UGANDA

GENERAL

JAN - DEC

1975 ⇒

1979

Reds called back in Uganda

Mercury 11/11/75

Uganda - General

11/11/75 — 19-10-77.

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 Organisation 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, Mr. Leonid Brezehnev, 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. Jose Ndele, 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 the Super-Powers could become. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Idi orders envoy out

D.D. 11/11/75

LONDON—Pres Idi Amin had asked for the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet Ambassador 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 the 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 6.00 p.m. today about "Soviet involvement in Angola."

If no envoy arrived, Pres Amin said, he would give the estimated 500 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 the Russians had, 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 out of paying for millions of rands 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 six ground-to-air missiles.

They said the Russians had begun pressing Pres Amin for payment.—SAPA-

UGANDA - General

UGANDA - General

Reds cut "links with Uganda

o.o. 12/11/75

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, beat 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 disrespectful 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 50 telegrams to African states to help him organise an OAU peacekeeping force in Angola under his personal control. — DDC-SAPA-RNS-AP.

UGANDA

Amin's troops purge Kenyans

Cape Times 12/7/76

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 9; 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, the 75-year-old British grandmother who disappeared in Kampala after the Israeli raid, reliable Ugandan sources have added to fears 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 (PSU) or military police, both of which have carried out thousands of savage murders since President Amin came to power in January 1971.

Mr Hennessy immediately relayed the statement to London where a Foreign Office office spokesman said the Ugandan reply was "totally 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 of condolence sent by Foreign Secretary Mr Anthony Crosland to President Amin on the deaths 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 . . ."

It 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-Reuter

UGANDA

Kenyatta chokes the Ugandan economy to death

19/7/76 nm

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, it is true, at a trickle, till Amin senselessly hijacked oil tankers bound for Zaire, Rwanda and the Sudan, emptied them into his own tanks and left the tankers abandoned. Kenya also sends oil overland to these countries.

Now the Kenyans are trying to get their tankers back. They are each worth R20 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 actually to 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.

Refugees report cars lorries and even military vehicles stranded along the roads without petrol.

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

Ugandans have to use Kenyan currency, another scare commodity with exchange rates running at 100 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 couldn'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 pogram 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 Busia border post many refugees told horrifying stories of murder, rape and looting.

528.9.

100 Ugandan stores shut down

CT. 6/12/76.

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 (R510), 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

330
328A.

I want to praise Americans—Idi

RDM 28/2/77 330

NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin rowed back 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 forbiding 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."

Sapa-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, Catoctin, where Mr Carter worshipped said: "We know when Christians begin praying, God begins working."

4328A

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 eye-witness 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 Musiyko, 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 better 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 Isarel 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 "hallucinations" have increased. — (Sapa-Reuter - AP.)

Bishop arrested

LONDON — An Anglican bishop who has worked in Uganda for 16 years has been arrested, according to a report received by the Church of England here.

"We have been told that Bishop Brian Herd of Karamoja was arrested yesterday," a Church spokesman told newsmen yesterday.

Bishop Herd, who was born in Belfast, went to Uganda in 1961 under the auspices of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society and was consecrated Bishop of Karamoja on January 11, 1976. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

328 A

Raiders free Idi's prisoners

NAIROBI.—Five 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.—UPI.

Amin is on the brink of bankruptcy

11-3-77 Rand Daily Mail

328 A

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.

AE 328A

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.

RAF ace tells how he 'taught them to fly by the seat of their panties'

THE SEVEN Ugandan girls pictured here are being trained on a lonely Scottish airfield to help fulfil the power dreams of ruthless Idi Amin.

They have been chosen to fly the the Ugandan President's supersonic 2 000-km/h Russian MiG jets in kamikaze combat missions against his African enemies — including South Africa and Rhodesia.

But this week the girls were living in terror — afraid that Big Daddy might whisk them home for having their pictures and a story about them published in a British newspaper. Amin warned them before they left for their flying course to "speak to nobody".

Evidence of Amin's plans for the girls was given to the newspaper by a former RAF ace, Wing Commander James Cobb, DSO, DFC, AFC.

He fled Uganda in October, 1975, after being told by Big Daddy that he wanted him to lead his jet strike force.

Mr Cobb, 54, took newsmen to meet the girls because he believes it is scandalous that the British Government is allowing them to train in Britain.

Only 19 months ago few of the girls had ridden even a bicycle — and only one could do the simplest arithmetic.

Terrified

IDI'S KAMIKAZE GIRLS

Sun Times 13/3/77



Seven of the Ugandan girl pilots (standing behind) at a dinner with Wing Commander and Mrs Cobb and other guests.

Amin's niece, are nearly all still in their teens.

And many of them are terrified at the thought of being members of this kamikaze flying circus.

They have spent four months in Britain, being forced through a rigorous training programme to bring them to the standard of commercial pilots before going home to prepare for their front-line role.

Mr Cobb described the training of the young pilots — many of whom have the academic standards of 13-year-old British schoolgirls — as a potentially barbarous act and a blatant cover-up.

"The poor girls never wanted to fly in the first place," he told me. "They were ordered to.

"Amin himself told me he intends to use the best

By JOHN AUSTIN: London

of them to fly his MiG-21 jets against South Africa, Rhodesia, Tanzania, Kenya or any other country he might happen to consider undesirable."

Mr Cobb says: "These girls are being used as puppets for Idi's self-glorification."

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.

Their training school at Scone, near Perth, is run by Air Services Training.

The head of the school is Wing Commander Frank Nugent.

He dismisses claims that the girls would eventually spearhead Amin's jet strike force.

"Our agreement," he says "is with Ugandan Airlines, not the Ugandan Government.

"The girls are being trained for their British commercial pilot's licence and instrument rating.

"They will gain only a private pilot's licence after 200 hours' flying.

"Honestly, I don't believe any would make the grade as a jet fighter pilot."

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

QUOTE

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

shook hands limply, obviously pleased to see the Cobbs again.

I sat next to Feddi, a small, withdrawn girl who was the first of the pilots to fly solo in Uganda.

Feddi confided that she had many problems, which she tried not to think about.

"Why so sad?" asked Rosamond Cobb.

Near to tears, Feddi explained that she had had a baby.

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

All the girls sipped 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.

All the girls we spoke to were 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, Mrs Cobb told me:

"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

QUOTE

Most were more interested in their sex lives than in flying. In fact, some had to interrupt their training to bear children.

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 panties," 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."

Mrs Cobb said that all the girls were afraid of flying.

Finally, one of the girls, Feddi, made her first solo flight despite Mr Cobb's protests.

"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."

Sunday Times 13/3/77

5284

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 10 000 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 Bungoma 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.

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Amin orders watch on Britons

14/2/77 MM

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 35, 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 counsels 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 Nsubuga, wife of the Bishop of Namirembe, the headquarters of the Anglican Church of Uganda, had died in an accident.

The Rt. Rev. Dunstan Nsubuga was one of the 18 bishops who signed the statement calling for President Amin to end "the rule of the gun" in Uganda.

The bishop's son, Mr. James Nsubuga (36), a civil engineer in London, heard of his mother's death in a telephone call from Uganda. He does not suspect foul play by President Amin's Government. — (Mercury Correspondent Sapa-Reuter.)

328A.

Amen Amin: UK says no

LONDON — Pres Idi Amin will be sent packing if he attempts to enter Britain in mid-year for the Commonwealth Prime Minister's 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 Mnister'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.



The night Amin sent his killers into town of Lira

By David Martin

Lira's residents awoke one morning to find that one small but ominous change had taken place in the town overnight.

A squad of officers from the State Research Unit, led by a short, balding Nubian, former taxi driver named Mahammod, had arrived.

The State Research Unit, which has its headquarters at Nakasero in Uganda's capital city, Kampala, is the most dreaded of President Idi Amin's four identified killer squads.

The unit has Soviet and Palestinian advisers and comes under the direct control of Amin. Its members are Kakwa from Amin's own West Nile tribe, Southern Sudanese and Nubians and they have been directly responsible for the murders of thousands of Ugandans.

Word spread like wildfire through Lira that a State Research Unit had arrived in their familiar Toyota cars with UVS number plates. By 8 am most of the town knew and within minutes the first "disappearance" occurred.

Since then Lira has been sealed off. But one man has escaped with a full account of what occurred in the first 48 hours in Lira.

He said that the first man to "disappear" on February 5 was Omara-Obua, managing director of the local bus company. He was arrested at his home by the State Research officers. At 9 am a local businessman, Otim Obuni, was arrested at his shop.

They went to the shop of Wacha Olwol. When they did not find him they went to his house five miles outside town, broke in, stole money from the safe and tortured his mother, who is in her sixties, until she disclosed her son was in Kampala.

They arrested two married women, Mrs Okedi and Mrs Okea.

"All four of the people they initially arrested were badly beaten. I saw it myself. You could deduce from the beatings that they were not for information. They were bloodthirsty beatings," the eyewitness said.

Mrs Okea was dragged onto the pavement outside her shop on the main street.

"Some were clubbing her with rifle butts. Others stepped on her and some kicked her. The beating lasted between five and seven minutes and she was screaming all the time."

"Omara and Otim were so badly beaten that I didn't believe they would live. Otim could hardly sit and his face was covered with blood."

Mrs Okedi and Mrs Okea were thrown into the rear of one of the two State Research vehicles and driven away. Four days later their badly mutilated bodies were found five miles south of Lira on the road to Kampala. They had been beaten to death.

At 3 pm Y. A. Engur, a former Minister in the Amin Government who had been released three weeks earlier after 18 months in prison without trial, was arrested at his home.

"He was sitting under a tree in his garden playing with his children when the squad arrived," the eyewitness said. "They pointed guns at the children and ordered them to put their hands up. Then they dragged their father away."

The arrests continued.

Businessman, Rashid Eton, of the Public Safety Unit, (another of the known killer squads) was tricked into coming out of his house while he was having breakfast.

Six others lay in wait outside. He was thrown to the ground, beaten unconscious, his hands tied behind his back and pushed into the rear of a vehicle where the seven men sat on him.

Two more businessmen, George Atyam and his brother, Wacha, followed. Next to go were two headmasters, John Okuja, of Saint Katherine's Girls School, and Mr Omwomy, from Comboni Secondary College. They were also beaten.

The eyewitness decided things were becoming too difficult and he went into hiding.

He contacted a Kakwa friend who said he had seen a list containing the names of 47 Langi who were to be eliminated. The eyewitness's name was on the list. It was signed personally by Amin and addressed to Colonel Francis Itabuka, head of the State Research Unit.

The eyewitness decided to try to escape into exile. He managed to slip through the bush to Kampala and finally made his way out to Kenya.

He is the only person known to have escaped from Lira town. The town is still sealed off with only the widows and orphans of Lango killed elsewhere in Uganda being allowed to return home.

328a

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 creating of a new death corps, say refugees pouring into Kenya to escape the latest 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 on eof 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 Foce 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 owuld-be assassins fled after killing three decurity officers.

About 400 Ugandan refugees entered Kenya during the weekend.

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We're marching to Pretoria, says Idi

RDM 2/5/77

2/5

NAIROBI — President Idi 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 monitored 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-Reuter.

From there 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 Raymond, 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, Solongo, 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."

328A

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 Langi 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 Luwum.

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

328 A

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 latest exercise in bloodletting with a strengthened position. He is still welcomed as a respected if somewhat eccentric leader in many African countries.

He has also survived the outrage expressed by some non-African countries over his reign without losing an aid dollar, a military shipment or a trade agreement.

President Amin has been quoted by Radio Uganda as saying the Soviet Union has agreed to install a nuclear reactor in Uganda and to "build the biggest Soviet base on the African continent there."

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

President Amin appears to have emerged from his 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 neighbouring countries, diplomatic sources estimate.

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, arbitary 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.

328A

the other hijack 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 Hartiv (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

18/5/72 RDm

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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 90 000 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

SUN TRIB
22/5/77

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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 dine 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 barring Amin. He will, however, be allowed to send a substitute Ugandan Minister, says the London Sunday Times.

THIS BLOODY MAN:
Page 21

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 is 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. — SAPA-RNS.

Amin row with UK continues

NAIROBI — All Ugandan citizens of British origin were instructed yesterday to assemble 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 he'll cut links

30/5/77 Star

NAIROBI — President Idi Amin has indicated that Uganda will break all links with Britain, and hit back in any other way he can, if he is not allowed to fly into London this week for the Commonwealth summit conference.

A military spokesman quoted by Kampala Radio yesterday, said that Uganda was studying closely current developments relating to Uganda's attendance at the Commonwealth Conference, and the Government would make its stand known by June 8 — the day the conference opens — at the latest.

ALTERNATIVE

Importers of goods from Britain have been instructed to stop immediately storing goods at Stansted Airport in Britain, from where Ugandan planes regularly fly supplies to Uganda.

Alternative arrangements for the importers are to be made by the Ugandan Trade Ministry.

President Amin also seems to be prepared to go to war, if necessary. The radio, quoting sources close to the president, said commanding officers of all army units had been told to see that their units were prepared for instant action.

"GREAT FRIENDS"

The Uganda Army's "strike force," which has been training to fight in Shaba Province in Zaire, was said to have completed its training and was ready to move at once to defend the country.

A London report says President Amin will stay at the home of a British family if he goes to London for the Commonwealth Conference.

The offer came from one of his "greatest friends in Britain," said the Ugandan Government's London representative, Mr Idi Osman.

But he refused to identify the family for fear that their house would become a target for demonstrators protesting against the Ugandan President, who has been responsible for the deaths of up to 300 000 people.

"We have had many offers from British people of accommodation for the president," said Mr Osman.

He insisted that President Amin would come for the conference next month, despite the attitude of the British Government. — The Star's Africa News Service and The Star Bureau, London.

328A

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 "Britsh 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 36-nation Commonwealth, of which Uganda is a member, is scheduled to be held from June 8 to 16.

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

He added that President Amin had 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 80 000 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 Briton President Amin calls his "oldest friend" has revealed that he has urged the president not to come to London.

It was the first time that Major Grahame, President Amin's former commanding officer and Britain's "unofficial" ambassador to Uganda had 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.

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5/6/77 S Tribune

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TRUTH ABOUT THE UGANDA KILLER

Minister flees bloody Idi

5/6/77 S Tribune

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 bullet-ridden bodies of Archbishop Jonan Luwuum and the two cabinet ministers allegedly 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's 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."

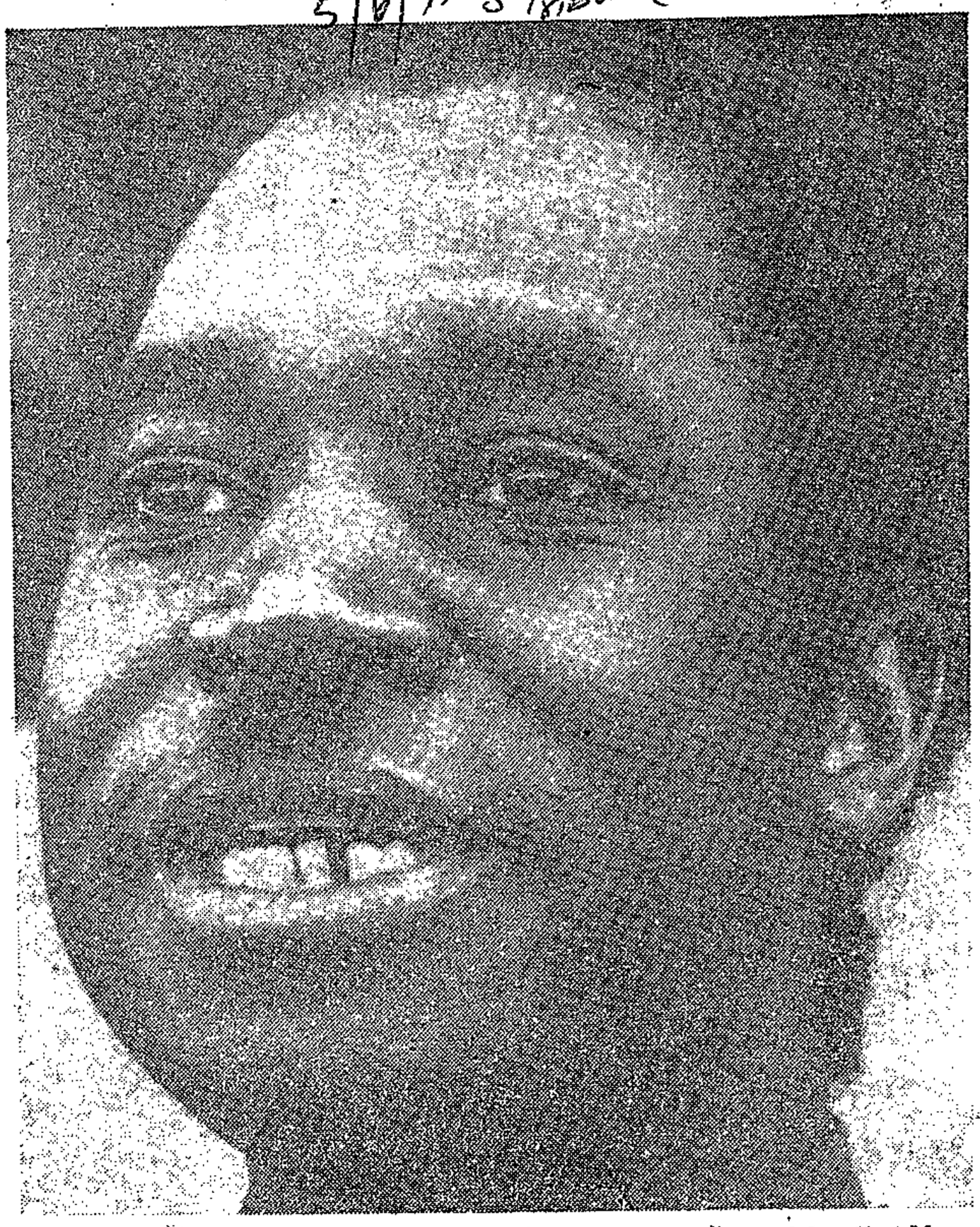
His decision to talk is an act of considerable courage that has placed his life in jeopardy. A few days ago an agent for General Amin arrived at London Airport in search of him and only the vigilance of Home Office officials prevented his entering the country.

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.

