one day I’ll get it back’

Idi says: I will return

MANILA — A Filipino newspaper yesterday quoted ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin as saying he would soon return from exile “to liberate my people from the same colonisers I kicked out years ago”.

He was quoted as saying he had not lost Uganda, but had merely lent it and “as the rightful owner I will get it back some day”.

The magazine section of the Bulletin newspaper published details of what it said was a three-hour interview conducted by a Filipino businessman, Mr. Dometrio Cag千米nan, at Amin’s villa in the Libyan capital of Tripoli in May.

“So the super powers can stop me from regaining what is mine,” Idi said. “Once peace and order are restored, I will step out of exile and have a free election.

“I intend to have a democratic Government without the disadvantages of democracy.”

He added: “The Ugandan case will historically serve as a lesson to all the poor developing nations. If happened in Uganda is a lesson to the poor countries who should not rely on the United Nations promises of protection.”

As for the building of his presidential palace had been converted into a torture chamber, Amin said: “Yes, we killed several of my own officials for collaborating with the enemy, but these traitors were only a dozen and were killed as provided for by the laws of war.”

He said his greatest enemy was bad publicity from the Western Press. “They always show me like an over-nourished ape,” he said. “But whether they agree or not, this face is the most beautiful face in the world. My mother and my wives say so.”
**JSE Prices Pre-close**

**Indicated across: yield and volume.**

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Uganda may be turning corner

By JOHN WORRALL
'Mall' Africa Bureau

NAIROBI. - Uganda badly needs a break. It may be getting one with reports from important sources that this tragic country may be turning the corner.

One is the British High Commissioner in Uganda, Mr. Richard Posnett, who was guardedly optimistic in a talk I had with him in Nairobi at the weekend.

"I recently travelled to the south-western region where the principal towns, Masaka and Mbarara, were almost destroyed in the war against Amhara," he said.

"It was encouraging to find a great deal of rebuilding going on. Roofs were being put back on houses and there are piles of bricks and cement in the street waiting to be used. There is a better and more optimistic feeling among the people of the area."

This area is a very important coffee and cotton growing district and there were signs that people are turning back to their neglected fields, said Mr. Posnett.

Despite reports that foreign countries were suspending aid to Uganda because of the unsettled security situation, Mr. Posnett said that Britain's emergency aid fund was still in force, and Britain was training some 60-80 police officers and more aid was possible.

Mr. Posnett said the Kampala security situation was better.

"This view was backed up by the acting President and Defence Minister, Mr. Yoweri Museveni, who said at the weekend: "The security situation is under control and there have been no civilians killed since we introduced a dawn to dusk curfew a week ago."

For months the security situation in Kampala has been very serious with a murder or more every night, carried out by men in army uniforms carrying automatic weapons.

Many diplomats left Kampala and the UNDP staff was pulled out. Now the United Nations is sending an expert to assist the government in reconstruction."
Call him Ugandan President Nyerere

Own Correspondent

KAMPALA — Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere denies frequently that he has any interest in manipulating Ugandan affairs, but there is mounting evidence to suggest that today he is the de facto President of Uganda.

It was Dr Nyerere who overthrew Idi Amin, then installed and subsequently ordered the removal of Amin's successor, Yusefu Lule. At one point, when Mr Lule refused to toe the line Dr Nyerere summoned him to Tanzania for a dressing down.

No major policy decisions are made in Uganda without Dr Nyerere's approval. Some Cabinet Ministers check with Dar es Salaam before making even minor decisions.

UNRULY MOB

Tanzania still has about 25,000 soldiers in Uganda. They are an unruly mob, responsible for many atrocities and killings but thought hated and feared by the Ugandan people — they may be all that stands between the survival of President Godfrey Binaisa's civilian government and the takeover by the undisciplined Ugandan guerrilla army.

They are here on Dr Nyerere's orders. He knows that the last thing his impoverished, backward country needs right now is the return of 25,000 peasant militiamen with guns and no jobs.

With Tanzanian approval, a British company is now building five huge derelicts in Kampala that will enable Uganda to ship goods across Lake Victoria, and on to Dar-es-Salaam. The link would bypass Mombasa and would dramatically strengthen Uganda's dependence on Tanzania.

If Dr Nyerere continues to play a heavy-handed role in Uganda, black Africa will view him with increasing suspicion, and treat him as an occupier rather than a liberator.

If he withdraws, content with having overthrown Amin, he will risk losing everything he has invested in Uganda — including his dream of a socialist East Africa.
Ruined Uganda seeks aid in vain

KAMPALA. Continuing security difficulties, failure to begin the reconstruction of a ruined economy, and a politically divided population are posing serious problems for the Uganda Government of President Godfrey Binaisa.

The consequent loss of international confidence — one reason for the poor international response to an appeal for emergency aid — has in turn increased the challenges to an administration which must urgently deliver the economic goods if political tensions are to be contained. Without help, this cannot be done: thus the Binaisa administration is caught up in a vicious circle which it seems unable to break.

- The new Government took over in mid-April after the eight-year regime of Idi Amin, but it is a rare and intangible asset. The end of the dictatorship brought about a never-to-be-repeated national sense of euphoria and fellowship.

- It could have been channelled into economic reconstruction and reconciliation of factions within the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) — the Government of national unity supposed to hold office until elections promised by April 1980. Instead, the asset has been dissipated. The outcry of Professor Obote Lule and his replacement by Mr. Binaisa involved bitter jockeying for power, which continues to this day. It hampers the task of reconstruction. Equally damaging, it has aroused the antagonism of the Buganda people, nearly 35% of Uganda's 5,790,000 population who dominate the capital, Kampala, and the surrounding region.

The overwhelming Baganda opposition to Mr. Binaisa is based on their suspicion that the removal of Mr. Lule, a fellow tribesman, was the first step in preparations for the return of Mr. Milton Obote, Amin's predecessor. It is accompanied by growing resentment of the 20,000 or so Tanzanian troops who remain in Uganda.

Mr. Obote continues to be a guest of his close friend, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and has not declared his intentions. But invariably discussions about Uganda's future turn to the man who clashed with the Baganda during his years in office and whose political ambitions have not been blunted by his time in exile.

Although President Binaisa himself is a Baganda, as are other members of his cabinet, Baganda suspicions have not been assuaged. They believe the President has lost his tribal affiliations and the validity of Professor Lule's removal is reduced. The minister's three-part programme for recovery has been badly handled. A donors convention produced pledges of only $130 million against total needs of $1.9 billion.

Not only are donors concerned about stability. They want to know more about economic policy. The first assessment of some observers was that Professor Lule's pro-West, macro-economic approach had been replaced by a socialist regime.

The impression was reinforced by a widely reported comment from a senior Government official, Mr. Edward Rugumayo. Large-scale foreign investment, he was quoted as saying, would be "ruin us and mortgage the future of our country.

Financial Times.
KAMPALA — It is just one of many ironies about Uganda today that in a country which has seen two coups d'etat in eight years, the legality of the current regime is being challenged in the courts.

The end of Idi Amin has not meant the end of Uganda's problems. Factionalism has hampered the return to full civilian rule and the political instability has left the country's economy stagnating.

President Yoweri Museveni was ousted in June by the Consultative Council of the National Liberation Front, only two months after the fall of Mr Amin's dictatorship.

Supporters of Mr Museveni now say the council had no authority to get rid of him, and the case was received a go-ahead from Uganda's High Court to file suit in the matter.

The issue is more than procedural, for there are many in Uganda who find it difficult to accept the Front's rule, virtually without mandate and particularly its decision to "freeze" the country's political life until elections promised for June 1981.

For their part, the once-exiled members of the Front who formed the group in Tanzania suspect those who remained in the country during Idi Amin's tenure of collaboration with the dictatorship.

In an effort to broaden its base, the Front plans to expand the Consultative Council from the current 20 members to 100. But critics complain that 10 of the new members would be military — raising the hackles of residents who have known eight years of military dictatorship — and selection of the rest would be controlled by the government.

In addition to political rivalries, Uganda is plagued by tribal friction, particularly in the case of the influential Bagandas, who control the economy of the capital and are in open warfare against the government.

The tribe accuses President Odrea K. Binaisa, himself a Bagandan, of helping former President Milton Obote destroy their kingdom and force their king into exile in 1966.

Wrecked by eight years of dictatorship and a war of liberation largely engineered by Tanzanian troops, Ugandans are now becoming exasperated at the political turmoil in their country.

Each lives from day to day and minds his own business, sceptical of whether there is anyone capable of injecting new life into Uganda.