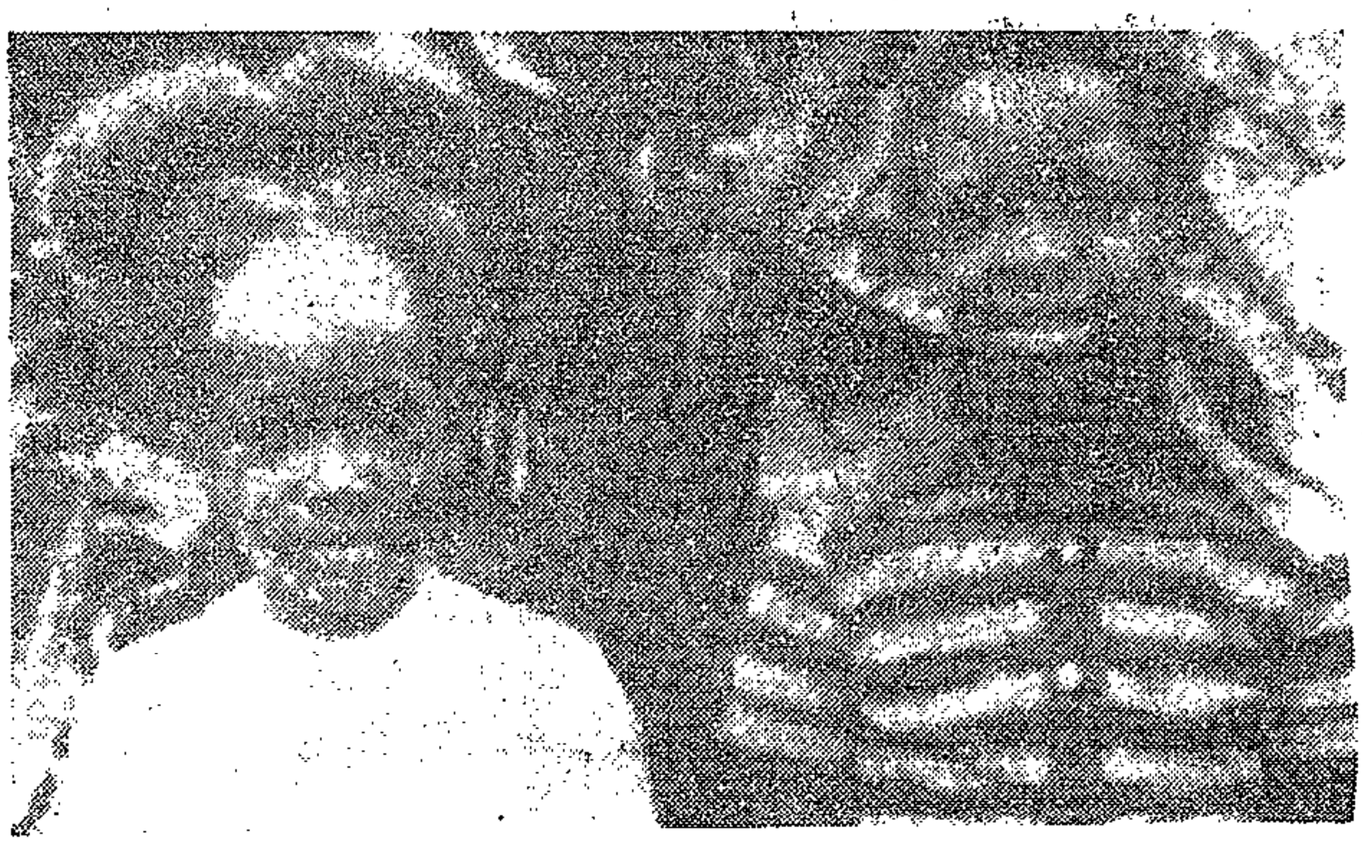
They were released when Mr Kyemba called a Press conference in Geneva and vociferously reaffirmed his loyalty and love for the President, saying the rumours were malicious and ill-founded.

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



THE MAN AND HIS CHILDREN

The man who told all: Henry Kyemba defected to Britain on the eve of the Commonwealth Conference. Below: His children, safe in London.



EXILED UGANDAN MINISTER 'SAW Mortuary RIDDLED BODIES'

6/6/77

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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-Reuter.



PRESIDENT AMIN ... accuses his ex-minister.

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 Organisation.

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 Luwum 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."

'Interested'

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We know he (Mr. Kyemba) is here and we will be interested 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 climaxed 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."

The radio quoted President 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. Wanume Kibedi, his own brother-in-law, and Miss Elizabeth Bagaya, are today living in exile in Britain.

A former Ugandan Attorney-General, Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, is living in Mount Vernon, New York State, having fled Uganda in 1973. Mr. Binaisa is today head of a movement of Ugandan exiles in the United States who have pledged to try and topple President Amin.

Also critical of President Amin, the News of the World said in its editorial yesterday: "On Wednesday (at the Commonwealth conference), Britain will be on the rack over Rhodesia and over New Zealand's playing rugby with South Africa. But what about butcher Amin? The cost of stopping Hitler was millions of lives. Wasn't that enough to learn that tyrants can never be appeased?"

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(b) Department of Statistics. Statistical News Release, 2 December 1975.
(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).

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ARGUS 6/6/77

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 is certain Mrs Dora Bloch, the Briton held with 105 hostages at Entebbe Airport by Palestinian terrorists, was murdered on President Amin's orders because he 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 heads of government in appreciating and understanding the very grave situation that is faced in Uganda today.'

In jeopardy

His decision to talk undoubtedly puts his own 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 two 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 Sudan, 5. His wife Tereza 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 immedi[illegible] gave orders that Mr Kyemba's house at Jinja (near his own) was to be surrounded by heavily armed troops and all the occupants arrested. The children were allowed to remain in the house, but 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 a last, desperate gamble.

He called a Press conference to publicly reaffirm his 'loyalty and love' for the President. Rumours of his defection were, he said, malicious and ill-founded.

President Amin, apparently gratified, released Mr Kyemba's family and children.

They fled soon after by taxi to the Kenyan border and crossed to afety.

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 few more people dying now because of me is worth taking for the greater good. In the end someone had to speak up.'

His testimony also provides a list of 35 senior Ministers, army leaders and Government officials who are suspected of being killed, including the former Commander of the Air Force, the former Governor of the Bank of Uganga, a former chief of staff, and a former Prime Minister. — London Sunday Times News Service.

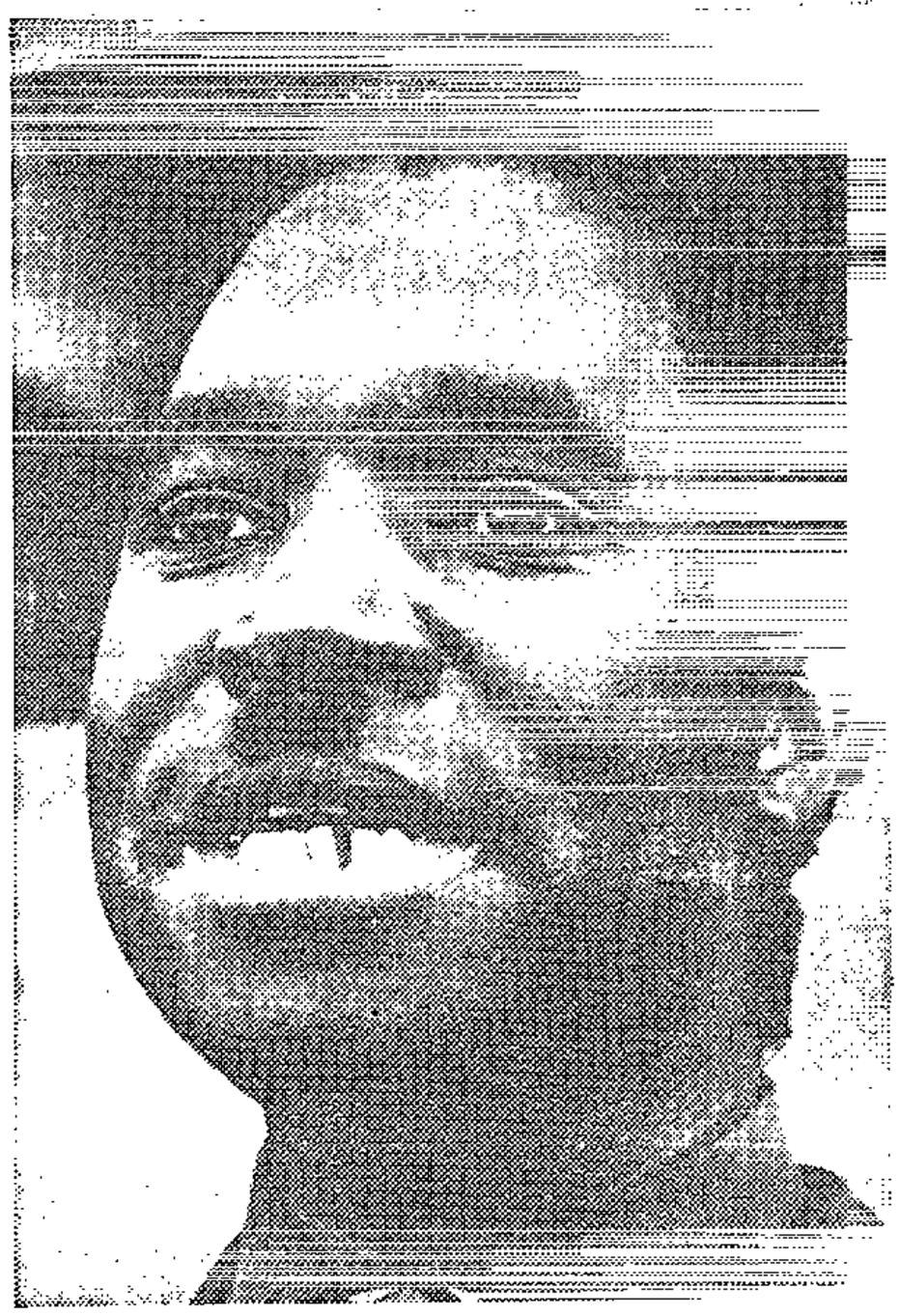
How Dora Bloch was murdered

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.



Amin condemned by his

MRS BLOCH MURDERED TO SATISFY AMIN'S BLIND LUST FOR VENGEANCE



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

'She was dragged away screaming'

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

On the evening of Saturday, July 3, I could have discharged her from Mulago Hospital in Kampala and returned her to join the 105 hostages being held by Palestinian guerrillas at Entebbe Airport.

Instead, as an act of ill-fated kindness, I decided to let her spend one last night in the comfort of a bed in room 1 of ward 6B 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.

I fell 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 ghoulish interference by Amin.

All the local villagers are convinced that the Israelis will return for her remains and I think Amin is secretly 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 so much yet left without capturing the president.

Social

Afterwards it was a very dangerous period for everyone. People were frightened even to laugh in the street 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 stand for less.

Amin had been in the habit of visiting the hostages daily, dressed in a different outfit each day, almost as if it was something of a social occasion. He was very concerned that the hostages received proper medical treatment and insisted early on that I, as his Minister of Health, put a medical team at their disposal.

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

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

then of course it was too late.

The Israelis had gone.

First light

At first light the following morning, I went

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own Minister

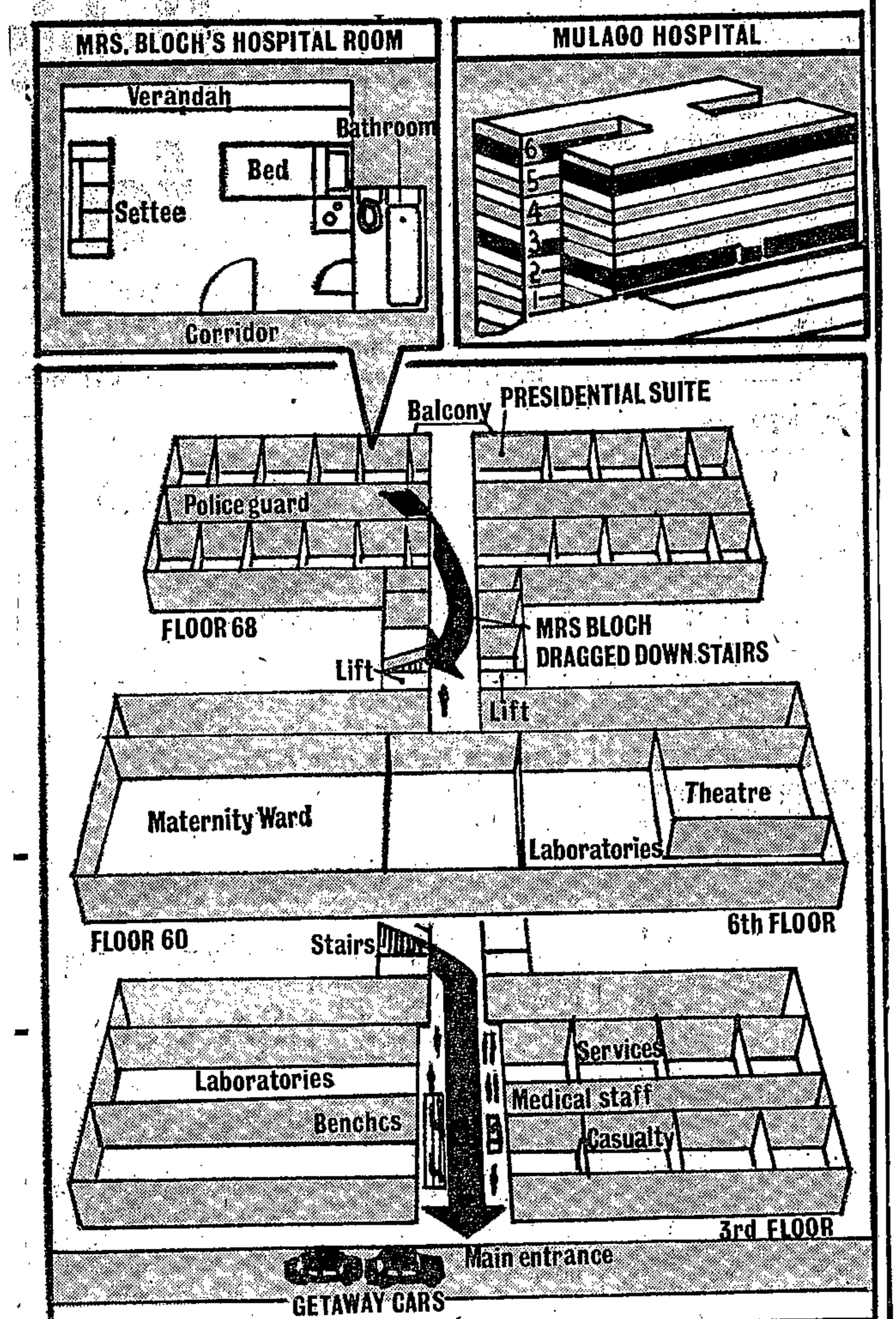

DIAGRAM of the hospital where Mrs Bloch was a patient. She was dragged away screaming.

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 waiting 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.

Amin expressed offhand surprise at what his angry Minister of Health

after the hostages arrived. They were very miserable and depressed but quite calm. There was no panic.

Mrs Dora Bloch was admitted to Mulago Hospital on the evening of Friday July 2. I visited her the next day. I wanted to make sure she was quite comfortable and reassure her that she would be looked after. She had a private room on the sixth floor, overlooking Makerere University.

I asked her how she was and she said she was all right, except she was very concerned about her son, who was also one of the hostages. I told her not to worry.

Her main concern about being in the hospital was that the armed guard — a policeman in civilian clothes — who was posted outside her room kept looking in through the window in the door.

Every time she looked up she saw his face staring at her on the other side of the glass and she was getting a bit frightened.

I went outside and instructed the guard to stay on the bench in the corridor and stop looking in at her. She is a very old lady, I told him, she can't even walk properly so she is hardly likely to run away.

When the Israelis landed at midnight, many of the Ugandan officers and senior ranks detailed to guard the airport were

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. You 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 Entebbe. The President is sending me a car, but I don't know where to go. Some enemies have taken over the airport and everybody is running for their lives.'

I didn't know who was taking over what, although I suspected it 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 rumble of heavy trucks going through the streets but by

Mulago Hospital to supervise the admission of Ugandan military casualties into the wards and dead into the mortuary (20 Ugandan soldiers were killed).

After going home for breakfast, I returned to the hospital and considered the problem of Dora Bloch. I knew she was still there and I knew that with the Israeli raid having happened her person was in considerable danger. I didn't know what to do with her.

I thought of a number of solutions but they all defeated me. At first I asked myself if I could get her out of the country and then I thought that perhaps it would be better to keep quiet and maybe the French Embassy would take her.

Nightgown

Mrs Bloch, certainly ignorant of what had happened, asked if she could have a hospital nightgown so that she could wash her own nightdress. This was supplied.

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

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

When he returned to the hospital, he was refused entry at the gate.

He waited for some time and then gave up and went home.

Uganda today, where any outrage can be perpetrated in full view of the people.

Fear rules everything and everyone.

Some time between 8.30 and 9 pm 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 Nubian 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 guard outside Mrs Bloch's room not to interfere, the two agents burst through the double doors and unceremoniously dragged the old lady out of her bed.

She screamed in terror and began to struggle. As she was pulled into the corridor, her terrible shrieks brought staff running and other patients to their doors.

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

Still screaming and struggling, Mrs Bloch was rushed to the stairs and dragged down three floors. At the age of 78, she could only walk with difficulty and the walking stick she normally used was left behind in her room. She virtually fell down the flights of stairs.

On the third floor, she was dragged in her hospi-

Everyone was terrified out of their wits, and some were crying. The last they, or anyone else, saw of Mrs Bloch was as the State Research Bureau, heedless of her screams, pushed her through the doors leading on 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. Mrs 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 face execution in a minute. There was no doubt that she was going to die at the hands of the people who took her.

I 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. I knew it was not necessary to tell anyone else,

had to say. 'Is that so?,' he said. 'I will lok 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 even though others were forcefully taken from Uganda, the one that was left behind had been properly cared for and released.

Now 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.

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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 brutalities, from Mr Henry Kyemba, Uganda's Health Minister, who has sought asylum in Britain, that it would be dishonest and damaging for the Commonwealth to ignore them.

Mr Callaghan also wants to state, as an issue of principle, why Britain does not want Britain does not want President Amin to attend. This will involve a judgment on the personal conduct of the Ugandan 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 blustering 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 Rhodesians, saying they were on the same side 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 Ugandans who have fled from President Amin's terror in the past six years. His wife is also in Britain 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 understand 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 Luwuum and two Government Ministers had been shot. The Ugandan authorities had claimed that the men died in a car smash.

British MPs have been enraged by Mr Kyemba's revelations.

Mrs Jill Knight, a Conservative, said: 'The blood-soaked "field marshal" has shown by the 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 watertight case.

Uganda would be required to attend the court, he said.

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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 Adrisi.

The radio said President Amin's aircraft had left at 3 am local time (2 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 Adrisi would take over the President's duties in his absence.

The issue could be a test 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 south coast harbours to make sure President Amin is not allowed in.

The Argus Bureau in London reports that Britain's shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr John Davies, has called for an outright condemnation of President Amin's regime by the Commonwealth Conference, which begins tomorrow.

The British Government and some other Commonwealth states

Uganda muzzled by fear

- Mrs Bloch's body found in a forest.
- Archbishop Luwum's bullet-riddled body dumped.
- Indiscriminate killing.

The second instalment of Mr Henry Kyemba's exclusive account of Mrs Bloch's murder appears on Page 15 today.

hold somebody wishes
to "s tain amount each
week

Even though they did no nt, they had
devised a widespread pr ed "gooi",
whereby X would give Y : that Y could
purchase some ing big money this
week but the following to X. This
was in fa a month rom us.

With weekly payments, one day's work
in the week he felt hi would more than
likely miss more days onthly payment,
we have found that abs annot afford to
"break"a whole month y following the
end of the month is v ness and sleepless-
ness. But on balanc ughout the month.