Their memories just feed their scepticism. For it was eight years ago they were cheering the overthrow of Mr Obote — and the rise to power of Idi Amin.
Senteza Kajubi

Uganda after Amin

Professor Senteza Kajubi was vice-chancellor of Makerere University, Uganda, for the last two years of Idi Amin's reign. The job is a presidential appointment (with cabinet rank) and when the Uganda National Liberation Front's president Godfrey Binaisa took over, Kajubi vacated the job “with relief” to become Professor of Education at the university.

In SA under the auspices of the SA Foundation, Kajubi spoke to the FM this week.

Idi Amin has been portrays to the world as a bloodthirsty tyrant. Was this true?

Amin came to power in Uganda through the force of arms. Throughout his eight-year regime he greatly depended on military force. Many people either lost their lives or disappeared mysteriously. Among them there was a vice-chancellor of the university, a chief justice, a governor of the central bank, an archbishop, a chief inspector of schools. There were ministers — and indeed many other people in high places, to say nothing of those of lower rank — who died.

What was the effect on the economic life of the country?

Towards the end of 1972 Amin declared what was termed “the economic war.” This took several stages. First there was the expulsion of the Israelis who were assisting with the training of the army. Secondly there was the expulsion of the Asians holding British passports — in practice all the Asians in the country. This was followed by the exodus of most expatriate personnel, leaving the country in a very weak position as far as high-level trained manpower was concerned.

Then came extreme shortages of essential commodities like sugar, soap, medicines, salt, rocketing inflation, and a fall in value of the Ugandan shilling to about one-tenth of what it was.

What is needed to put the economy back on a sound footing?

That is what the Americans in the old days called the $64 000 question. Now because of inflation it would be the $64m question.

The problems created by the Amin regime were worsened by those of the liberation war. A number of towns in the southern part of the country were almost destroyed. Kampala, the capital, was very badly looted, many shops burnt down, government offices everywhere, and houses of ministers looted — to the extent that now our ministers live in one confined building, built for the OAU heads of state.

In addition, the minds of the people — who had to exist with very high inflation and extremely low wages for eight years — were affected. So you need both the physical and the moral rehabilitation of the people.

What plans are there to overcome the skills shortage?

Immediately after the liberation war the university authorities made inferences of all educated Ugandans outside the country. For example, in the US there were about 200 people of lecturer level, in Europe 200. Letters were written to them appealing to them to come back, and approaches were made to donors to assist the university to enable these people to come. Unfortunately, as these arrangements were going on there was a sudden change of government, and while our efforts are continuing, I think some have been affected by these changes.

When will stability be restored?

It is hardly four months since the change. Matters could take a new turn.

Was it a popular liberation? There's no chance of Amin or Amin-backed forces returning?

I do not see that as the immediate possibility.

How much support did Amin enjoy?

If a person rules a country with a pistol on his hip, it’s difficult to judge impartially how much support he has. In 1971 when he toppled Obote he had wide support — until a number of people began to die and there were second thoughts.

Could Obote return to Uganda?

Obote is still in Tanzania and we understand that he is still very influential as far as cabinet appointments are concerned. When Amin came in, Julius Nyerere did not recognise him; he recognised Obote as the legitimate president of Uganda. And I'm quite sure he has not completely thrown him overboard.

The Lule government and its successor has promised democratic government. What are the prospects?

The National Liberation Front, which worked in conjunction with the Tanzanian army, has promised us that elections will take place within two years. We have no reason to doubt this.

Do you have any impression of SA at this stage of your visit?

I have seen no apartheid signs — though I am sure they are there. On the street I have not discerned any feelings of animosity among people of different races. This I found very surprising compared to some places, for example in the US, where there is no legal discrimination.

I have been to Soweto and many other places where the black people live. I am convinced that the group areas situation in this country is one of the biggest problems you face. On the other hand I am very impressed by the preliminary steps which your Prime Minister is taking which seem to show that a new climate for change is being laid. It is my hope that all the people in this country will support the PM in these new endeavours to translate his statements into practical realities which the rest of Africa can see.
Uganda fears leftwing power play

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Behind the new wave of murder, looting and rape in Uganda lies a deliberate attempt by the extreme left to seize power, says Mr Arnold Bisase, who was Minister of Health in former President Yusef Lule's Government.

Mr Bisase, once a dentist in Kenya and now living in exile in Britain, says he stared on when President Lule was ousted because he wanted to do what he could to help to rebuild Uganda.

"But now I have had to give up," he said. "I cannot accept what is going on in Kampala."

"What we are seeing is a deliberate policy of harassment, disruption and violence orchestrated by extreme leftwing elements who want to create a state of anarchy and frustrate government to the point at which it does not work."