As far as fringe bene k staff to plant
food and vegetables cept the offer, for
some reason. I enq did not plant
mealies or something ourers would steal
his mealies especial lier than others. However, last year
we divided the whole lly amongst all the labourers, irrigated
the area and supplie to plant at the same time. It worked
fairly well, althou mplaints from some of the more enterprising
workers that the la me of their crops.

On balance, the lab l provided but it appears that we will
have to organise th in order to eliminate as far as possible
the malpractices ir en on an individual basis.

This type of arran more than buying or growing and supplying
the end product as nly provides an outside interest and an
incentive to do th as they look after their own area in our
working time.

Uganda mu

'If I had told the truth about Mrs Bloch I would be a dead man

'Missionaries' bodies were thrown out like sacks of coffee'

IN the second part of his exclusive account of Mrs Dora 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 deserted at that time of night, and out through a private door at that level.

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

Incredibly, no authoritative eye-witness accounts of the fate of Mrs Bloch 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

Noone wanted to risk helping Mrs Bloch as she was dragged away to her death. Then noone wanted to risk admitting they had seen what happened.

The armed guard 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 being in Mulago Hospital on the night they took Mrs Bloch away.

On Wednesday July 7, in response to international concern about her fate, Radio Uganda said Mrs Bloch had been 'discharged from the hospital after treatment and rejoined other hostages at Entebbe' and that the Ugandan Government had 'no knowledge of her whereabouts.'

On the following day, a spokesman for the President's office was reported as saying: 'There is no such person 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 not, of course, checked the hospitals because I knew that Mrs Bloch was dead from impeachable source — the mouth of the man who had ordered her death, President Amin.

Whereabouts

Kampala Radio, on July 21, said the President was 'very serious' about Mrs Bloch and was 'inquiring about her whereabouts in all corners.'

All the statements about Mrs Bloch were coming either from the President or from his office. I knew 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 Uganda Radio was announcing that Mrs Bloch had rejoined 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 white hair remained conspicuous to passersby.

The body remained where it was for a couple of days, before local villagers moved 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.

The police don't bother about it; they just leave it to rot until someone gets too tired of passing 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 noone 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 dispossessed of valuables, but more recently it has appeared that the murderers are too busy to bother and bodies are often found still with watches on their wrists 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 an easy 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 lorry brought the bullet-riddled 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.

It was dreadful. The bishop was still in his robes with a cross on a chain round his neck — in fact all three were in the same clothes that they were wearing when we all attended an official arms demonstration earlier that day.

They had been shot through their clothes.

I would not even tempt 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 flee the country are kept silent by threats of reprisals against the people they have left behind.

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zled by fear

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 permanent secretary to the Ministry of Culture and Community Development.

The Public Safety Unit was a second-string terror squad under the nominal direction of the police and specialising in arrest and execution without trial.

My older brother Kisajja, was an executive with Nyanza textiles in Kisumu. The PSU came for him at three o'clock in the afternoon of September 23.

Warned me

A few minutes after he had arrived at the PSU headquarters, a friend telephoned to tell me what had happened. He warned me that unless something was done quickly, my brother might be a dead man within a few hours.

I started making frantic telephone calls to friends in Government security departments, hoping I could get Kisajja released before the PSU boys killed him, but it was no use.

I was never actually told officially that he was dead, but I kept calling security chiefs to inquire about him and after a couple of days they started to deny that he was in any of their establishments.

I knew then that he was finished.

Later I met a man who had been arrested at the same time as my brother and he told me he had seen him on the night a lot of men were marched out to an execution site at Nagura, where they were either shot or forced to beat each other to death.

This man confirmed my brother could not possibly have survived.

There was nothing I could do. I could not voice an objection to the fact that Kisajja had been killed without being killed myself. I could not even recover his body. My mother never believed for years that a son could go missing and be presumed dead without his remains being seen.

I never discovered what 'crime' Kisajja was supposed to have committed. The only reason I could think of for his being arrested was that at that time Amin had designs against his brother-in-law for reasons I never clearly understood — and Kisajja happened to be one of his friends.

Although I was a very senior government officer I could neither 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 sectionally-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 last year which reported that Mrs Bloch had definitely been released to join the other hostages. In fact no such commission was ever held.

In the hope of an eventual judicial inquiry, I kept evidence of her death. When Mrs Bloch was dragged out of her room, she left behind her handbag, walking stick and the nightdress 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 of 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 lay his hands on, who was remotely connected with the Israelis, was Dora Bloch.

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

Murder evidence shocks Blochs

The Argus Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — 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. 'He 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 suddenly been recreated by the new evidence.

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

Both sons 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 continue their lives as before. They know that this is what their mother would have wanted.

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The Argus Africa News Service

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 on 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.

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

In apparent justification for the hostage order, Kampala Radio said that Uganda radar had spotted a British reconnaissance aircraft over the country at 07.30 GMT today.

The aircraft then disappeared.

A Uganda spokesman said that if the aircraft returned it would be 'smashed.'

Fate

Observers see the reference to the fate of the Britons to be left for President Amin to decide on his return, as 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, as the Britons were scattered all over the country.

He said Uganda security forces had also uncovered 'a pocket of British communications' which had been smuggled into the country.

Hopefully, the spokesman added, this would now be used by the Ugandan forces.

A Uganda 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

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SIMPLE SOLDI INTO HATED

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'

IN the early weeks of Amin's regime, no one could guess what was in store for the people of Uganda.

The new president was a very popular figure: He was a big man, physically strong, always smiling and very easy to talk to.

As head of the army, he had shown his determination to stand up to Obote, and people liked him for that.

We knew there was killing going on after the coup, but everybody assumed it was an inevitable aftermath of a military take-over and that, when the last pockets of resistance had been subdued, life would return to normal.

In addition to being the new president's principal private secretary, I was also appointed secretary to the Cabinet and I well remember Amin's first Cabinet meeting in February 1971.

The atmosphere was one of optimism and great hope. After the upheavals and uncertainty of the latter part of Obote's Government, here was a new beginning, an opportunity to re-adjust and get things moving again on proper lines.

High calibre

I knew the ministers appointed to the first Cabinet were of a very high calibre, extremely capable, devoted to duty and quite obviously determined to make the new government succeed.

Today, none of them is still in office. Five have been murdered. Six have fled the country, only four of them are still living in Uganda.

Those murdered were Charles Oboth Ofumbi (Defence), Fabiano Okwaare (Agriculture), Yekosfati Engur (Culture), Valerin Ovonji (Public Service) and Lieutenant Colonel Erinayo Oryemsa (Land and Resources). Justus Byagagaire (Labour) survived an attempt on his life, but is now an invalid.

The ministers now in exile are Wanume Kibedi (Foreign Affairs), Emmanuel Wakeweya (Finance), Nyonyi Zikusoka (Works), Dr Justin Gesh (Health), Professor J. Barnage (Animal Resources) and Wilson Lutara (Commerce and Industry).

Abu Mayanja (Education), Apolo Kirorde (Planning) and Lieutenant Colonel Obitore Game (Internal Affairs) are all farmers still in Uganda and Nkambo Mugerwa (Justice)is a lawyer with a practice in Kampala.

Today, those fine hopes of 1971 are long forgotten. Uganda has become a huge prison pervaded by terrorism and corruption. The people are terrified out of their wits. There is neither government nor justice nor law and order. The economy is wrecked.

Not foresee

What has happened in Uganda during the six and a half years of Amin's rule is a tragedy for my country, the consequences of which no one can foresee.

Our president is a man who can hardly read or write, who regards the country, its resources and its people as his own private property, to be enjoyed or abused as he wishes.

That good-natured, simple soldier, who was welcomed to power by dancing in the streets, is now a hated, feared and dangerously unpredictable dictator, capable of unbelievable excesses.

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

Once he repeated this statement in front of a woman doctor, who almost fainted in horror. This is the President of Uganda in 1977.

Good friends

When I first met Amin in the ?50s he was a sergeant in the army. I got to know him because he married the daughter of the headmaster of my primary school and 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 use 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: per capita income increased annually and there were visible signs of projects, like new schools and hospitals, being undertaken for the benefit of the country.

(At the time of the coup, the Ugandan reserves totalled more than £20-m — they were down to £3-m after Amin had been in power for a year.)

Yet in spite of his political acumen, his power base was slowly undermined by corruption. A number of his ministers amassed a great deal of wealth under questionable circumstances and Obote, although professing a policy of anti-capitalist socialism, made no 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 arrests were often indiscriminate and hundreds of innocent people were humiliated. 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 Kampala. A grenade was thrown from the crowd and shots fired.

Fortunately the grenade failed to explode, but Obote was hit in the mouth and a bullet grazed my neck.

Although neither of us was seriously hurt, it was a salutary experience and the start of a witch-hunt for anyone suspected of being connected with the shooting. 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 implicated.

'Tell me, Henry,' he said, 'Were you really shot?'

Mud stuck

I was furious beyond description, 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 them do it while I was standing next to him.

My reaction — I just screamed 'What?' in a very high voice and stormed 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. And some of it had stuck.

Obote's downfall began to gather momentum around that time. He

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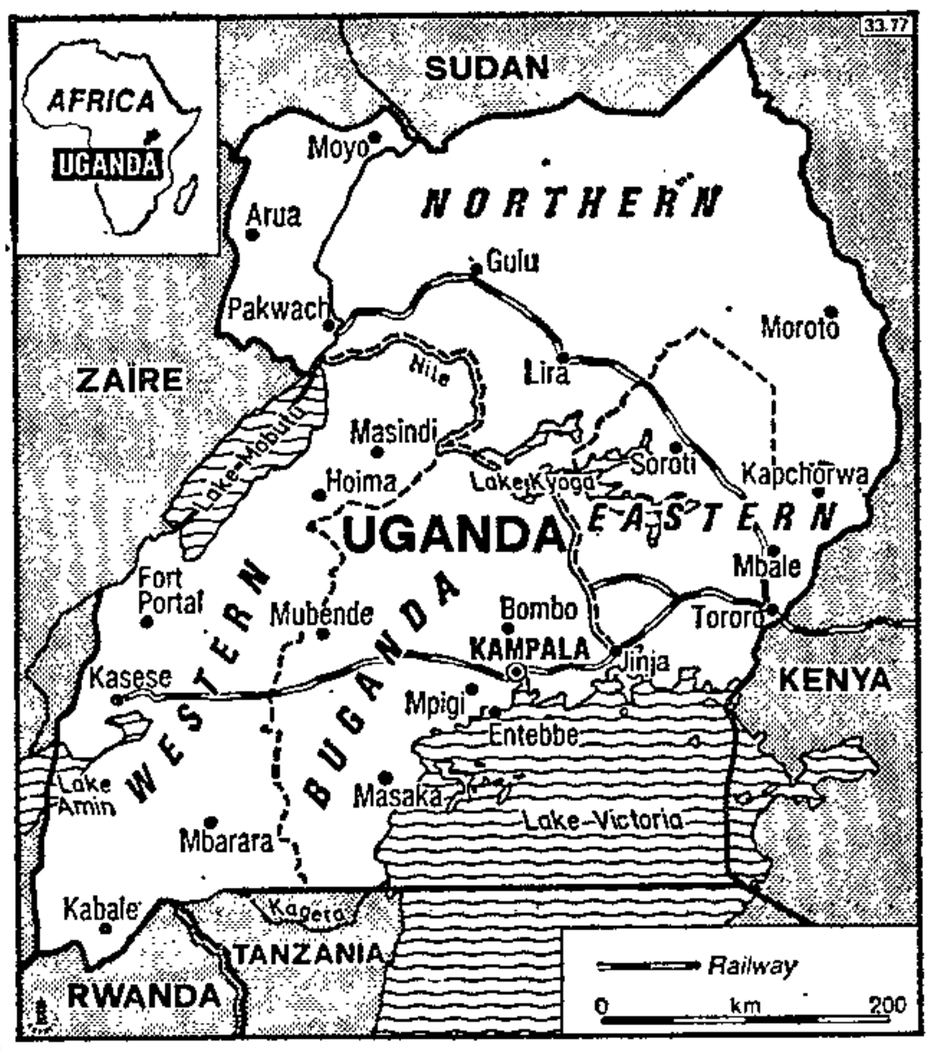
ER TURNED DICTATOR



became farther and farther removed from his colleagues in the Government and tended to rely on the security services, which fed him the stories he wanted to hear.

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

He became absolutely paranoic 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 Entebbe, dozens of cars would go dashing off at fantastic speeds to check the route.

Woman first

His fear of somebody getting at him also made him very superstitious. He could not get out of a lift, for example, unless I went first. And whever 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 got 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 receiving 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, let alone the ability to hold on to power.

In January 1971, I went to Singapore with Obote for 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 to bring him back a present from Singapore.

I had no idea at that time that he was planning 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.

We left immediately for Nairobi through Bombay. Throughout the flight, I was instructed to sit in the cockpit with the pilot and monitor the news over 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 leaned 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. It was a big 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. I was told I would be warmly welcomed and I left early the following day, without telling Obote.

The last time I saw the former President he was listening to radio reports from Kampala describing the carnival atmosphere as people 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 you brought me from Singapore?' I said 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, somewhat 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 only write a few words and barely read — it did not particularly worry me at the time.

I was convinced he would let capable people close to him run the shop, while he remained a sort of figurehead. We were all taken aback later, when we realised he was attempting to take on a task that was obviously beyond his ability.

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

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

Business was conducted



PRESIDENT IDI AMIN . . . dangerously unpredictable.

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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 verbally 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 disorganised household.

In 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 insulted 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.

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

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.

If 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."

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."

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. — UPI.

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Idi's veranda Cabinet puts Uganda in ruin

Henry Kyemba, Amin's former Health Minister, concludes his account of Uganda's bloody regime.

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AMIN was on a visit to London, during which he dined with Mr Edward Heath and was entertained by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Meanwhile, at home in Uganda, lorries loaded with the dead bodies of soldiers and their families were being ferried from army barracks in all parts of the country to a military training ground, on the banks of the Nile, into which the loads were dumped.

For a while I still thought it was the aftermath of the coup, but then people who had no connection with Obote began to mysteriously disappear or be murdered.

The body of Michael Kagwa, President of the Industrial Court, was found in a burned-out car in the suburbs of Kampala. A little while later, William Kalema, the Minister of Commerce, disappeared and was never seen again.

Melt away

It was the start of a catalogue of killings which I had no doubt were endorsed by the President himself. But by then I was involved with the regime to such an extent that I knew my own life — and that of my family — would be endangered if I tried to resign or publicly criticise Amin.

I often wished that I could have been dismissed early on in his presidency, because then I could have safely melted away into oblivion with little risk.

The President's behaviour became more and more erratic. Ministers were regularly appointed and sacked over the radio. Amin would pick up the telephone and instruct the news editor at Radio Uganda to announce his latest list of hirings and firings before the individuals concerned were told.

At the beginning, people were very amused by this, before the President began to show less lovable sides of his character.

In October 1972 I was permanent secretary to the Ministry of Culture and Community Development and I was driving to a graduation ceremony at the Institute of Social Work in Entebbe when I heard over the car radio that my own Minister had been sacked.

Minister gone

He was supposed to be the guest of honour at the graduation ceremony and so, as soon as I arrived at the institute, I started telephoning round trying to find out who his replacement was in the hope that I could get him to come along and officiate.

No one seemed to know and in the end I decided the only thing to do was deliver the Minister's speech myself and hand out the diplomas in his place.

Three-quarters of the way through the ceremony, a policeman approached the rostrum and whispered to me that I was wanted on the telephone by the President. I immediately thought I was in bad trouble for taking



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We were making a serious attempt to run the country. Very often, the President would disown our decisions for no apparent reason. We had to live with this, but at least we were trying.

Ignorant men

Today, after the dismissal or the murder of the majority of the country's most able administrators, the Cabinet might just as well not exist.

Most of the Ministers recently appointed by Amin have no qualifications except that they are Muslim and Nubian, like

If he wants money, for example, he simply orders the Bank of Uganda to supply it. Sometimes he wants to give some cash to his State Research boys, or he might want to buy himself a new car or give a present to a girlfriend.

In 1975 I went with Amin to Rome, where he was due to see the Pope. On the afternoon we arrived, he called me into his suite at the Grand Hotel and gave me 10 000 dollars out of a suitcase he had with him. 'Here Kyemba,' he said, 'take this, divide it among your-

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the Minister's place.

When I got to the telephone, Amin asked me what was happening. I tried to explain that, because 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 in 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 insult 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.

the President.

During my last year in Uganda, it was pathetic to see the kind of people who were being appointed Cabinet Ministers. Two were taxi drivers, one was a former garbage lorry driver. Many of them did not submit a single Cabinet paper or say a word in Cabinet meetings throughout their tenure of office.

After 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 18 Ministers left in the Ugandan Cabinet had any previous experience of government.

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

selves and have a good time.

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

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 that Cadillac 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 lay on a special flight for her.

A shambles

The regular flights between Entebbe and Stanstead 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)

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Uganda in ruins under Amin

(Continued from Page 12)

Inflation is rampant. There is nothing readily available in the shops and desperate shortages of staple supplies like salt, soap and sugar.

A decent pair of shoes costs about £75 (R131), a suit more than £100 (R175) and a shirt about £35 (R61). A 1lb loaf of bread, when you can find it, will cost more than £1 (R1,75).

These are the prices that ordinary Ugandans face. However, if you are in the army or a senior government position, you are allowed to use the army shop — a huge warehouse in Kampala — which is stocked with everything you can think of at prices only slightly higher than those in Britain.

Coffee drop

Only the rising world prices of tea and coffee have saved the Ugandan economy from total collapse. Coffee, mainly grown by peasant farmers on their own land, is Uganda's major export and, although the output has dropped drastically since Amin came to power, the returns have not been too badly affected.

The fall in the amount of coffee produced is entirely due to harassment by the army. If a farmer is found with a bag of coffee in his house he can be arrested and accused of smuggling.

It does not matter that he is waiting to get it transported to the coffee factory. The situation is now so bad that many farmers have abandoned their crops simply to stay out of trouble.

Amin tries to fool the world that coffee smuggling is being done by ordinary farmers in the villages. It is true that some villagers near the Kenyan border might possibly take a bag or two across to buy salt or soap, but that is not what is ruining the coffee industry — it is large scale smuggling by the army in trucks with armed escorts.

People fear

I think it is true to say that the ordinary Ugandan today does not much care about corruption in the army or rising prices or shortages in the shops.

All the people care about now is whether they are going to be alive to see another day. And the state of lawlessness is such that no one can guarantee their safety.

The State Research Bureau, under Amin's direct control, has a licence to terrorise the population. I don't know what its manpower is, but I know the way people regard them.

By telephone

Amin himself has a large presidential guard recruited from Sudanese killers in the State Research Bureau, but his safety mainly depends on the fact that no one ever knows where he is at any one time.

He maintains contact with ministers and security officials almost entirely by telephone and now rarely attends public functions or meetings.

An elaborate telephone network connects all the presidential lodges in Kampala and Entebbe. In Kampala alone, he has five officially maintained residences in addition to permanent suites at the Nile Mansion, International and Imperial Hotels.

In Entebbe there are two further official residences and a suite at the International Airport Hotel.

On top of this, he has an unknown number of private houses throughout the country, mainly commandeered from departed Asian and European businessmen.

Bad motive

Whenever he telephones anyone he never says where he is and it would be very dangerous for anyone to indicate that they know. He would immediately assume that you were tracking him down for some bad motive.

The most important influence on his day-to-day running of the government is the so-called 'veranda Cabinet' — which means anyone who happens to be with him at a particular time, no matter who they are.

Important policy decisions have been changed on the crudest of information given to him by a house-boy or a driver or a girl-friend.

If a hotel waiter tells him that a certain person is very bad, that person's fate could be sealed there and then. He has no ability to discriminate between malicious gossip and factual information and this means that no one is safe.

Wild animal

I know there has been a great deal of international speculation about his sanity. I would not like to state categorically that he is mad, but I have certainly seen him in situations when he gives every indication of being insane.

If he is provoked he can react like a wild animal and go into a kind of fit. During these periods he is completely out of control and no one around him is safe.

I was with him once in a hospital when a nurse asked him how many children he hoped to have. 'About 200,' he replied, quite seriously. Can a man who wants 200 children be sane?

He is reported to have 34 children already and it is common knowledge in Kampala that he is furious that his latest wife, Sarah, has not managed to conceive.

There are his self-confessed cannibalistic tendencies. I have no doubt he was serious when he told me that he had eaten human meat on a number of occasions. He remarked that it was salty.'

When I was Minister of Health, doctors often told me that bodies had been tampered with in curious ways. In 1974, when Brigadier Charles Arube was murdered, Amin insisted on going alone into the mortuary at Mulago Hospital to 'identify' the body.

He was in there for some time and only God knows what terrible ritual he was carrying out.

I do not believe that Amin's regime can possibly survive for very much longer, but until that day comes there can be no peace or prosperity in my country.

It is my hope that one day all Ugandans in exile will be able to return. But that cannot happen until Amin is dead.

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UK to place trade ban on Uganda?

(328A) 20/6/77 Star

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

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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 that 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 been blown up in Kampala, and that soldiers were patrolling the city.

Three senior officers are being associated with the attempted coup. One is Major-General Mustafa Adrisi, vice-President and Minister of Defence. Another is Major-General Isaac Lumago, 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 Maliyamungu, whose title is Grade One Officer responsible for training and operations.

In 1971, following the coup which brought Amin to power, Maliyamungu 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 Adrisi as saying the army and police were searching for him.

"If you find him, please contact Uganda immediately," Adrisi 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 Malire 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, 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."

[redacted]

'300 killed after Idi was hurt'

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23/6/77 Star

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 has been staying at Kyaliwajala, near Kampala, since the ambush on Saturday, in which he was slightly wounded.

It is understood the attempt was engineered by dissidents 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 Baganda civilians have been killed in the last few days following an unsuccessful attempt to topple President Idi Amin, according to Ugandan refugees.

Refugees fleeing into neighbouring Kenya also reported a continuing series of brutal but apparently random murders seemingly unconnected with the latest power struggle.

An American journalist has reported however that she spoke to President Amin by telephone, and that he was very amused, claiming he had been on a delayed honeymoon with his wife.

Ugandan sources claimed there had been an attempt by dissident army elements to oust President Amin and indicated that he was about to resurface in Kampala after several days of turmoil and confusion.

Despite President Amin's personal denials of an assassination attempt, sources said rebellious army troops had attempted to kill him last weekend. But in a series of revenge swoops 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 Mabonga, 22, said that on Saturday night troops broke into his father's butcher shop at Malaba, took money and then "took my mother and father out of the shop and cut off their heads with pangas."

Another refugee, Mr Martin Okullu, 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 2 300 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. — UPI.

What's happened to Scanlon?

NAIROBI. — Where is Bob Scanlon? and what's happened to the 300 Britons in Uganda?

The latest Idi Amin mystery has completely overshadowed these unresolved questions in Uganda.

Mr Scanlon, a British-born businessman and former close friend of President Amin, was arrested more than two weeks ago and charged with espionage.

Radio Uganda warned that Mr Scanlon, would be tried by military tribunal and if found guilty would be executed by firing squad.

That deadline came and went last week. Radio Uganda has made no further announcement about his fate.

At the time of Mr Scanlon's arrest and the height of President Amin's wrath at Britain for barring him from the Commonwealth Conference in London, Uganda banned the British community from leaving the country.

The restrictions remain in force, but the Britons are reportedly not being harassed. — UPI.

useful in analysis but unrelated to practice.

3. 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.

4. Which of the following is considered a 'free good' in Economics ?

1. Water in a canal.
2. Water in a reservoir.
3. Distilled water.
4. Water in the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Mineral water in bottles.

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.

AMIN



grounds his Air Force

Sunday Times Reporter: NAIROBI

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 Gulu, 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 humiliating raid on 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 Masutamingi", 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 either 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 he 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.

Uganda and S.A. 'stink'

LUSAKA — The Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, said yesterday President Idi Amin's rule in Uganda was "as stinking as South Africa."

"Those that condemn 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.)

Natal Mercury 11/7/77

Uganda may quit EAC

328A

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 fallings-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. — (Sapa-AP.)

Natal Mercury 15/7/77

Idi puts Uganda judges under arrest

328 A

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

Their letter of resignation, according to Ugandan sources, was handed to President Amin by the Chief Justice, Mr. Muhammed Saed, 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."

328 A.

N. Mercury 18/7/77

THE 'CRASH-TRAINED' PILOTS

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.)

Or there is keeping the family alive with woman's work as a maid, 'skoffelwerk', or picker. Or Martha may leave the farms altogether. What in her cultural surroundings has prepared her for this? A sense of talents that might have found productive outlet in her mother? The middle-class aspirations of her teachers? Or will she simply refuse to submit to the abject life of the farm workers?

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Uganda to pay D.D

NAIROBI — Uganda has assessed the net value of property abandoned by 1 765 stateless Asians who left the country in 1972 at R3,9 million and has said it will pay them compensation, Uganda Radio said yesterday. — SAPA-RNS.

23/7/77

328.A

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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 rented 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 check 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 "beter mens". 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.

D.D. 1/8/77 (328.A) DAILY

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 has 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.

D.D 8/8/77

Ugandan lecturers missing

328 A

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 Luhmort, 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 Oboth Ofumbi, 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. Opur, 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.

For the information of memb e has been prepared by the Faculty Officer:

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A full minute of the proceed d to all members in due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean; Faculty of Arts

328A

N. Mercury 20/8/77

Ugandan officer strangled

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 Ndyanabo (28), was found on August 2 in the Lugogo indoor basketball stadium after he had planned to flee the country.

Mr. Ndyanabo, 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. — (Sapa-AP.)

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300 defy Amin

24/7/77

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.

D.D.

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Amin asks for more aid arms (328A)

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the Faculty Office

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5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean; Faculty of Arts

Amin ready to 'wipe out traitors'

328.A

1/8/77

Mercury Correspondent

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 ganging up to overthrow him."

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.

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.)

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A full minute of the
due course.

5 August 1977

Idi waging war on the Uganda coffee smugglers

328A

Sun. Trib. Prop. 14/8/77

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. Small time city crooks, peasants, doctors, teachers, civil servants, and upwards — all take a hand in getting the coffee out of land-locked Uganda.

Certain death

There is plenty of evidence that the growers in Uganda are still risking almost certain death if they are caught. Many seem to have no other way of realising the value of their crop. 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 hauls over the border in army trucks, according to reliable sources along the Kenyan coffee trail.

For months special consignments have been air-freighted out. As has been reported, Ugandan airways Boeing 707 has been mak-



AMIN: Smugglers burned alive

Gradually stories filtered back of drivers robbed, lorries stripped for parts, and tales of smugglers being summarily executed. More and more Kenyan drivers refused to cross into Uganda.

Smuggling grew. The favourite route is by speedboat across the quiet northern waters of Lake Victoria near the sleepy town of Sio at dead of night. Amin began using troops and helicopters to shoot anything that moved on the lake. The smugglers armed themselves. In one battle smugglers shot down a helicopter, killing one soldier and wounding two others before being caught and burned alive under sacks soaked in petrol.

A measure of the hold that smuggling still has is the shortage of outboard motors in Kenya. Thefts have occurred at Lake Naivasha, 150 miles from any border, and Lake Baringo has been robbed of every outboard engine.

Overland, coffins and petrol tankers have been used to carry the beans. The remote, thickly-wooded border country around the slopes of Mount Elgon is a popular route. One recent tourist party was turned away and learned later that a camp had been set up near the summit where buyers could trade with sellers at big discounts.

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328A Sun Trib. Prop 14/8/77

ing regular flights to Stansted Airport, north-east 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 north from Kampala to Dzibouti 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 1,25m bags last year and Uganda 2r: plus bags.

The economic shambles presided over by Idi Amin made smuggling inevitable. 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 R30 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 jointly-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 arabicas coffee would suffer if international buyers thought it had been mixed with "inferior" Ugandan robustas 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 thefts recently robbed the Ugandans of cargoes worth R675 000 and R300 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

D.D. 18/8/77

328A

NAIROBI — Three Ugandans, including a senior civil servant, have been reportedly executed by 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 Kintu, director of the Ugandan National Theatre, which produced it. — SAPA-AP.

UGANDA

The price of Amin's economic war 'victory'

Mercury 30/8/75

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, but 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 store 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 even 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 belies Field Marshal Amin's repeated claim that Uganda has won the economic war which he launched with the mass expulsion of 50 000 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 business interests.

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

JOHN BORRELL reports from Kampala

the military Government led to most foreign suppliers of imports demanding payment in advance.

Perhaps more serious than the failure of business and commerce has been the sharp fall in agricultural production since Amin came to power.

No reliable statistics are available but it is apparent that Uganda's sugar, coffee and tea plantations — the country's biggest export earners — have suffered badly as a result of the economic war.

There is a continual shortage of sugar and a flourishing smuggling and black market operation has grown up in this and other goods. According to reliable sources in Kampala, smuggling over the Kenya border is making big money for many prominent people in both Kenya and Uganda.

The shortage of consumer goods in Uganda has placed a premium on 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 152 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 underground 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.



Ugandans plead guilty to treason

328A

NAIROBI — Sixteen prominent Ugandans on trial for plotting to overthrow Pres 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 Lawoko, 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 Pres Amin's military regime.

Some of the meetings took place at the home and office of the late Mr Charles Oboth-Ofumbi, 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.

Pres Amin said Mr Oboth-Ofumbi, the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, Janani Luwum, and the Minister of Land and Water Resources, Lt Col Erinayo 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

328A

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

N. Merany 5/9/77 (328A)

GENEVA — Ugandan President Idi Amin's Government has agreed to pay R4 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.)

Uganda coup: 12 to die

328A

D.D 6/9/77

NAIROBI — The 12 men who planned to overthrow Pres 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.

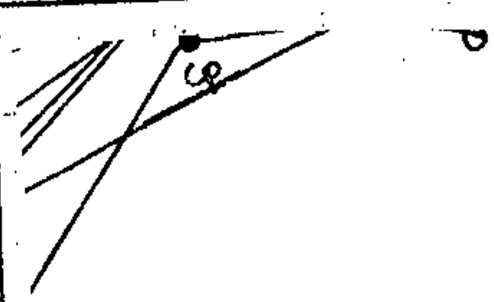
But two others, who were said to have joined the plot unwillingly and informed or tried to inform the Ugandan authorities, were acquitted.

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.

Those sentenced include Mr Abdulla Anyaru, former chairman of the Uganda Public Services Commission, Mr Y. Okot, former chief inspector of schools and police superintendent Daniel Nsereko. — SAPA-RNS.

retation



Check Areas

El - Eragrostis unioloides
Ep - Eragrostis plana
Ba - Elionurus argenteus
Hc - Heteropogon contortus
Tt - Themeda triandra
Cp - Cymbopogon plurinodis

GRAPH II. Percentage Error of Commission

Check Areas

D.D. 9/9/77

328A

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 watched the slaughter before escaping from a Kampala prison.

The soldiers battered their victims into unrecognisable 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 Kolo Hill 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 escapee, 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 had 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, one of the escapees, said on 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 battered to death with a hammer."

They escaped after cutting two wire grills 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. — SAPA-RNS.

. . . 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 murderer.

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

He was quoted as saying he was bound to obey a 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. — SAPA-RNS.

Natal Mercury 17/9/75.

UGANDA.

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 passport-holders — 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-Reuter.)

Not T-time

Ac Mercury 19/10/77
328 A.

SUTARD — A Dutch T-shirt-printing firm announced yesterday that it had turned down an R8 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 propoganda in Uganda. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

UGANDA

1978

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Washington Post 22/2/1977

Letter of Ugandan Bishops to Idi Amin

To his excellency, Al-Haji Field Marshal Dr. Idi Amin Ada, VC, DSO, MC, life president of Uganda, President's Office, Kampala.

"Your Excellency,

We, the archbishop and the bishops of the provinces of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Boga-Zaire humbly beg to submit our most deeply felt concern for the church and the welfare of the people whom we serve under your care.

In presenting this statement, we are in no way questioning the right of the government in administering justice, to search and arrest offenders. We believe that the government has established structures and procedures for carrying out this kind of exercise. It is these established structures and procedures that give the citizens a sense of what to expect of their government. These structures and procedures give the police, the intelligence and the security forces a framework within which to work. When these procedures are followed in carrying out their day-to-day duties, this gives the ordinary citizen a sense of security. It creates mutual friendship and trust between such officers and the general public irrespective of uniform.

But when the police and security officers deviate from these established structures and procedures in carrying out their day-to-day duties, citizens become insecure, afraid and disturbed. They begin to distrust these officers.

We are deeply disturbed to learn of the incidents that occurred at the archbishop's official residence in the early hours of Saturday, 5 February 1977. In the history of our country such an incident in the church has never before occurred. Security officers broke through the fence and so that in some parts of Uganda members of Islam who are in leading positions are using these positions to coerce Christians into becoming Muslims . . .

There is also a war against the educated that is forcing many of our people to run away from this country in spite of what the country has paid to educate them. This brain drain, the fear and the mistrust, make develop-

more and more inaccessible to the archbishop and even when he tried to write he has not received any reply.

While you, your excellency, have stated on the national radio that your government is not under any foreign influence and that your decisions are guided by your defense council and cabinet, the general trend of things in Uganda has created a feeling that the affairs of our nation are being di-

value of the lives and properties of Ugandans at their heart. . . .

A situation like this breeds unnecessary misunderstanding and mistrust. Indeed we were shocked to hear over the radio on Christmas day your excellency saying that some bishops had preached bloodshed. We waited anxiously to be called by your excellency to clarify such a serious situation, but all in vain. Your excellency, we want to say here again that we are ready to come to you whenever there are serious matters that concern the church and the nation. You have only got to call us. This used to be so, your excellency, when you freely moved amongst us and we freely came to you . . .

The archbishop is not only the archbishop of the church of Uganda but he is the archbishop of the church of Rwanda, Burundi and Boga-Zaire, so what happens to him here is also the concern of the Christians in Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire. In fact, it goes further than that because he is an archbishop in the Anglican communion, which is a worldwide community; so are the bishops.

An action such as this one damages the good image of our nation. It also threatens our preparations for the centenary celebrations. Christians everywhere have become very cautious about taking part in the fund-raising activities of the church for fear of being misrepresented and misinterpreted. The ban on sales of things donated to fund-raising in aid of the church is a case in point. This, too, could have been cleared if only your excellency had given the archbishop an opportunity to brief you in the matter.

In conclusion, your excellency, we are very grateful that you have kindly given us this opportunity to express

Raid on Homes Led to Protest

(At 1:30 a.m. on Feb. 5 armed men burst into the official residence in Kampala of Archbishop Janani Luwum and ransacked his house for arms. They found nothing. Earlier that night the house of the bishop of Bukedi was similarly searched and, although again nothing was found, he was arrested and held for nine hours. On Feb. 8 the archbishop and 18 bishops met and drafted a letter of protest to President Idi Amin; it was sent off on the 10th. ~~Last~~ Monday (14th Feb.) the archbishop was accused by the president of being a member of a plot against him. On the next day the archbishop, realising the danger he was in, smuggled copies of the letter to Kenya. On Wednesday, at a public rally, 3,000 Ugandan soldiers shouted, "Kill them, kill them!" referring to the alleged conspirators. The archbishop shook his head in denial. Within hours he was dead.)



ARCHBISHOP JANANI LUWUM
"...a gun pointed at Christians"

NM 3/12/77 (328 A)

Jganda trade ban resisted by U.S. Govt

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade with President Idi Amin's Uganda ranges fr... stereo phonographs and textile-making machines to his private jet and this ... angered 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 stems 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 favouring 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 and 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 sources and confirmed by the companies.

The Harris Corp. of Cleveland made this year's largest acknowledged sale to Uganda, a R7 200 000 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 crews that fly 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 Security Police to keep them loyal.

Pres. 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.-AP.)

[redacted]

Amin to 'reform' secret police claim

Natal Mercury (334) 2/2/72

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Is President Idi Amin turning over a new leaf?

After his recent protests that he wants to be friends with everybody, yesterday he announced 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.

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Four Amin victims lived to tell a remarkable tale

FOUR rebel Ugandan Army and Air Force officers stand handcuffed (left) before the man they wanted to kill — the notorious Field Marshal Idi Amin (far right) and his acting Minister of Justice, Mr Matovu.

Three days after this picture was taken they were due to face a firing-squad for plotting to overthrow his regime. But on the night before their D-Day, they and four others escaped from Amin's dreaded State Research Building at Nakaseru, Kampala, where they had been held and tortured for three months.

The officers were led by Major Patrick Kimumwe (fourth from left), second-in-command of the Maliri Regiment, and Lieutenant Silvester Mutumba (extreme left), second-in-command of one of Amin's fighter squadrons. The two men have now told their remarkable story in the current issue of Drum magazine.

The coup was fixed for June 18, 1977, but the secret leaked out. Seven of the plotters were arrested. One was a helicopter pilot, Nicodemus Kassujja — he had lost a leg after being shot during arrest but it did not stop his escape. He made a key from a scrap of metal to unlock the prisoners' handcuffs.

The men broke through two layers of thick wire mesh and two 9-cm-thick iron bars and crawled through a 45-cm-wide ventilator, leaving behind a despairing sergeant-major who was too big to squeeze through.

After escaping from the closely guarded grounds, the seven split up and all reached safety across the border, including the one-legged Kassujja.



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 "allocating cars to girlfriends and relatives."

It seems certain Pres Amin is trying to move fast against corruption in his govoernment. 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.



Pres Amin rides a Ugandan "ambulance" — a hospital stretcher and patient — during May Day celebrations.

RDM 5/5/78

Amin purge 'just eyewash'

(334)

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 Adrisi, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, was under guard in a Cairo 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 Adrisi sent a message to Kampala this week to say he was recovering nicely and would soon be back in Uganda," he added.

"You musn'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 Juma Orisi to implement his "message of love, peace and reconciliation with all the countries of the world".

He recently took over Gen Adrisi's portfolios of Defence and the Interior after the mysterious car crash — and grabbed Prisons Administration last week.