"This is a deliberate attempt to change the ideology of a nation."

It had become clear, Mr Bisase said, that when a people who had suffered so much were given less and less, they would succumb to anything. Yet he was convinced that Ugandans did not wish to see themselves part of a socialist society.

Mr Bisase's fears are widely shared in Western diplomatic circles. They come at a time when apparently uncontrollable violence is flourishing in Uganda.

4000 dead

About 4000 people have been murdered in Kampala since 1st April, it was overthrown, one commentator estimates. Many people now sleep in their gardens, fearful of being caught helpless in their beds by anonymous armed figures in camouflage jackets, who burst in to kill, rape and loot.

With shops looted and shuttered, food is so scarce and prices so high that there has been a vast increase in inflation.

Mr Bisase said that a sinister element is in a fury of violence was the deliberate vendetta that appeared to be waged against the middle and professional classes in Uganda.

Of 10 people who died in hospital as a result of recent violence in Kampala, one was a British chemist working for the United Nations and three others were Ugandan doctors working for the city's health department.

Mr Bisase believes that President Godfrey Binaisa's fragile government in Uganda is being deliberately upset by leftwing supporters of Dr Milton Obote. And this pro-Obote movement is itself being upstaged by youth Marxists who have heavily infiltrated the constitutional council which overthrew Professor Lule.
Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepes.

**AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITE EN RAAD VAN BEWEER**

Die program van die Sentrum staan Akademieke Advieskomite wat in Die Direkteur (Voorzitter), die Prinsipal van Kamptad, Sir Richard G.P. Kaplan, professor G.P. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. van der Merwe.

Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n Prinsipal van die Universiteit die Voorzitter is, en die Adjunct die Vice-Voorzitter. Die Direkteur is Professor D.J. van der Merwe.

**PERSONEL**

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A., (Kalifornië), die Administratief Direkteur en 'n deeltydse sekretaris. Gedurende die jaar is mrs. Morne Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en maj. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kamptad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistentin in diens geneen. Twee erfenissteuners is ook deeltydse assistentie aan na die program gegee.

Ek wil weluwe die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemene Diakonale Bureau van die Zorg en Toekomstige Werk van Nederland bedank vir hulle guile ondersteuning van die dekstelselprogram wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroep te open. Ek wil ook graag weersien die guile ondersteuning van plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts, kort in ander woorden: Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om ons publikasies gratis te versprei onder al wat in die bevordering van die sukses van ons werk belangrik.
Fresh wave of killings rocks Kampala

Argus Correspondent

NAIROBI — A fresh wave of cold-blooded killings has rocked the Ugandan capital of Kampala over the past three days with up to 22 people reported slain by armed gangs wearing police and military uniforms.

Among those killed was Prince James Sewaba Matovu, 35, a nephew of the late Kabaka of Buganda, Sir Edward Mutesa, who was the first leader of an independent Uganda.

Gunmen reportedly killed him at the home of his mother. They also killed a house servant and seriously injured a visiting friend.

Reports say the armed gangs rampaging through the capital also killed a further 20 persons on Sunday night and Monday.

**NO MOTIVE.**

There was no apparent motive for any of the killings but observers in the capital believe they are deliberately designed to further undermine the already shaky stability of the government of President Idi Amin.

Families evacuated their homes in several parts of the capital following the killings and roadblocks were set up around the city.
NAIROBI—Residents of the Ugandan capital of Kampala continued to live in fear yesterday as a result of the latest wave of cold-blooded killings that have reportedly left at least 29 people dead over the previous four days.

Among the latest victims reported shot dead by armed gangs, often wearing either police or army uniforms, are a former Ugandan MP, Mr Gasper Oda, a senior official at the Ministry of Health and five elderly guests at the Tropicana Lodge in the capital.

The fresh outbreak of violence has apparently been timed to coincide with the return of President Godfrey Binaisa from Cuba where he attended the Non-Aligned Summit.

It is now widely accepted that the murders are probably the work of opponents to his rule intent on further undermining the already shaky stability of his government.

Binaisa told a group of Ugandan exiles in London shortly before his return that if necessary he would declare a state of emergency in Uganda to restore law and order. Observers in the capital believe such a move is now likely unless the killings stop.

The capital continues under curfew from 8 p.m until daylight with most residents locking themselves in their homes.

Hundreds of people have been killed in Kampala by mobs of armed men since former President Idi Amin was toppled from power in April.