COMMISSIONER OSEKU
. . . "Nonsense stories."



President Idi Amin — spearing Cabinet portfolios in a bid to clean up his administration.

D 8/5/78

Uganda out of Games?

(334)

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-AP.

Amin warns of new VD

The Star's
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."

NM 30/5/75 (334)

CIA 'trying to kill Amin'

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." — (Sapa-AP.)

(334) NM 3016178

Amin's a mon for a' that

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — President Idi 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 Hussein Aliga, who passed out top of the course, but has been posted to the Air Force which has only a brass band.

42. Which of the following serves as a regulatory device to equalise the flow of savings and investment in the circular flow:

(1) The interest rate;
(2) The prices of commodities;
(3) The interest rate and the price of international money
(4) All of the above;
(5) None of the above.

43. The Borrowing Requirement in the 1978 Budget was arrived at by calculating:

(1) The difference between expected tax revenue (T) and

46. Net injections refer to the amount by which:

(1) The capital stock plus exports is growing;
(2) Withdrawals exceed injections;
(3) Injections into the economy exceed withdrawals during the same period;
(4) Net investment is greater or less than O;
(5) All of the above.

47. In the circular flow of income, the money flow corresponding to the provision of public goods, e.g. defence, law and order (a real flow) is:

(1) Factor service payments;
(2) Transfer payments;
(3) Direct and indirect taxes;
(4) All of the above;
(5) None of the above.

48. Given that the general price level had increased from 100 in 1970 to 180 in 1978, we may conclude that 1978 GNP "at constant 1970 prices" equals:

(1) 1970 money GNP;

(2) $\frac{5 \times \text{money GNP (in 1978)}}{9}$

(3) $\frac{9 \times \text{money GNP (in 1978)}}{5}$

(4) G.N.P. at 1978 money prices.
(5) None of the above.

49. Economists define full employment as:

(1) 100% of the potential labour force employed;
(2) 96-100% of the potential labour force employed;
(3) 103% of the potential labour force employed;
(4) 80-90% of the potential labour force employed.
(5) None of the above.

50. Capital goods differ from the other factors of production by virtue of the fact that:

(1) They go through a market before being put to use:
(2) They are man-made;
(3) They are capable of ownership;
(4) They are not manufactured in South Africa.
(5) None of the above.

.....

(1) It is a good measure of production levels because it is not affected by changes in sales taxes;
(2) It is always less than GNP in the absence of subsidies;
(3) It represents that part of GNP available for distribution to factors of production after depreciation;
(4) It is that part of GNP available for distribution to factors of production after depreciation and sales taxes have been subtracted.
(5) It is the total income available to all factors of production in the production process.

...../10

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.



IDI AMIN . . . new wave of killings.

Prince's right royal snub for Idi

(33P
1/9/78
N.M

NAIROBI — Prince Charles turned his back on President Idi Amin of Uganda yesterday at the State funeral of President Jomo Kenyatta.

The heir to the British throne, in white naval ceremonial uniform, turned his back as the Ugandan dictator advanced down the line of visiting heads of State, shaking their hands and embracing them.

Arriving at the Royal back, President Amin gazed at it hopefully for a few seconds, then turned away. Prince Charles chatted to the British High Commissioner, Mr. Stanley Fingland.

Britain broke off relations with Uganda in July, 1976, after the expulsion of British diplomats from Kampala after the Entebbe raid by Israeli commandos.

More than half-a-million people massed here yesterday as President Kenyatta was entombed with full military honours. His oak coffin was placed in a glass-sided mausoleum in the gardens of the House of Assembly in a long, moving ceremony witnessed by many Heads of State, Government ministers and officials from most parts of the world.

Gun carriage

The long and elaborate military and religious ceremony, in which all the leaders of Kenya's principal religious denominations took part, was a remarkable feat of organisation.

President Kenyatta's coffin was brought from State House on a Royal Horse Artillery gun carriage lent by the British Government. It was covered by a Kenya flag and a military cap and sword reposed on top.



IT was a royal snub by Prince Charles for President Idi Amin yesterday. The Prince, in Nairobi for President Jomo Kenyatta's funeral, turned his back as Amin advanced down the line of distinguished mourners.

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1/9/78

N.M

His family, headed by his young widow, Mama Ngina, a sad figure clad in black; his brother, Mr. James Muigai; his his three sons and daughter followed the gun carriage with an escort of Kenya troops. Kenyatta's ex-wife, Grace Wahu, 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 le Melle, 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 it for his brief stay—(Sapa-Reuter and Mercury Correspondent.)

Invasion claim by Uganda

DD 13/10/78

334

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 Pres Idi 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 lives and property.

The radio quoted the text of a telegram from Pres Amin to Pres 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 Pres Amin may act against Americans there in retaliation for a US trade embargo. — SAPA-RNS.

Amin's threat, page 6.

DD 20/10/78

(334)

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 rhinocerous 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.

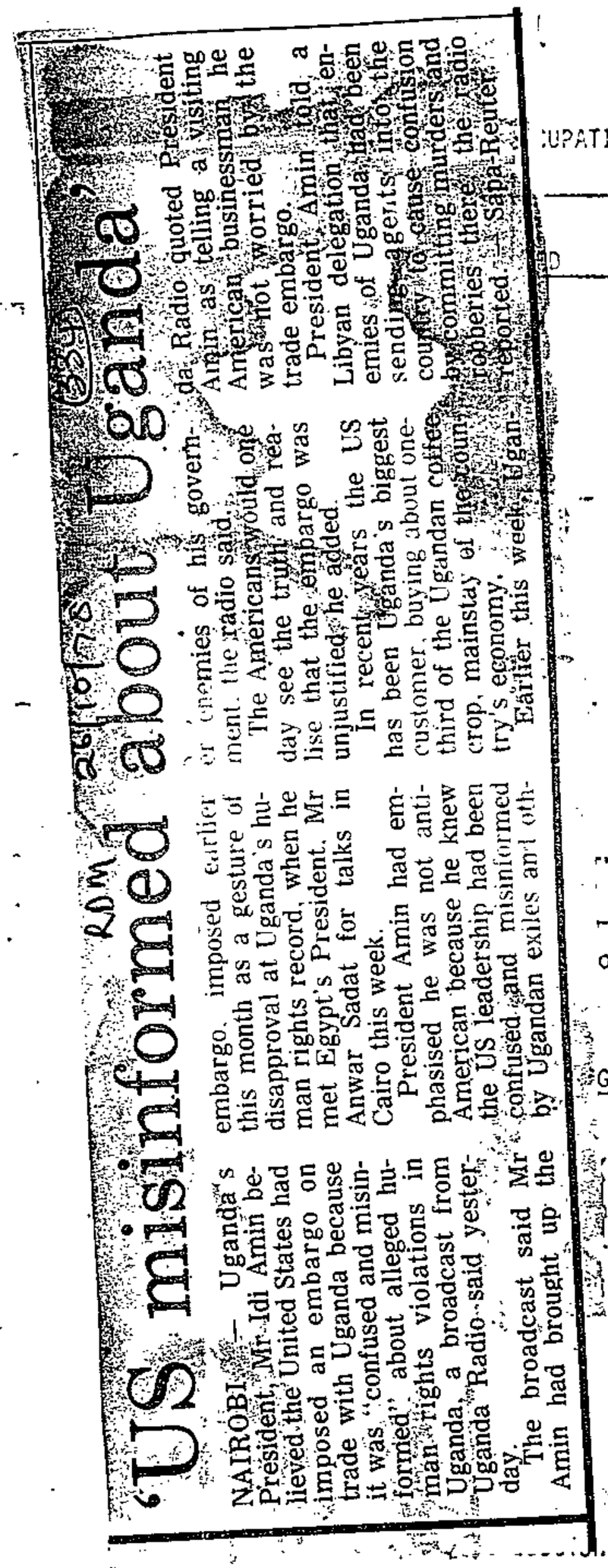
The report says: "Only a few survive the initial period of detention. There is rarely any genuine judicial investigation of their cases leading to court appearances."

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'

RDM

NAIROBI — Uganda's President, Mr Idi Amin believed the United States had imposed an embargo on trade with Uganda because it was "confused and misinformed" about alleged human rights violations in Uganda, a broadcast from Uganda Radio said yesterday.

The broadcast said Mr Amin had brought up the embargo, imposed earlier this month as a gesture of disapproval at Uganda's human rights record, when he met Egypt's President Anwar Sadat for talks in Cairo this week.

President Amin had emphasised he was not anti-American because he knew the US leadership had been confused and misinformed by Ugandan exiles and other enemies of his government, the radio said.

The Americans would one day see the truth and realise that the embargo was unjustified, he added.

In recent years the US has been Uganda's biggest customer, buying about one-third of the Ugandan coffee crop, mainstay of the country's economy, reported Sapa-Reuter.

Earlier this week, Ugan... Radio quoted President Amin as telling a visiting American businessman he was not worried by the trade embargo.

President Amin told a Libyan delegation that enemies of Uganda had been sending agents into the country to cause confusion by committing murders and robberies there, the radio reported.

UPATIONAL SAFETY SECTION (FACTORIES)

D	POSTS FILLED	FACTORIES	EMPLOYEES
	4	5713	268299
	2	2058	132454
	1	1401	77823
	2	2337	159534
	6	4904	330837
	5	4753	254301
	3	1892	98664
	2	1195	51440
	3	3214	158331
	1	2620	66393
	29	30097	1598076

o Occupational Health. RP 55/76, Table XXI.

GHTS TO PROTECTION FROM INDUSTRIAL DISEASE

and the limitations on those rights)
e Workman's Compensation Act and the
ks Act. The discussion has been limited
se out of the establishment and

nal picture I painted in the introduction
rfect administration of the Acts, but

enforcement of legislation by
can be established in the factories.

Through neutral state agencies a common standard of protection can be achieved and maintained. This standard will be acceptable to both workers and management.

The reason that the principle is wrong is because , like everything else in the factories , adequate protection is not an agreed constant standard plucked from the mutual desire of employers and workers to have good conditions. The status of industrial health in the factories is a result of a process wherein employers and workers have bargained over time. As a general rule it will be possible to show that high standards of industrial protection exist where a. the production process has demanded this and where lack of protection does represent a significant cost to management (some chemical processes or some of the more technical engineering processes, for example) b. where workers organisations have been strong enough to demand adequate protection over a period of time. Where the production process is not overtly highly dangerous and very clearly industrial accidents are a major cost, and where workers are not strongly organised, protection against industrial health hazards will be poor.

It is therefore not adequate to leave the enforcement of industrial health protection entirely in the hands of statutory bodies. It is wrong in principle, because those most intimately concerned in the maintenance of standards, the workers, are excluded from the setting and maintenance of standards. It is wrong in practice because the statutory agencies are vastly understaffed and undertrai .

However, it would <u>not</u> be possible to remedy the problems simply by hiring more factory inspectors and training them better. It is clear that at this stage it is necessary for certain <u>minimum</u> standards to be laid down by law. The Factory Acts here and in other countries are a result of the struggles of workers for better working conditions and of the recognition of society that it cannot continue to bear the heavy financial and social cost of irresponsible management.

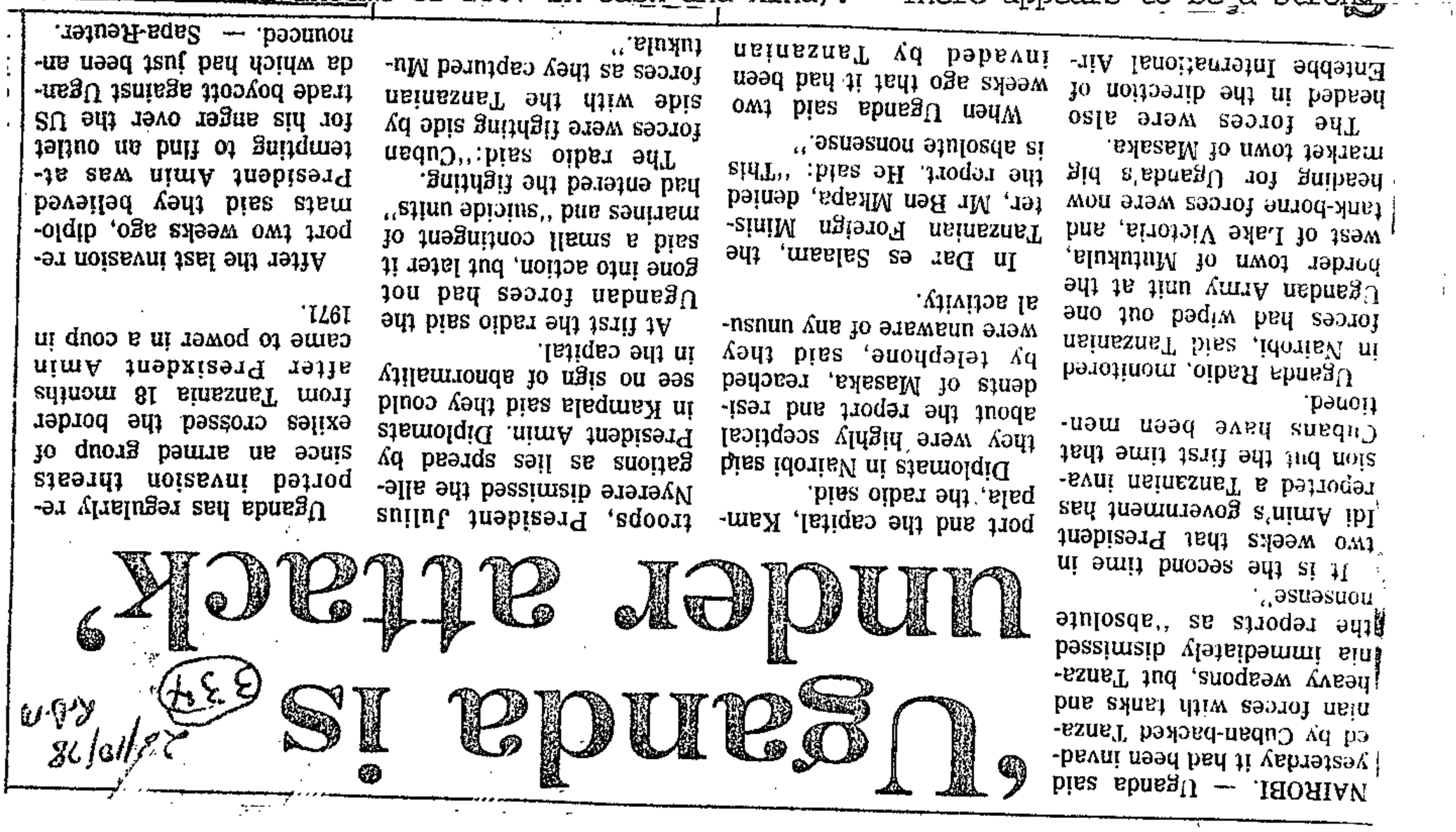
To really obtain good working conditions, they must be seen as one aspect of the collective bargaining process. Clearly, wages and healthy and safe working conditions (e.g. good protective clothing, safety guards on machines, safe but expensive processes) are a cost to management which tend to reduce profits. Both wages and working conditions can only be significantly improved by collective bargaining, not by reliance on the

It is believed that Government will soon announce the setting up of a Commission on Local Government to report within the year. Extensive discussions currently being conducted at the District and Village level on the TGLP White Paper proposals and the work of the expected Commission on Local Government suggest that by early 1978 Botswana could have the legislative and the programmatic wherewithal to tackle the central economic and social problem of growing rural poverty.

Current Problems

The purpose of this paper is to review the requirements for successful rural development in Botswana and to evaluate current approaches against those requirements. The paper will argue that Botswana is moving towards an overly legalistic and a rather too mechanistic approach that is not in keeping with local conditions and the small size of the population, 725 000.

Botswana's rural economy is fragile, governed as it is by the uncertainty of the rains. In the past some 35 000 Botswana annually have sought work in South Africa as migrants. In other words, one-quarter of the male labour force underwrote the fluctuations in rural incomes, as weather varied, by work outside the country. Today it is known thanks to the Rural Income Distribution Survey, that many in fact seek work outside the rural areas because of rural poverty. The Survey discovered that 40% of the rural households, containing 35% of the rural population, live below the rural poverty datum line (household annual income of P507 in cash and kind). There appears to be a strong



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 Idi Amin's government has reported a Tanzanian invasion but the first time that Cubans have been mentioned.

Uganda Radio, monitored in Nairobi, said Tanzanian forces had wiped out one Ugandan Army unit at the border town of Mutukula, west of Lake Victoria, and tank-borne forces were now heading for Uganda's big market town of Masaka.

The forces were also headed in the direction of Entebbe International Airport and the capital, Kampala, the radio said.

Diplomats in Nairobi said they were highly sceptical about the report and residents of Masaka, reached by telephone, said they were unaware of any unusual activity.

In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr Ben Mkapa, denied the report. He said: "This is absolute nonsense."

When Uganda said two weeks ago that it had been invaded by Tanzanian troops, 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."

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-Reuter.

Uganda has regularly reported invasion threats since an armed group of exiles crossed the border from Tanzania 18 months after Presixdent Amin came to power in a coup in 1971.

'Uganda is under attack'

23/10/78

searching and the recruitment procedures of migrant workers. This proved to be a very futile search because none of the factors we thought might be relevant were found to be significant.

As regards the way in which a migrant worker came to know there was a vacancy at his firm, none of the following factors were found to be significant in two-way contingency tables: the legal status of the worker (although none of the illegal workers had either been to the labour bureau or been recruited by the firm in the homeland), the age of worker, the length of employment at the present firm, the level of skill, or educational level of the worker, the district, climatic region, or homeland of worker, the firm or industrial council classification or the type of industry in which the worker was employed.

The only significant relationship that was established existed between the methods of acquiring information and obtaining a contract. Table 27 provides the relevant information. It shows that all [illegible] ted

TABLE 27 Job Search Method [illegible] 1)

Source of information \ Venue and timing of first contract	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No.
Friends						14
Family						7
Firm in town						19
Labour bureau in homeland						16
Recruited in homeland						20
						76

(1) Chi-squared signific[illegible] g
by their firms in the ho[illegible] e
to Cape Town. Likewise[illegible] rs
approached a [illegible]
coming to Ca[illegible]

War continues

Uganda's world

The Natal Mercury, Monday, October 30, 1978

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 scathing denial from the Tanzanians that the reports were "absolute nonsense."

According to the latest reports, Ugandan forces have now entered Tanzanian territory and cut off the supply lines to mercenary-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 Ugandan.

It offered no further explanation.

Yesterday diplomats said there was no shred of independent evidence of any fighting taking place. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Claim of invasion a cover-up'

334
30/10/78 Sd

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 of 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 Malire reconnaissance regiment.

The Simba battalion consisting mainly of troops from northern Uganda is believed to have started the mutiny and to have attacked the Malire battalion. It is now reported retreating towards the Tanzanian border pursued by loyalist troops and armour.

LOYALISTS

Further bitter fighting between loyalists and mutineers is reported at Mbale near the Kenya border. Army units in Kampala are reported still loyal to Amin but to have embarked on a weekend killing and looting spree.

It is believed the mutineers are angry about the "disappearance" of former Uganda Defence Minister Mustapha Adrisi who was seriously injured last April in a road accident allegedly contrived by Amin's secret police.

All witnesses to the car crash 32 km from Kampala were allegedly later shot by police.

Travellers reaching Dar es Salaam today said Uganda aircraft have bombed the north-western Tanzania town of Bukoba, 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. This is for that and This co

The sig and male becomes because

Amin's tanks roll in

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.

It reported that three Ugandan war planes had been shot down by defence forces in raids on north-west Tanzania last week.

The government said the Ugandan forces had advanced 30 km into Tanzania in "an act of provocation which cannot be tolerated".

It said the Ugandans crossed the border in three areas on Monday and pushed as far as Kyaka, a small inland community parallel with the larger Lake Victoria town of Bukoba.

"The Tanzanian armed forces are engaging the invaders and the fighting is still going on," it said.

The London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies estimates Tanzania has a 25 000-man army and Uganda has 20 000 regular troops — the size of one division of a European army. — SAPA-RNS.

(334)

ales

HWA

e fields

Thus far lands.
What eme 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.

2/11/78 Rd.M

334

Now Amin grabs part of Tanzania

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



President Amin
. . . ordered raid



MR JULIUS NYERERE
. . . Tanzanian President

on Tanzanian territory west of Lake Victoria and Tanzanian 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

DD 2/11/78

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 conqu eror of the British Empire", Pres Idi Amin.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said up to 3 000 Ugandan troops with tanks and artillery were ranged along the northern bank of the Kagera River in occupation of the 1 850 square km tract of land known as the Kagera Salient 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 "phoney 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.

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

- 2 -

SEPTEMBER, 1978.

Dear Forest Glader,

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 sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Bunn 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 was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 724726
J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
A. Foox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 72178
D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non resident) Tel. (Office) 432086
G.L.R. Burne - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 72994
E.E. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 723946

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to phone them if you have problems about your house or the estate or matters you would like discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. FINANCES

Since the increases in the monthly levy, we have manged to meet our commitments and to use the funds coming from the extra levy of R5.00 per month on the gradual painting of the exterior of the houses. Thus so far this year the finances of the Association are satisfactory, though constant control of expenditure has still to maintain this. If anyone wishes to have further details about the books, budgets etc., are available at the Secretary's house - I

3. PROBLEMS WITH ENCLOSURES

The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some residents have been enclosing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing part of the common area with private erfs, so appearing to stake a claim to it. If allowed to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause friction between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or by less ovvious, but just as effective barriers made from carefully placed or grouping of plants. The Directors have been put into a very worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is not possible to consider the retain the open-plan scheme for the interests of all members to retain the individual merits of the various erfs and therefore, it seems in the best without appearing invidious, and to insist that the regulations should be the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of the common area must be kept open for the enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be allowed and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or constructions put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be 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 where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants.
Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and

Cut Uganda's oil, urges Nyerere

334
3/11/78

NAIROBI — Tanzania has asked Kenya to cut Uganda's oil supplies to pressure Pres Amin into withdrawing his forces from Tanzanian territory, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

All Uganda's oil imports are shipped across neighbouring Kenya in road and rail tankers. The sources said Uganda has only three days of fuel within its borders and in transit across Kenya.

The Tanzanian appeal was Pres Julius Nyerere's response to Kenya's offer to mediate in the border war in which Uganda claims to have annexed 1 840 sq km of northern Tanzania.

It is not known if Kenya has responded.

Oil company sources reported that Kampala already has been hit by a petrol shortage since American companies stopped trading with the country last month in line with a United States government ban.

In Tanzania, informed sources said the Government was considering general mobilisation.

Petrol tankers, lorries and other vehicles have been commandeered in Dar Es Salaam to support and supply Tanzania's long-range effort to wrest back the Kagera Salient from some 3 000 Ugandan troops dug in along the northern bank of the Kagera River some 1 100 km away.

Petrol stations in the capital began closing as civilian supplies began to dry up.

Uganda announced on Wednesday it had annexed the salient west of Lake Victoria, to which it has a long-standing claim, in an operation which it reported took only 25 minutes.

Uganda Radio yesterday relayed Pres Idi Amin's praise for his troops, advance across the border saying he was especially delighted that the Ugandans succeeded without the aid of foreign troops.

Pres Amin's British-born aide, Maj Bob Astles, told reporters over the telephone from Kampala that a victory parade was being planned in the Ugandan capital soon.

Uganda later denied reports there had been a mutiny in the Ugandan Army and that the invasion had been staged to cover up the mutiny.

According to sources in Kampala, Ugandan television showed film of Pres Amin surrounded by troops standing on a bridge said to be the one at the town of Kyaka. This is the only bridge across the Kagera River.

Military analysts here said there was clear indication of the scale of the fighting. They believed six aircraft had been shot down, four of them Tanzanian. Both air forces fly Russian-supplied MiG jets.

They pointed out Tanzania would have major problems mounting a counter-attack because of the inaccessibility of the border region. In contrast, Kampala is less than 250 km away with mainly good linking roads. — SAPA-RNS.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

3 / .....

2 / .....

Ugandans blow up bridge

394 DS 4/11/78

NAIROBI — Ugandan marines and civilian mining engineers were reported to have blown up the only bridge over the Kagera 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 50-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.

6/11/78 DM 334

DAILY DI

Amin accepts Libyan offer to mediate

NAIROBI — Uganda was prepared to accept Libyan mediation in its bitter border dispute with Tanzania, Uganda Radio reported yesterday.

Pres 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 Pres 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 Malmierca, both met Pres Nyerere at the weekend.

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 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 civil 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

Star 14/11/78

334

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 in his sappers, with a Sicilian engineer from Uganda's Kilembe 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 railed up from Dar es Salaam, began a 14-hour barrage, firing wildly into the 32-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 armour and 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'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.

Table 15. Total number of technicians - Manpower Surveys.

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	TOTAL EMPLOYED IN YEAR			
	1969	1971	1973	1975
Telecommunications	4 210	5 174	7 037	15 455
Engineering	5 128	5 433	8 055	11 119
Agricultural	1 223	1 503	835	2 184
Medical and Dental	1 235	1 782	2 591	1 902
Draughtsmen	7 389	9 662	7 263	9 490
Chemical	2 947	2 848	2 227	2 485
Other	736	5 260	5 280	4 679
T O T A L	26 868	31 664	33 288	47 314

Source: Department of Labour, Manpower Surveys.

The total demand for technicians at any time consists of the number employed plus any shortages that might be considered to exist. Tables 15 and 16 read together should, hopefully, enable one to determine the total de[illegible] for technicians in the given years.

Table 1[illegible]

TYPE O[illegible]				
Telecd[illegible]				
Engine[illegible]				
Agricu[illegible]				
Medic[illegible]				
Draugh[illegible]				
Chemi[illegible]				
Other[illegible]				
T O[illegible]				

Kenya's Daily Nation today quotes Uganda sources as saying some Uganda 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.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has said his forces will not stop at liberating Tanzanian territory annexed by Uganda in the past two weeks, but are out to overthrow 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.

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 Kogoma on Lake Tanganyika and then railed to Dar es Salaam.

ready handicapped by

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 1 500 sq km of northwestern Tanzania.

Military observers say the move could spell disaster to the Ugandan invasion force, which is al-

Uganda invaders

Tanzanian force

tries to cut off

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, Nov. 13, 1978.

234

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.

"The Tanzanian attack was suicide," one of President Amin's aides, Mr Bob Astles, said in a telephone interview.

The 40m river separates some 6 000 Tanzanian and 3 0000 Ugandan soldiers in Tanzania's remote northwest corner.

"I'm told the screams were horrendous as the Tanzanians died," Mr Astles said. "They went straight into the jaws of Idi Amin, no matter about the crocs when they attacked."

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 Boumediemne 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.

Idi: I'm ready to talk with 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 failed to cross 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-Reuter.

15/11/78 DD

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 Uganda 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 Kagera 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 — presumably the technicians who are being pulled out.

The Soviet military build-up of Uganda's armed forces began in March 1974.

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. — OFNS

— Colin Legum

[redacted]

17/11/78 (334) RDim

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 25-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

23/11/78 R.Dar 334

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 communique 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 saw the mess myself, I know. There were no Ugandan casualties," he said.

President Amin yesterday expressed displeasure at the Tanzanian report of Arab tank drivers.

"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 60 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 informing 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 neighbours and the international community at large, she will not hesitate to take measures to protect the lives and property of her citizens." — Sapa Reuter.

se years (from 5,3 tons per worker per year to 17,2
...e not very marked, there is probably
... increase of labour productivity as
...at in asbestos mining productivity
... yet able to specify technically),
... per cent per annum since 1952, have
...eck the growth of employment - despite
...ven during the last decade to cause it
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(334)

The Star Wednesday November 29 1978

Idi complains to UN as thousands flee Tanzanian troops

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Thousands of Ugandan civilians were today fleeing before what President Idi Amin has alleged is a full-scale invasion of Uganda by Tanzanian troops backed by 500 "mercenaries."

Kampala sources said the Tanzanian thrust had reached Kyotera, a village 32 km inside Uganda from the border west of Lake Victoria.

Nearby Mbarara, a town of 15 000, was almost deserted although its hospital was reported crowded with Ugandan soldiers.

President Amin has complained to UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and OAU chairman President Nimeiry of the Sudan about the alleged invasion. Amin has said that although a desire for peace had resulted in his ordering his troops to withdraw from the 1 500 sq km of Tanzania occupied by Uganda earlier this month, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere is intent on overthrowing his (Amin's) military regime.

The Tanzania government denied yesterday that its forces had invaded Uganda.

Since this denial, Tanzania has disconnected all its telephone links with Kenya, and is continuing to enforce its ban on Western journalists entering the country.

But Western diplomatic sources in radio contact with their Tanzania counterparts said today that earlier reports of a full-scale Tanzania invasion of Uganda with up to 10 000 troops appear to have been exaggerated.

TABLE 12: EMPLOYMENT ON THE COPPER MINES: 1946-1977

Year	Whit				
1946	66				
1947	70				
1948	803				
1949	881				
1950	944				
1951	1 002				
1952	1 054				
1953	1 088				
1954	1 127				
1955	1 214				
1956	1 37				
1957	1 4(				
1958	1 3				
1959	1 335				
1960	1 384				
1961	1 444				
1962	1 406	6 775	..	..	..
1963	1 393	6 711	..	..	..
1964	1 446	6 925	..	..	..
1965	1 620	7 437	..	..	..
1966	1 947	8 367	0	1 596	6 771
1967	2 082	8 458	0	1 644	6 814
1968	2 204	8 864	0	1 647	7 217
1969	2 261	8 984	0	1 648	7 336
1970	2 388	9 817	0	1 875	7 942
1971	2 557	11 379	0	2 357	9 022
1972	2 671	12 348	0	2 464	9 884
1973	2 727	13 017	0	2 453	10 564
1974	2 739	12 782	0	2 538	10 244
1975	2 478	10 945	0	1 894	9 051
1976	2 357	10 872	0	1 889	8 983
1977					

Wars take a major turn in East Africa

RDM 29/11/78

334

NAIROBI. — In key developments on two East African warfronts, 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

NM 30/11/78

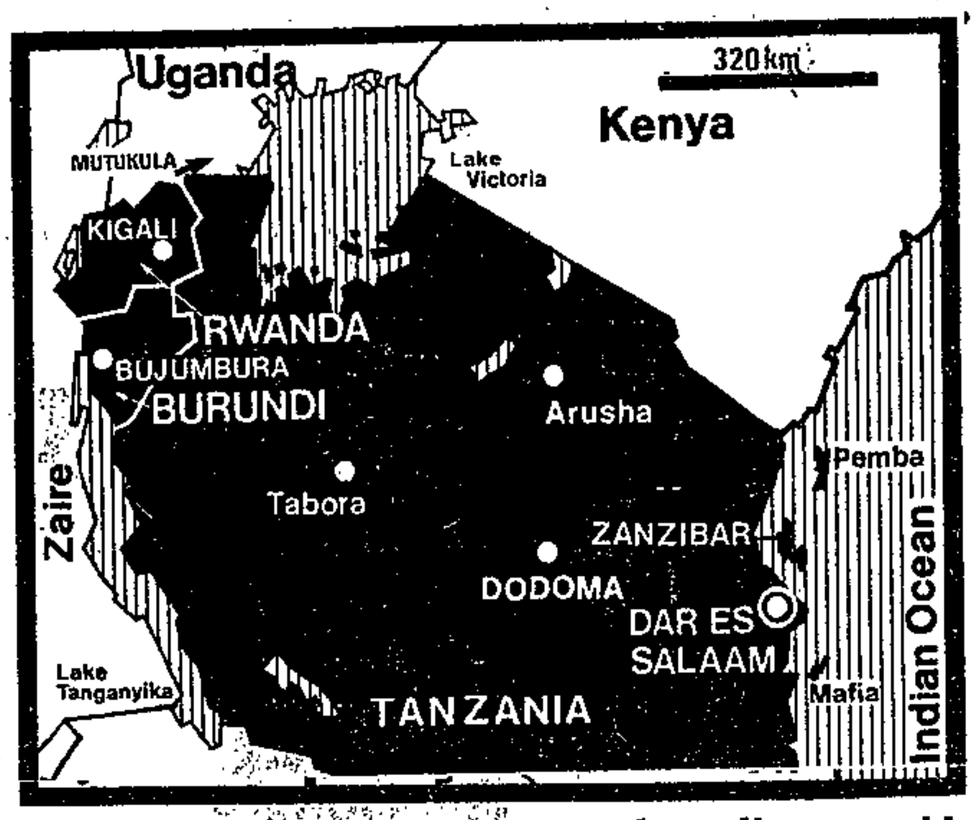
(334)

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.



This map illustrates the reported retaliatory raid by Tanzanian forces into Uganda . . .

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 at 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

50 000 Ugandans

There is no accurate way of assessing the number of Ugandans who have either been driven into exile since Amin took over in 1971, or who have escaped from the country to save themselves. But it is estimated that at least 50 000 Ugandans are now living in neighbouring African countries.

Several thousand Ugandan professional men, academics, students and well-trained technicians are now living in Western Europe and North America.

continu

13 Chamber of [illegible] 1976: p.59.

14 Republic of [illegible] ment of Mines: Mining Statistics 1976, p.47.

15 Chamber of [illegible] 1976: p.65. (Data in fact refers to sales, not output,

16 Chamber of [illegible] 1974: p.7. and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.

17 In 1976 th[illegible]ice of bituminous coal was R5,84 f.o.r., whereas th[illegible]e was R16,59 f.o.b. Average prices are calculated [illegible]lining Statistics for 1971 and 1976.

18 The number [illegible]mporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mini[illegible]6 and 1976.

19 Chamber of [illegible] 1976: p.7.

20 Chamber of [illegible]s 1975 (p.66), 1976 (p.66). Data refers to sales. Na[illegible]oal Owners' Society members.

21 Mining St[illegible]

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

24 Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.

25 Between 1974 and 1976 employment by Cape copper producers contracted from 9144 to 7662, while Transvaal employment was reduced from 6377 to 5607.

26 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.

27 Mining Survey No.86 (No.3 of 1977), p.18.

28 Mining Statistics 1976, p.49.

29 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).

30 "Minerals and Manpower", Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Vol.75 No.3 (October 1974), pp. 49-62.

31 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).

Another

Idi plea

(234) 21/12/78

NAIROBI. — Uganda's President Idi Amin has ordered the country's news media to stop anti-Tanzanian propaganda and has again offered to meet Tanzanian officials to end the border war, Radio Uganda said yesterday.

President Amin reportedly said that he was prepared to meet President Julius Nyerere or any other Tanzanian official "anywhere in the world to discuss the problem between our two countries".

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.

Uganda and Tanzania armed forces clashed in late October. — Sapa-AP.

Plan to attack Uganda — Amin

RDM 11/12/78 384

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 conciliatory 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 Jaafar 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-Reuter.

"PROJECTIONS"

Annual growth rate
2,6
4,2
4,9
4,0
3,9

wth is compounded of course by rienced the lowest level of em- 1967.

1981 figures is as follows: his

per cent rate of growth of domestic

rate of growth of domestic demand)

which became 775 165 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

Eksamenvraestelle 1978

L.W. Na afloop van die skriftelike eksamen sal kandidate wat grensgevalle is, opgeroep word vir 'n mondelinge eksamen. Studente moet na afloop van die eksamens die kennisgewingbord dophou om te kyk of hulle hierdeur geraak word.

Sake-Afrikaans: Een vraestel (3 uur) - Mnr. M.M. Walters

Afrikaans I: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel Afd. A - Dr. Pienaar (grammatika - 50)
Afd. B - Dr. Pheiffer (taalgesk. - 50)

2de vraestel Afd. A - Mnr. Snyman (prosa)
Afd. B - Mnr. Walters (poësie)
Afd. C - Dr. v.d. Merwe (drama)

In vraestel 2 moet VYF vrae beantwoord word, naamlik minstens EEN vraag maar nie meer as TWEE vrae uit elke afdeling nie. (100)

L.W. 'n Woordeboek mag by die beantwoording van beide vraestelle in Afrikaans gebruik word. Elkeen wat hiervan gebruik wil maak, moet sy eie woordeboek saambring. Oor en weer lenery sal nie gedurende die eksamen toegelaat word nie.