Until a new Ugandan army and police force has been recruited and trained, Binaisa has said, he will continue to need the presence of thousands of Tanzanian troops in the country to maintain even the existing semblance of law and order.

Remnants of Idi Amin's army and supporters of ousted President Yusufu Lule, who was replaced by Binaisa, are among those suspected of mounting the current reign of terror.

Lule's supporters have already been given permission to challenge the legality of Binaisa's presidency in the high court.

Binaisa's other major task is to start rebuilding the nation's shattered economy. But because of the current lawlessness in the country nearly all the foreign aid he urgently needs has been frozen.
NAIROBI — The former Ugandan minister of the interior says he has proof that Tanzanian soldiers in Uganda are jailing and torturing hundreds of his countrymen.

Mr Andrew Kayirira, who fled to Nairobi two weeks ago, said he had photographs and accounts of victims, one of whom was his brother-in-law.

Some victims were beaten with electric wires while others had their skin pulled off with tweezers, he said.

**BEATINGS**

Mr Kayirira, a supporter of ousted President Yoweri Museveni, ran foul of the new government by accusing it of tribalism and incompetence, and by condemning the behaviour of Tanzanian troops in Uganda.

He contends that Western intelligence sources here agree that the political arrests, beatings and, in some cases, murders in Uganda in the past three months are not part of Tanzanian government policy. Rather, they are carried out on the orders of individual ministers and Tanzanian military commanders.

Unofficial sources said 22 people had been killed this week by assailants wearing military uniforms.

Mr Kayirira said after he went into hiding, his brother-in-law and three friends were arrested. Each received 20 lashes with an electric wire after every meal, and soldiers threatened to execute one of them each day until he surrendered himself.
Fear stalked Uganda's university

By Deen du Plessis, The Star's Africa News Service

When he was appointed vice-chancellor of Kampala's Makerere University in 1977 at the height of Idi Amin's reign of terror, attended Professor Senti-za Kajubi, his wife wept for a week.

At any other time these would have been tears of pride for Makerere was once acclaimed as the "Harvard of East Africa."

But during those 100 days of Amin's mad rule, Kajubi's wife wept for fear: one vice chancellor, Frank Kalumun, had already been murdered by Amin's goons and two others were shot on his personal order.

Field

Professor Kajubi, Uganda's one-time director of national education, accepted what was, for any academic under the circumstances, a call to arms.

To him fell the extraordinary challenge of keeping a glimmer of academic freedom alive under one of the most repressive regimes Africa has known.

In his time Amin very nearly destroyed Makerere.

Government grants were uncertain, and usually much less than promised. Then too they were paid in local shillings: a currency worth less than newspaper outside Uganda's borders. This meant there was no money for new books, academic tracts or periodicals. Virtually nothing new came to the University Library.

In this field, said Professor Kajubi during a brief visit to South Africa this week, Makerere is today five years behind.

Reasoning

Also, hardly any new equipment was acquired for the university's laboratories after Amin seized power.

Agents of the dreaded State Research Bureau, Amin's secret police, were everywhere on campus, in- forming on teachers and students. Barely educated himself, Amin had a deep suspicion of the intelligen- cia.

He would replace university educators with men who had dropped out of primary school on the mad reasoning that if he could run the country with barely any education there was no reason why others, simi- larly ill educated, could not run simpler and smaller companies and state departments.

Those Ugandan and expatriate teachers who stayed behind went to extraordinary lengths to keep Makerere's spirit alive. Professor Kajubi says individual lecturers even got hold of new books and periodicals privately, then photocopied them for distribution among the students.

During all the years of Amin's rule the University continued to produce graduates. Makerere's 4000-old students remained the most visible symbol of resistance to Amin's regime, but, under threat of the killer and execution squads, resistance had to be passive.

Defying government editors the students took no part in campus politics, refused to print their newspaper until academic freedom was restored and, except for those actually being copped, boycotted graduation ceremonies.

There was little more they could do. More direct action would have brought the hit squads to Makerere again and the guiding principle throughout was to at least keep the university alive in the hope that it would outlast Amin.

Problems

Now Amin is gone and Makerere, although battered, survives.

Still there are massive problems. Much of Uganda was devastated in the Tanzanian-backed libera- tion war and Amin's retreating troops looted everything they could, including 60 percent of the country's motor vehicles.

The Tanzanian liber- ators have gone on a looting spree too and with no army or police of its own President Godfrey Bina- sa's infant regime cannot restore order.