Afrikaans-Nederlands I

1ste

2de

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vraag uit Afdelin
en EEN vraag oor
vraestel moet TW
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Ndl. grammatika
sal gedurende Se

L. poësie)
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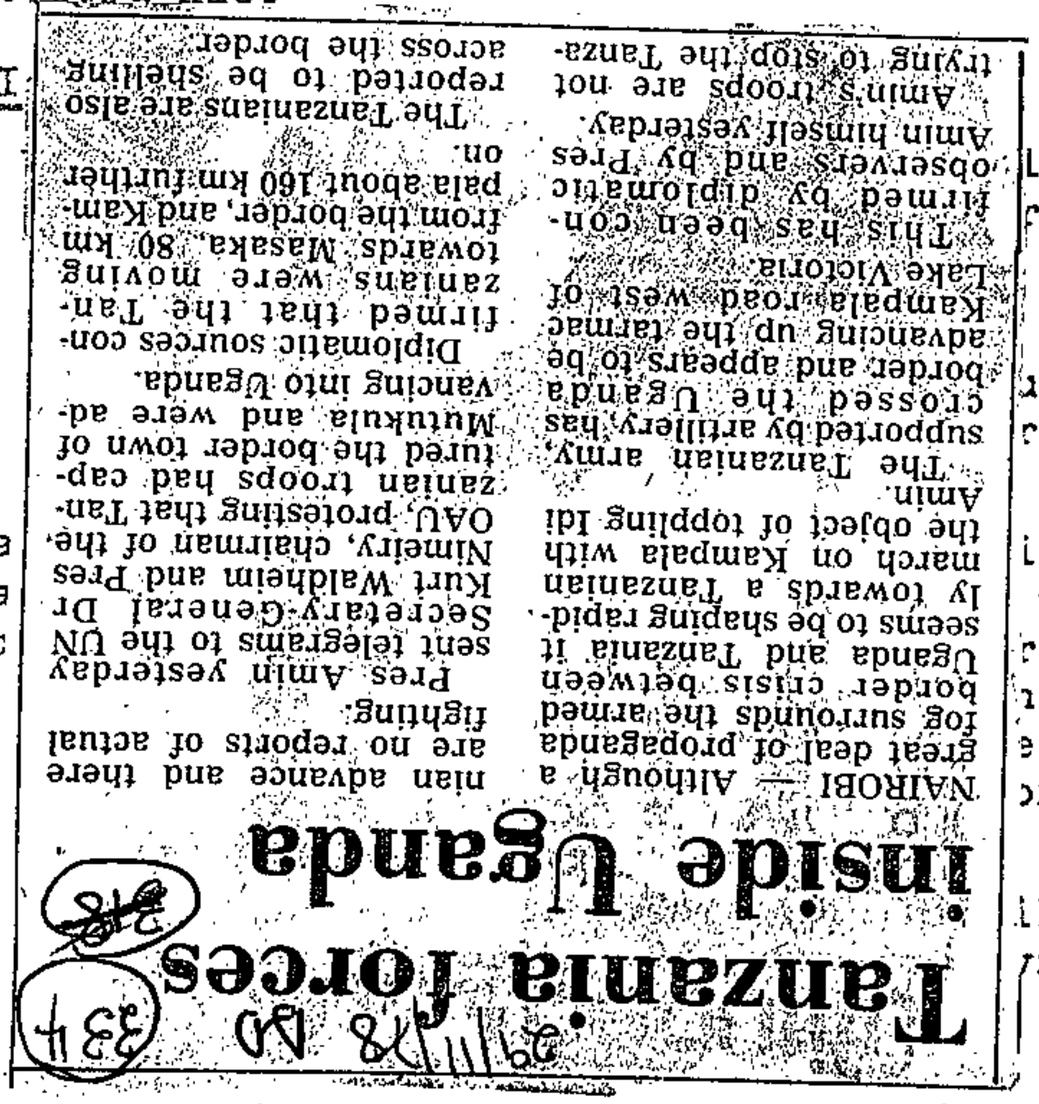

Tanzania forces
inside Uganda

NAIROBI — Although a great deal of propaganda is surrounds the armed border crisis between Uganda and Tanzania it seems to be shaping rapidly towards a Tanzanian march on Kampala with the object of toppling Idi Amin.

The Tanzanian army, supported by artillery, has crossed the Uganda border and appears to be advancing up the tarmac Kampala road west of Lake Victoria.

This has been confirmed by diplomatic observers and by Pres Amin himself yesterday.

Amin's troops are not trying to stop the Tanzanian advance and there are no reports of actual fighting.

Pres Amin yesterday sent telegrams to the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim and Pres Nimeiry, chairman of the OAU, protesting that Tanzanian troops had captured the border town of Mutukula and were advancing into Uganda.

Diplomatic sources confirmed that the Tanzanians were moving towards Masaka, 80 km from the border, and Kampala about 160 km further on.

The Tanzanians are also reported to be shelling across the border

Afrikaans-Nederlands I

1ste vraestel Afd. A - Dr. Gilfillan (Ndl. 17de eeuse en moderne Ndl. poësie)
Afd. B - Mnr. Snyman & Dr. v.d. Merwe (prosa)
Afd. C - Dr. v.d. Merwe (drama)

2de vraestel Afd. A - Prof. Scholtz (Semantiek ens.)
Afd. B - Dr. Pheiffer (Taalgeskiedenis)
Afd. C - Mnr. Walters (Afr. poësie)
Afd. D - Mev. Waher (Taalkunde)

In die eerste vraestel moet VYF vrae beantwoord word, TWEE vrae uit Afd. A en in Afd. B minstens EEN vraag oor Ndl. en EEN vraag oor Afr. prosa en EEN vraag uit Afdeling C. In die 2de vraestel moet ook VYF vrae beantwoord word: minstens EEN en nie meer as TWEE uit Afdeling A en B nie. Uit elk van Afd. C en D moet EEN vraag beantwoord word.

2/...

Table 22. Number of African technicians and number of firms in Durban sample which would employ these technicians were they i) immediately available ii) available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery.

NATIONAL DIPLOMA FOR TECHNICIANS OR NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN :	Africans employed if :			
	i) immediately available		ii) available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery	
	Technicians	Firms	Technicians	Firms
Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current)	1	1	7	4
Electrical Engineering (Light Current)	5	3	14	7
Industrial Instrumentation	3	2	8	3
TV and Electronics	-	-	20	1
Mechanical Engineering	5	3	14	7
Automotive Engineering	-	-	3	2
Production Engineering	5	2	18	5
Refrigeration & Air-conditioning	13	2	30	7
Mechanical Draughtsmanship	2	2	9	3
Structural Draughtsmanship	1	1	2	1
Building	-	-	3	1
Building Foremen	-	-	4	2
TOTAL CERTIFICATES	17		62	



PRES AMIN

Amin missing

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 President said yesterday.

"It's a mystery, there's something to it. Everybody is on pins 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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Mechanical Engineering	5	3	14	7
Automotive Engineering	-	-	3	2
Production Engineering	5	2	18	5
Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Engineering	-	-	4	1
Construction Supervision	-	-	2	1
Structural Drau	1	1	6	3
Mechanical Drau				10
Chemical Techni				9
Analytical Chem				2
Chemical Plant				3
Chemical Techno				2
Microbiology				1
Food Technology				3
Sugar Technolog				2
TOTAL DIPLOMAS				
NATIONAL CEF OR NATIONAL				
Electrical Engi				2
Electrical Engi				5
Mechanical Engi				7
Mechanical Drau				3
Structural Drau				1
Building				1
Building Foreme				2
TOTAL CERTIFI				

Tanzanian invaders routed — Uganda

NAIROBI. — Uganda said yesterday it had "completely annihilated" invading Tanzanian forces which it accused of occupying western areas of the country at the weekend.

Speaking by telephone from Kampala, a Ugandan Government spokesman said fierce 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 claims 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 over very quickly."

The spokesman said the other clash took place near the border town of Mutukula, close to the 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-Reuter

shores of Lake Victoria. The Ugandans 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

Amin sacks rival from key post

RDM 20/12/78 334

NAIROBI. — Uganda's embattled President Idi Amin yesterday consolidated his hold on the country by stripping the Vice President, Mr Musta Adrisi, of his key Defence portfolio and promoting a trusted aide to a second sensitive Cabinet position.

President Amin replaced Mr Adrisi, his main rival for power with General Ibrahim 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 Bakhiti, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, to replace the present Minister, Captain Noah Mohamed.

Mr Amin's ousting of Mr Adrisi 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 Adrisi's official limousine on a major highway in an "unfortunate" traffic accident. But there were numerous reports that President Amin, alarmed at Mr Adrisi'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 Adrisi 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 reported clashes within the army between pro-Adrisi and pro-Amin factions.

During his long absence in Cairo, Mr Adrisi 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:[31]

TABLE 2

Industrial Classification of Participants

Sector	Number of Organisations	%
Manufacturing	257	79,0
Mining	9	3,0
Construction	9	3,0
Commerce	13	4,0
Services	27	8,0
Local authorities	11	3,0
	326	100,0

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974,p.9.
27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.
28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.
30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.
31. Ibid, p.17.

UGANDA GENERAL

FROM : 1-1-79

TO : ~~27-7-79~~.

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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 Ladu."

The documents referred to an "international security force" and was 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-Reuter.)

Glossary

ARDP - Accelerated Rural Development Programme

TGLP - Tribal Grazing Land Programme

Saldru is affiliated to the Centre for African Stud

University of Cape Town.

TABLE 19: OUTPUT, EMPLOYME[illegible] ; TIN MINES

Year	Output (metric tons)	[illegible]	utput (tons er worker)
1946	733		0,64
1947	723		0,60
1948	698		0,57
1949	711		0,58
1950	1 018		0,71
1951	1 153		0,63
1952	1 443		0,64
1953	2 177		0,82
1954	2 315		0,83
1955	2 311		0,84
1956	2 619		0,90
1957	2 644		0,88
1958	2 624		0,96
1959	1 560		0,60
1960	2 439		0,91
1961	2 660		0,97
1962	2 600		0,92
1963	2 606		0,94
1964	2 570	[illegible]	0,94
1965	2 726	2 631	1,04
1966	2 872	2 632	1,09
1967	2 874	2 580	1,11
1968	2 944	2 498	1,18
1969	3 026	2 711	1,12
1970	3 299	2 857	1,15
1971	3 418	2 824	1,21
1972	2 126	2 601	0,82
1973	2 628	2 730	0,96
1974	2 497	2 725	0,92
1975	2 771	2 827	0,98
1976	2 548	2 945	0,87
1977	?	3 190	?

Invasion plan, says Uganda

RDM 11/1/79

334

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 Ladu", in which mercenaries recruited by an Oklahoma-based organisation would be paid R1 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.

GR 261/79 (334)

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 communique issued in Dar es Salaam said troops shot down three Uganda military aircraft earlier this week. — Sapa-Reuter

a number of newspaper reporters as witnesses to Woollends'

words and to the effect that t[illegible]
ordinary clothes,
was found guilty[illegible] and
sentenced to six [illegible]
ties - one or t[illegible]

It was a contra[illegible]
a particularly [illegible]
of October 12, [illegible]
described Woolle[illegible]
Century" thrill[illegible]
een, overlooki[illegible]
seeking acitto[illegible]
of the riots in[illegible]
vanishing poor[illegible]
Bond farrers to[illegible]
vation at state [illegible]
to Woollens [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

New Ugandan underground vows to assassinate Amin

(334) RDM 7/2/79

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-Reuter.

CLASSICA D AFRIKA

All memb be held on 114), Un will be Room ting

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.
4. Matters arising from the Minutes and Chairman's Report/ Sake wat van die Notule en Voorsitter se Verslag voortspruit.
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.
7. Election of office bearers and committeé members for 1978-9/ Verkiesing van ampsdraers en komiteelede vir 1978-9.

   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 reelection)

   Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom, Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

   Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student representatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.
8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

Anti-Amin forces step up attacks

334
12/2/79
KBM

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 1 500 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 50 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.

CONTINUED PAGE

SA prelates in Uganda

'Mail' Africa Bureau

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 Emannuel 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.

appendix B

ON FEMINISM - THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT REPLY

As a group of U.C.T. Feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S. in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Femi their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combine illogicalities, misconceptions and muddled thinking that appear in their

The description of what a Women's Movement should be confines itself to obvious; "A Women's Movement is a political movement", "It must, therefo the women's p To assume that f as the "pass- role of women in not been exp lomen's Movement in the writer o iscussions and pro currently in A notable differe that members the discrepancy be "examining t id reproduce the s position of the writer idealis refers to as ho context of such undeniably b ty. To theorize ar projected "i en and women" is me utoplanism, ific oppression. S in no way ex oups.

In correlati al contradiction t between men xamined in detail) that "the c ises then assumes s importance hat he/she moves fr a basic fem st stance - radical (not to be r Lesbian Feminism) only one of n within the 'umbre organizatio formed attempt to s the U.C.T. -feminist group and its policie

By a process of flawed [illegible] se conclusions are the most erroneous of which concerns "consciousness-raising". No feminis position in any Women's Movement would endorse a description of "conscious raising" as an involvement with personal issues. It is clear that, despi tedious catalogue of fundamentals, the writer has failed to appreciate th fact that [illegible]

The most hated white man in Africa

JOHN WORRALL: Nairobi

LIFE cannot be easy for "Major Bob" of Uganda. As top aide to President Idi Amin, the trusted man of all trades, spy, diplomat, informer, PRO, 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 Uganda 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. What he gives you is heavily slanted in "The President's" favour. He knows nothing about massacres, pogroms, 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 1950 as a construction foreman. He worked with boys' clubs. A good photographer, he was appointed by Amin's predecessor, President Milton Obote, to head the television section at the Information Ministry.

In 1965 he married Mary Senkatula, who comes from a wealthy farming family and is a Cambridge graduate. She is now Uganda's Minister of Culture. 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 Baganda, 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 Amin coup, Astles is said to have backed Amin. 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 massacred and phoney 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 worst 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 references 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 master-mind. In telephone talks to reporters he alleged (untruly, it turned out) that Tanzanians 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 all 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 pineapple 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 Europeans in Uganda. And no-one would like to be in his shoes if Amin were overthrown.

Saboteurs hit Uganda

By DENIS WORRALL
'Mail' Africa Bureau

NAIROBI. — The Save Uganda Movement (SUM) has blown up a culvert at Busembatia 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 60 km inside southern Uganda, Sapa-Reuter reports Western diplomatic sources as saying yesterday.

usef y are to partake in any major

way works and maintenance that

req rough departmental budgets or

the ever is the practice.

The ntee 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 t... in Question 3, therefore the ... only four times.

Table 33. Frequency with which ... that a factor was one ... vented them from empl... they had indicated ir...

Frequency with which factor was indicated	
2	Trade Unio...
2	Reactions ...
1	Job reserv...

Answers to Question 5 (urgen... course ...) are summarised i...

Table 34. Number of firms in cons... position on a scale ran... being 'Not Urgent'.

SCALE	URGENT
Number of firms	

G. Municipalities and Local Author... Boards and Provincial Hospital ...

One of the three Administrati... Provincial Hospital Services ... Municipalities and Local Auth... only seven actually completed ... seven employed 2 850 (31,5%) Whites, 124 (1,3%) Indians and 'Coloureds', and 6 086 (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.



PRESIDENT Idi Amin Of Uganda is in deep trouble with enemy forces pushing towards his capital, Kampala, and sabotage spreading through the country.

Intelligence reports say his chief backers — Russia and Libya — have slowed down arms and other deliveries, possibly considering him a bad political risk.

There is widespread speculation about the likely downfall of the authoritarian ruler who once dubbed himself "conqueror of the British Empire".

President Nyerere of Tanzania, attacked by President Amin's army last October, does not admit officially that his forces have penetrated deep into Ugandan territory.

But few officials in Washington, London and major African capitals doubt that the Tanzanians have teamed up with anti-Amin Ugandans in a determined drive to end the Ugandan dictator's turbu-

Sun. Times 25/3/79

Amin's big problem

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON
London

lent eight-year rule.

President Amin's difficult military situation flows from his attempt last year to annex the Kagera triangle in Tanzania, which he claimed belonged to Uganda.

President Nyerere resolved then that he would not rest until he had ousted the "fascist dictator".

President Nyerere's forces, trained by Canadians and Chinese, could not easily achieve that goal on their own. They have had to rely on the help of substantial Ugandan opposition forces.

President Amin had long relied on Soviet arms aid and Palestine Liberation Organisation support, funded by Libya, to build up his power.

In the process he alienated countless Ugandans.

For example, he supplanted long-serving Ugandan units which had served as a palace guard, with Nubian recruits from the Sudan.

This angered troops loyal to Vice-President Mustafa Adrisi who, fearing assassination at Amin's orders, has since taken political asylum in Egypt.—Sapa-AP

334

Nyerere refuses to halt invasion

NM 26/2/78
334
~~318~~

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 20 000-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 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. — (Sapa-Reuter.-AP.)

It should be noted that the term 'technical' is misleading when referring to the above institutions, since they do in fact 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.

Table 2. NTC 1 - V passes, 1970-1974.

Year	NTC 1	NTC 11	NTC 111	NTC 1V	NTC V
1970	2 397	2 405	2 434	1 390	754
1971	2 455	2 434	2 249	1 369	1 217
1972	3 108	2 966	1 980	958	1 161
1973	3 521	3 353	2 117	93	1 055
1974	3 303	3 659	2 508	-	280

Source : South African Institute of Race Relations, Annual Surveys.

Note : NTC 1V and V were being phased out and replaced by the T courses by 1973.



Table 2. NTC 1 - V passes, 1970-1974.

Year | NTC 1 | NTC 11 | NTC 111 | NTC 1V | NTC V

1970 | 2 397 | 2 405 | 2 434 | 1 390 | 754

1971 | 2 455 | 2 434 | 2 249 | 1 369 | 1 217

1972 | 3 108 | 2 966 | 1 980 | 958 | 1 161

1973 | 3 521 | 3 353 | 2 117 | 93 | 1 055

1974 | 3 303 | 3 659 | 2 508 | - | 280

Source : South African Institute of Race Relations, Annual Surveys.

Note : NTC 1V and V were being phased out and replaced by the T courses by 1973.

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 Lubega 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.

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 Dar-es-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 a bid to make good on the claim.

SAPA-AP-RNS

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It should be noted that the term 'technical' is misleading when referring to the above institutions, since they do in fact 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.

Table 2. NTC 1 - V passes, 1970-1974.

Year	NTC 1	NTC 11	NTC 111	NTC 1V	NTC V
1970	2 397	2 405	2 434	1 390	754
1971	2 455	2 434	2 249	1 369	1 217
1972	3 108	2 966	1 980	958	1 161
1973	3 521	3 353	2 117	93	1 055
1974	3 303	3 659	2 508	-	280

Source : South African Institute of Race Relations, Annual Surveys.

Note : NTC 1V and V were being phased out and replaced by the T courses by 1973.

Of particular interest to us in the above table is the number of passes at NTC 111 level and above, since an NTC 111 (now N3) pass is an entrance qualification to the National Diploma and National Certificate courses.

The following table shows the number of National Diplomas for Technicians awarded since the inception [illegible] 958.

Table 3. National [illegible] rded 1958-1971.

S	[illegible]cal 1958-1971
1. Higher Diploma	19
2. Surveyors and	644
3. Mechanical an	754
4. Telecommunicat	1 540
5. Civil Engineeri	171
6. Mining	114
7. Plumbing (Giete	14
8. Space Communica	23
9. Physical Metal	16
10. Mathematics	49
11. Oceanography	9
12. Chemistry and	704

Town falls after Amin men mutiny

NAIROBI — Tanks were out in Kampala yesterday as a mixed force of Tanzanians, Uganda 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.

Sources in Uganda say 1 000 Arab military advisers have entered Kampala, mainly members of the PLO and some Morocans to prop up Pres Amin's military dictatorship. — DDC

According to London analysts, the Soviet Union and Libya are slowing arms aid to Pres Amin because his losses and growing unrest in Uganda have made him a bad political risk.

The exiles said soldiers from Mbarara's Simba (lion) Battalion deserted and helped the anti-Amin forces.

Meanwhile, Ugandan exiles in Nairobi said yesterday the garrison of Mbarara had been captured giving the Tanzania-based invaders nearly undisputed control over southern Uganda.

workers union those successes in the field of ensuring job reservation were at the expense of other workers but I think that we must realise that [illegible] is no different [illegible] states due to th[illegible]

Bibliography: [illegible]

Grillo, R.D. - Af[illegible]

Gutkind, P and Wa[illegible]

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Wilson [illegible]

size of a landho[illegible]
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cattle owned by

TABLE 20 Distribution of Chicken Ownership (Wilson's)

Number of Chickens	South Africa	Capitalist Africa
0	4	51
1 to 2	8	13
3 to 6	12	15
7 to 25	16	20
Total	100	100
N =	138	138

(1) The Chi squ[illegible] fidence level.

(2) Percentages [illegible] tor.