Many essential services remain broken down and the shilling is still worthless. Black markets boom and a packet of cigarettes, if one can be tracked down, sells for the equivalent of 81L.
Uganda withdraws charges against Amin's White aide

KAMPALA - The Ugandan State prosecutor yesterday withdrew four of six theft charges against Mr. Bob Astles, British-born aide to ousted dictator Idi Amin.

Mr. Astles, who is charged with former policeman Charles Tindyebewa, yesterday made his 16th court appearance since being extradited from neighbouring Kenya. Chief Magistrate James Okuku adjourned the hearing to today.

No explanation for the withdrawal of the charges was given and no mention was made of the remaining two charges of stealing from a house and the theft of a car. — (Sapa-Reuters.)
JAARVERSLAG
1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Reperk deur Garansie))

Postadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Kondebeen
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Grooty Schoor Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 62-8531; Uitb. 766

Charges withdraan in Acteless case

Ja, mens moet gee om die besorgde and en diens van die
senator vir Inter-Groepstudis. Dit is van belang om te weet dat
niet die lede van die senatorium net vir die besorgde en diens van
die senator, maar ook vir die gesame goete van die sentrum.

KARPALA - The Quick.

Die Sentrum word grondligt gefinansieer deur die Abe
Bailey-trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe
Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey
Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Reperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder
aanname kapitaal. Aangeklaars die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet
Nr. 61 van 1973).
KAMPALA — Uganda is planning special courts with a mandatory death sentence for murder to try thousands of ousted dictator Idi Amin's officials and officers, sources close to the government have said.

The sources said normal rules of evidence and procedure would not be followed in the courts. Verdicts would be by majority vote of a five-member panel, with no right of appeal except for clemency to the Ugandan President.

They said legislation on the special courts was being prepared.

Amin's British-born adviser, Bob Astles, charged with murder, armed robbery and theft, could be one of the first to be tried in the new courts, the sources said.

The courts would deal with cases of murder, robbery, assault and public humiliation alleged to have taken place during Amin's eight-year rule. Defendants could have their choice of legal representation, and the death sentence would be mandatory for those convicted of murder, they added.

The sources said the courts would consist of a judge or chief magistrate as chairman, with a panel made up of a lawyer, a retired senior civil servant, a senior police officer and a member of the armed forces.

In the Kampala Magistrate's Court on Monday a senior state attorney, Mr Louis Ongom, said he had been instructed to withdraw four of six theft charges against Astles and former policeman, Charles Tindye-bwa.

He offered no explanation.

The remaining charges which Astles and Tindye-bwa face are of stealing a car and stealing from a house at the lakeside village of Nkokonjeru in July last year.

Astles' lawyers said his defence against these charges would be that he was carrying out his duties as head of the police anti-corruption and anti-smuggling squad at the village, which was a base for coffee smuggling across Lake Victoria to Kenya during Amin's regime. — Sapa-Reuters.
Some lessons from the fall of two dictators

IT'S hard to say which of the two was the more evil, but while the effects Idi Amin and Jean-Bedel Bokassa had on their countries can be compared, the contrast between Uganda and the Central African Republic today could not be more sharply defined.

Uganda is still a hell-hole.

Every day innocent people die at the hands of either roaming bands of killers who are probably in the pay of rival politicians, renegade elements of Amin's armies, unemployed youths on the rampage, or even — though rarely — ill-disciplined Tanzanian soldiers.

Hundreds, possibly thousands, of Ugandans have been shot or beaten to death in recent months. Inflation has rocketed 200 percent. People die of disease.

This is no longer a nation — it is a hell-hole.

In the Central African Republic things are very different.

Bangui is calm and quiet. You can walk through the streets at night without even feeling a hint of danger. The new government is convincingly in charge and, most important of all, its citizens have rediscovered the joy of being responsible for their own fate.

So why is it that Uganda has emerged from one nightmare only to fall headlong into another while the Central African Republic faces its future with something which at least approaches optimism?

The Bangui coup was completely stage-managed by the French. David Dacko, himself overthrown by Bokassa in 1966 and living in exile in France, was approached by the French Government. He was reluctant to take up office again but was persuaded that it was his duty to do so. Then French secret servicemen flew into Bangui to set up the coup.

On the day, Dacko marched in at the head of French troops while Bokassa was away in Libya. He was cheered all the way and not a single shot was fired in anger. The Central African Republic was returned to sanity.

In Uganda it was the Tanzanians, because of a border dispute, who marched in. They had to fight a long and wearisome war.

No one knows how many died and today, as we have seen, the country is, if it were possible, in a worse situation than it was before.

What Franco's Valery Giscard D'Estaing did is, of course, unfashionable. He actually dared interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign country.

The poor, bumbling British by believing that the weighty words of condemnation in the House of Commons would be sufficient to halt Idi Amin in his track, have again shown that unique British quality of behaving properly in a thoroughly improper manner.

We have let our minds become befuddled by rhetoric, expressions like "no-interference" or "gunboat diplomacy" or "neo-colonialism," without considering what we mean by them.

If the people in a distant land over which we once held responsibility are being slaughtered by a brutal tyrant, do we not have a duty to humanity to intervene?

Because we obeyed "the rules," people are suffering and dying in Uganda today, while because the French dared to break the code, the people of the Central African Republic can sleep safely in their beds.

I do not say we are responsible for what occurred and is occurring today in Uganda. I do say that if we had any guts at all, we could, as the French have shown, have put a stop to it early on.

The tragedy is that it is not something which will even give a spark in the minds of our mighty masters in Whitehall.
ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan, add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

FRENCH PAN

2 eggs
1 oz milk
2 oz sifted flour

Beat eggs, sugar and a couple of tablespoons of sugar, or use pek lye

On the day of the crash, Amin had told him to see his friend after seeing off Mr. MacMurchy and Mr. Savage. The plane was followed when it took off, and Amin was followed when it landed.

His son, Bruce McKay, a South African businessman, was reported to have been the informant who showed the police where Mr. Kenyatta was living. It was later discovered that the police had planned the whole thing.

The note said: "I have in my possession a hand-written document to reporters when he made a formal appeal before the President, and I was told by his secretary, and the Government of Kenya, that the arrest was because of the charges of murder and armed robbery.

At first, he denied everything, but after seeing the note, he confessed. His legal Aid agreed to the situation.

PLUM PUDDING

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1910 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful!"

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
salt

dripping
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-
Amin sabotaged plane says Astles

KAMPALA — Mr. Bob Astles, the British-born former aide of ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, said yesterday that Amin was responsible for the sabotage of a flight plane in which a former Kenyan Minister, a British businessman and the pilot were killed.

Mr. Astles slipped a handwritten document to reporters when he made a brief appearance before a magistrate and was remanded for a further two weeks on charges of murder and armed robbery.

He has been held on remand since June, when he was extradited from neighbouring Kenya on the application of Uganda's civilian government. He has denied the charges.

File here also material on transit hostsels.

File material on contracts here.

File here material on influx control, pass law prosecutions and amendments of relevant legislation.

File general material here, but prefer province where applicable.

File all mine accidents here.

File all disturbances here.

See also POVERTY - Minimum living standards.

See also GOLD

Minimum living standards

See

POVERTY - Minimum living standards
Killings continue while Uganda changes currency

KAMPALA — At least 33 people have died violently in the Ugandan capital since the beginning of the 10 days of the currency changeover from old shillings issued under Idi Amin to new ones.

Twenty Ugandans were murdered over the weekend according to official records at the main mortuary in the city, which also showed that at least 13 other Ugandans died violently last week.

Government sources blame the new wave of night-time killings on the demand for new money by groups of armed, uniformed men. These groups usually arrive in landrovers and cars despite the nightly curfew and kill if their demands for new money are not met immediately.

Eleven people were murdered last Friday evening in three separate incidents. One man was killed on Saturday and eight people died on Sunday night at Kyebanda village, 7 kilometres outside Kampala.

Nine of those who died over the weekend were beaten to death having been accused of involvement with the thieves. One was killed early yesterday when local people poured petrol over him and set him alight.

Government sources have expressed concern that some Kampala residents are taking the law into their own hands rather than relying on the country's undermanned and overworked police force.

— AFP
Fight for money
Glagmads
Killingas as
is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1,000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates; for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1961 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an

![Signs of movement](image-url)
assume that the cellar is useless to A, that he cannot sublet it and
that C will not sue him for non-delivery. A's negative interest
now is R500; his positive interest is R3,000.

The historical development of these concepts is traced by
H. J. Erasmus in a series of articles in 1975 Tydskrif, 104, 233
362, entitled Aspects of the History of the South African Law of
Damages. He points out that the old authorities were confusing
imprecise. It was not until Pothier had popularized the ideas
of Molinaeus that progress was made in this field. (The treatise
of Molinaeus together with the contribution of Donellius on the sub-
title implied has been issued together with a commentary and a
translation by the same author). Pothier influenced developments in
England and our modern law has been influenced by English law and
directly by Pothier. In this way we arrived at the same results
that Prof. D. J. Joubert has arrived at in 1976 Tydskrif, 104, 233,
that upon a proper calculation damages calculated according to positive and to negative
would lead to the same result cannot be supported and is not borne
out by our case law.

Another type of damages is "restitutional damages" (herstel-
skadevergoeding). Under the actio quanti minoris the purchaser
article suffering from an undisclosed latent defect is entitled
to a reduction of the purchase price - he reclaims the difference b
what he paid and the actual value of the article. Nowadays it
is clear that in this case (which, as we have seen is also extended to the
of innocent misrepresentation - see pp. 48-49 above) the injured
claims "restitutional damages". Restitutional damages are thus
only under special circumstances and will not be discussed here.
It is expressed as to whether one is entitled to speak
"damages" in this context at all. (See Gibson, p. 65).

2. THE BASIC RULES

The award of damages is subject to the following rules:

(1) Damages are normally awarded only where it is clear that the
injured party has suffered loss. The mere fact that there has
been a breach of contract, does not per se entitle the injured party
to damages, i.e. breach of contract is not in itself a wrong or a
an award of damages unless loss has in fact occurred. (See
Steenkamp v Jourisaan, 1909 T.S. 980; Frankel & Co. v Joh-
burg Municipality, 1909 T.H. 260; Tweespuit Dairies v Michelsen,
1914 C.P.D. 955; Turtle v Koenig, 1925 C.P.D. 367; Dykes v
Gavanne Investments (Pty) Ltd., 1962 (1) S.A. 16 (T) at p. 78).

The plaintiff must thus obviously show that he suffered some
financial loss (see Silberisen Bros. v Lamont, 1927 T.P.D. 382 and
Yates v Dalton, 1938 E.D.L. 177) and put the best available evidence

Uganda paper slams Kenya

KAMPALA — The government-run "Uganda Times" newspaper here con-
demned Kenyan policy towards Uganda in recent years in a full-
page editorial.

It appeared to have been endorsed from President Godfrey
Binaisa's government.

Relations between Kenya and civilian leaders in Uganda
have declined ever since Tanzania mounted an invasion early
this year to oust Ugandan military dic-
tator Idi Amin, and the Kenyan maintained official neutrality.

Some Ugandans say Kenya secretly hoped that Idi would win so
that Kenyan-Ugandan business relations could continue unin-
paired and Tanzanian influence checked in Eastern Africa.

Sapa-AP
the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:
(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;
(c) to know the costs of providing a particular level of performance, which can be compared with the costs of services which are not being provided in order to assess the relative importance of the gaps;
(d) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(e) to know the cost of eliminating a given disease, which can be compared with the cost of another disease to assess the relative importance of the diseases;
(f) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(g) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(h) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(i) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(j) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(k) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(l) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(m) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(n) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(o) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(p) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(q) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(r) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(s) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(t) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(u) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(v) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(w) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(x) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(y) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;
(z) to know the cost of extending a particular service by a certain amount, which can be compared with the cost of another service to assess the relative importance of the services;

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political
2. **Choice of Programs**

The selection of programs for implementation is a critical step in the overall strategy. Programs must be carefully evaluated based on their potential impact, feasibility, and alignment with the strategic objectives. This process involves assessing various factors, including cost, sustainability, and scalability.

The evaluation criteria for programs should include:

- **Impact:** The extent to which the program achieves its intended outcomes.
- **Sustainability:** The ability of the program to continue without external funding.
- **Scalability:** The potential to expand the program to cover a larger population or area.

In addition to these criteria, it is important to consider the program's alignment with the overall goals and objectives of the organization or initiative. Programs that align well with these goals are more likely to be successful and sustainable.

Once the programs have been selected, they must be implemented effectively. This involves setting clear goals, establishing timelines, and allocating resources. Monitoring and evaluating the programs regularly will help ensure that they are on track and making progress toward their intended outcomes.

By following this approach, it is possible to select and implement programs that will have a significant impact on achieving the desired outcomes.
Animals strain off Aman
by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would... developed and the developing Table II which provides a more detailed breakdown of cause specific mortal... Table II. It will be noted...
get worse

Relations between Uganda and Kenya