It shows that 7[illegible] e for cultivation

Contemporary Africa
Factory
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Table 21 presents
he number of
h rural ties.

TABLE 21

Distribution of landholding (Morgen) / Distribution of Cattle	Total	%
0	[illegible]0	51
1 to 2	[illegible]0	13
3 to 6	[illegible]7	15
7 to 25	[illegible]3	20
Total	[illegible]0	100 (2)
N =	[illegible]0	138

(1) The Chi squ[illegible] fidence level.

(2) Percentages [illegible] tor.

It shows that 7[illegible] e for cultivation

Ugandan 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.

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 50 road blocks along the way.

Road traffic across Uganda to Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire, which rely on the route for much of their trade, has now been stopped.

Scores 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 50 road blocks along the way.

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Officials at the Uganda coffee marketing board offices in Mombasa refused to comment on whether the hostilities were affecting the flow of coffee from Uganda. — Sapa-Reuter

The source said a heavily-armed force which had occupied large areas of south-west Uganda was now half-way 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 west 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 swampland.

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.

NAIROBI — Pressure on the Ugandan president, General Idi Amin, appeared to be mounting yesterday with exile sources reporting advances by an invasion force from Tanzania and the publication of a manifesto by an internal opposition group.

Invasion advances in Uganda

24/2/87
324

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 Nakasongola, 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 Ugandian 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 200 people there. The

Amin faces final attack

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 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 Amin moving south from garrisons.

They said a reported ambush last week at Mpigi, 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 exile 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 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 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 coordinate 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, the Natalia, in the harbour here yesterday.

Sunday Tribune 4/3/79 (334)

Idi's brutality sets the s

Tribune Africa News Service

WHEN former Ugandan heavyweight boxing champion Idi Amin overthrew the autocratic President Milton Obote in January 1971, crowds danced in the streets of Kampala.

The crowds have danced from time to time since — to the tune of rumours that Amin had in turn been deposed.

But each time the dancers have lived to regret their public display as the apparently indestructable Amin came back and his bloody reign went on.

As Tanzanian troops and Ugandan rebels closed in this week on his capital, Kampala, and Dr Obote waited impatiently for his old job back, even Amin seemed convinced he was on the way out.

The brutality that began almost as soon as he took over kept him in power but many considered it had also set the seal on his downfall.

Thousands of systematic murders that turned the forests and rivers of beautiful Uganda into a dumping ground for the bodies of those he did away with hardened the world against him.

When he took over from Obote while he was on a trip to the Far East, Amin was described in Press reports in various terms, most of them complimentary. He was 'the genial giant,' 'the simple soldier,' and the promising young African leader.

He had risen to the rank of sergeant-major while serving in the King's African Rifles after service in Burma during World War 2 and in Kenya during the Mau Mau rising and was remembered with affection by former commanding officers.

Such was his jovial image and unorthodox political style that it was

MYSTERY BACKS

By Colin Legum

IDI Amin, battling to retain his dictatorial control over Uganda as rebel forces creep closer to Kampala, has suddenly stiffened his defence 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 only other important foreign element inside Uganda is provided by the Palestinians. After breaking his close links with Israel in 1972 Amin turned for support to the Arab world and made himself a patron of the Palestinian struggle.

There are now, possibly, as many as 2 000 to 3 000 Palestinians in Uganda. Some of them are engaged in industry and commerce: a number have been encouraged to settle on land in the West Nile province: a sizeable number are being trained at Gulu by the Czechoslavak military mission attached to the Uganda Air Force: 350 form a kind of Praetorian guard for Amin: and another 150 or so hold important posts in Amin's security forces.

The Palestinians obviously stand to lose a great deal if Amin were to be overthrown. Apart from losing a strong African champion their security would be seriously jeopardised since considerable ill-feeling has been engendered against them — and Arabs in general — as a result of Amin's unfortunate policy of elevating 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 in 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 convoys 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 reports of looting by soldiers and civilians. The killing of civilians, though not at present in large numbers, is routine.

The capital is still without light more than three weeks after saboteurs blew up the main electrical installations. Parts are also without water because of a failure to repair the electrically-driven water-pumps.

It is natural that Amin should blame his current defeats on an "invading Tanzanian army". But eye-witness reports in Masaka

eal on his downfall

Sunday Tribune 23
4/3/79

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. Truckloads of bodies were being dumped in the Nile.

Prominent people and their families disappeared overnight and anyone suspected of favouring Obote waited in fear of the knock on the door.

In public the burly, 1,95 metre-tall Amin genially promised to return the country to civilian rule as soon as it returned to normal.

At that stage even people like Mr Henry Kyemba, 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.

Kyemba 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 thumbing his nose 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, internecine conflict within Amin's army itself. This accounts for the heaviest fighting.

● Secondly, the uprising of an enraged population which has been encouraged to declare its open opposition and to attack local strategic objectives. Students have taken a leading role in bringing the populace out into the open in places like Masaka and Mbarara.

● Thirdly, the exiled opposition leadership, based 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.

This opposition leadership has put a sizeable armed force into the field led by a number of Ugandan officers who were always opposed to Amin. Under the direction of these professional soldiers sabotage groups have been set up in many parts of Uganda.

● Fourthly, the Tanzanian army, which has thousands of troops 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 defence 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-offensives made 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

SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

TIME	A	B	C	D
Tuesday 4.00-5.30 p.m.	Ms. J. Nattrass (22) Mr. S.F. Archer (69)	Ms. E. Katz (51) Ms. Miller/Green (64)	Mr. N. White (5) Mr. D. Selvan (67) Dr. J. Frankish (35)	Prof. J.H. Robbertze (23) Mr. K. Solomons (34) Dr. T. Buchan (16)
[illegible]	Dr. J. Smith (11) Ms. G. Paine (56)	Mr. T. Adler (68) Dr. T. Levy	Dr. E. Sutter (26)	
Chairman				
Secretary				
Venue	AA	BB	CC	F8

Attack (334) DD
nears 5/3/79
Kampala

NAIROBI — A town only 85 km south of the Ugandan capital, Kampala, has come under heavy shelling by Tanzanian invaders, Kampala sources said yesterday.

They said Lukaya, on the main road from Tanzania to Kampala, had been heavily bombarded by Tanzanian artillery for several days.

The shelling appeared to be a prelude to another advance by the Tanzanians who pierced into southern Uganda on a punitive expedition after repelling an invasion of Tanzania's northern Kagera province by President Idi Amin's troops last October.

Telephone links with two major Ugandan towns south of Lukaya, Mbarara and Masaka are cut off. Both towns are believed to have been taken by Tanzanians, anti-Amin Ugandan exiles and mutinous troops.

Kampala sources said the capital itself was quiet. Essential services and markets were functioning normally. No large influx of refugees had arrived from the southern light zones.

Rail and land traffic from Kenya was running again after Uganda troops overwhelmed a small band of anti-Amin guerillas who had tried to capture the key border town of Tororo.

Radio Uganda, claimed yesterday American black leaders had condemned the Tanzanian President, Dr Julius Nyerere, and the "Zionist-imperialist" mass media — one for rejecting OAU mediation efforts and the other for "one-sided" reports on the conflict.

The Tanzanian goal is to maintain enough pressure on President Amin to arouse rebellion among his opponents within Uganda, observers say. — SAPA-AP.

6/3/79 (334) DD

334

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 his guerilla forces in Uganda were "marching towards Kampala".

He was overthrown by President Amin, then army commander, on January 25, 1971, while he was in Singapore 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 guerillas 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.

7/3/79 BD

Amin prepares counter-attack

334

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

Donald Kabeba: London

A recent secret meeting of all Ugandan exile resistance movements reinforced the widespread revolt that is now facing President Idi Amin of Uganda after eight years of bloody rule.

The meeting took place about Christmas time in Kenya's capital, Nairobi. It was attended by leaders and representatives of movements based in East Africa, Britain and United States.

As a result of this meeting, Ugandan exiles of different ideologies and tribes who have been under military training in various countries joined forces with Tanzanian troops and the fall of the important garrison towns of Masaka and Mbarara in the Western Uganda was a joint effort.

The fall of Masaka, which is the headquarters of the Suicide battalion, and Mbarara, home of Simba (Lion) battalion, is a major blow to Amin. These were the crack units and most loyal to him.

The invading exile forces from Tanzania are also co-ordinating with the Save Uganda Movement (SUM), an organisation inside the country which claimed responsibility for blowing up the main electricity supply system in early February.

The supply line from the Owen Falls hydro-electric dam at Jinja 80 miles from Kampala, supplies Kampala and other towns like Masaka, Mbarara and Fort-Portal in Western Uganda. SUM also blew up the main fuel storage depot in Kampala and ripped open the main Kampala water supply.

The movement has existed for seven years. It was responsible for killing two agents of the State Research Bureau, Amin's most feared secret police in Kampala and Mbarara, two years ago.

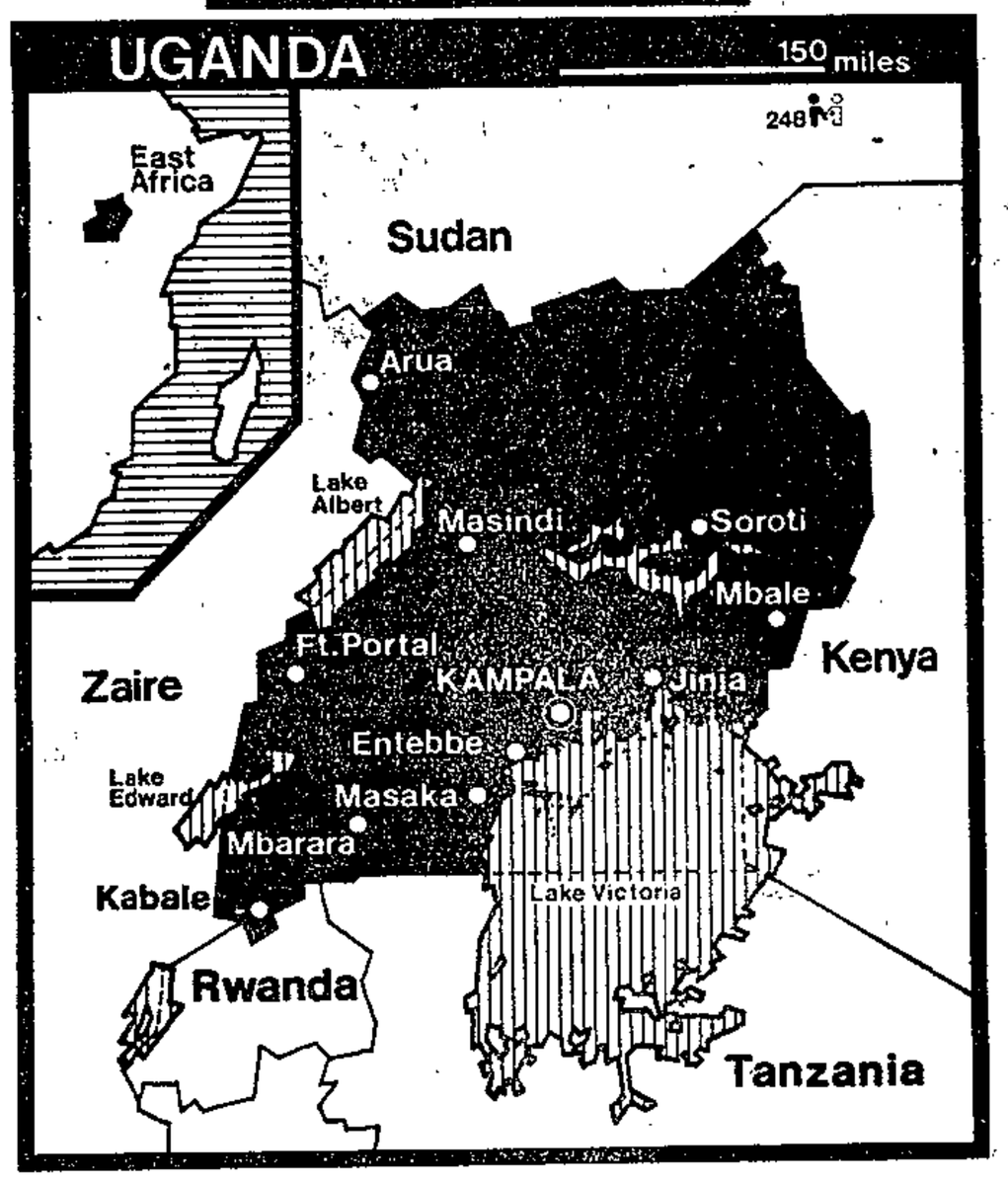
Unlike other Uganda organisations, many of which are founded on an ethnic basis, SUM is said to be a well organised group with many tribes represented and its membership includes former army and police officers and intellectuals.

There have also been hit-and-run skirmishes between Amin's forces and another group of Uganda exiles in Northern Uganda. The skirmishes have been reported on the Zaire-Uganda border in the Nile District, Amin's home. The exiles are believed to be mainly from Acholi and Lango, tribesmen of the North, many of them army officers who fled during tribal pogroms.

Although they are not aided by the Zairean authorities and have no co-ordination with Dar-es-Salaam or Kampala, they have been able to cross the Zaire-Uganda border and inflict heavy casualties on Mubian (Amin's tribe) civilians.

The Nairobi meeting came about after considerable pressure from Tanzania's President Nyerere. He had appealed to the exiled groups to drop their differences and unite to get rid of Amin. He said that he would not like his troops to be regarded as an occupying force if Amin was toppled.

Nyerere's army has been battling against Amin's invading forces since last November. He has promised Ugandan exiles that he will not impose any leader on the Ugandan people.



He asked Dr Milton Obote, who was Prime Minister and then President of Uganda from 1962 to 1971, to make a statement saying that he did not claim Uganda leadership, but at the same time appealing to the Ugandan people to rebel against Amin's rule. President Nyerere also persuaded Obote to send his representative to the Nairobi meeting.

Since his exile in Tanzania, Obote has refused to join any organisation. He turned down an invitation to take part in the first merger of the now defunct Uganda National Movement, founded three years ago in Lusaka, Zambia, which disintegrated after tribal and ideological differences among its members. UNM was led by John Barigye, a former diplomat and son of Omugabe (King) of Ankole, one of the four kings deposed by Obote in 1967.

The new front, which for security reasons has no name, is an alliance of organisations of different political ideologies cutting across tribal groups.

They are: Organisation for Free Uganda, Uganda Freedom Union, Uganda Human Rights Group, Uganda Action Committee, Uganda People's Congress, the former ruling party in Uganda, and the Democratic Party, the main opposition party led by Benedicto Kiwanuka, murdered Uganda chief justice, which was banned by Obote when he declared a one-party state in 1969.

Amin has appealed for military help from the Arab countries, but observers of the conflict were always sceptical that he would receive much aid.

Libya, the main donor of military and financial help, has gone cool on Amin. When the Libyan Foreign Minister visited Dar-es-Salaam in November with a message from Col Oadafi for mediation the offer was politely rejected by President Nyerere.

The Foreign Minister said Libya was supporting Uganda because it thought Uganda was a Muslim country. Nyerere told the astonished Foreign Minister that Tanzania had more Muslims than Uganda and that it was possible that the next President of Tanzania could be a Muslim.

Amin said at first that he was waiting for the outcome of mediation efforts by an Organisation of African Unity Committee meeting in Nairobi before he ordered his troops on the offensive. But later, during an all-night meeting of his defence council, he decided to start his offensive.

The mediation committee failed to bring the two parties together after Tanzania had said that it would impose four tough conditions before it would even consider OAU peace plans.

One condition was for the OAU to condemn Amin and for Uganda to pay compensation to Tanzania for the damage done at Kagera Salient where lives were lost and damage done to property worth millions of shillings.

— GEMINI © Copyright

(334) NM 9/3/79

Amin runs out of money

UGANDA'S economy is on the point of collapse as President Amin prepares a last stronghold 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 siphoned off by the black market, the only form of trade still flourishing.

LEO ODERA OMOLO: Kisumu, Kenya

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 strife 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 they have well over 200 vehicles — petrol tankers and giant trailers — stranded at the Uganda 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 supplies 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 up and set on fire 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 a new defensive line west of the capital.

The aim, apparently, is to create a tortified area amid swampland in the hope of holding the mixed 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 parked 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 failure 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 at Jinja and Lugazi have at best worked 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 uncut in the fields for more than four years, with a resultant loss of 70 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 spares and technical know-how.

The giant coffee milling factory at Mbale 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.

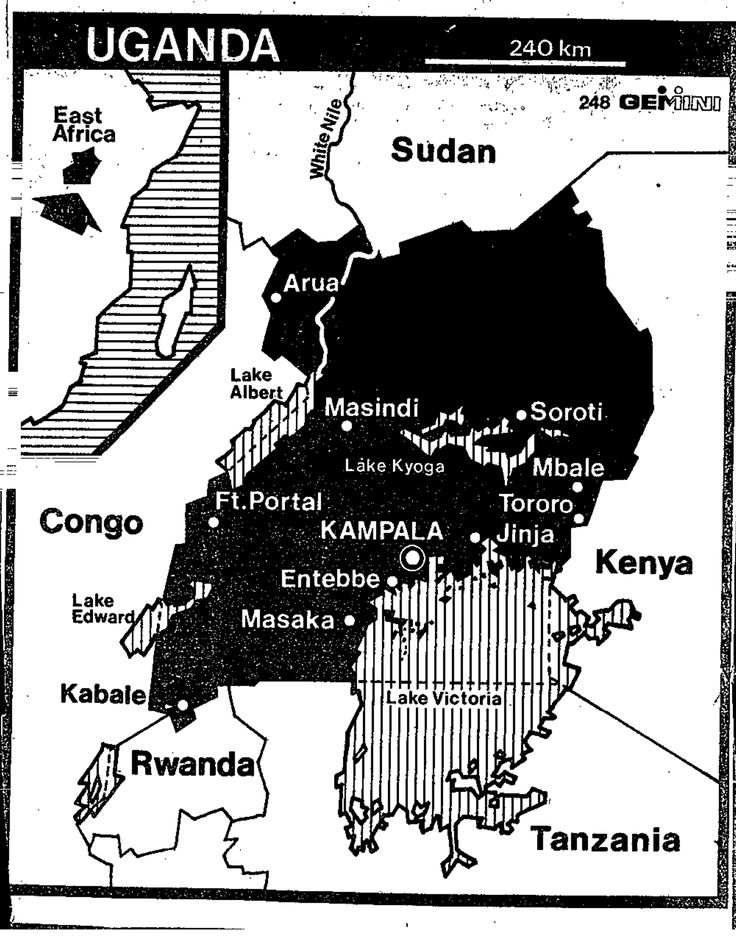
. . . Tea bushes

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 Palestinian. 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 looting by Amin's troops.

(OFNS copyright)



Amin hits back to cut off Tanzanians

STAR 10/3/79

334

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — President Amin of Uganda has launched his long-promised counter-attack on invading Tanzanian forces.

Reports reaching Nairobi from Kampala say President Amin's troops yesterday morning attacked the Tanzanians at Mpigi, tried to cut off their retreat and swooped on artillery emplacements from which the Tanzanians had been shelling the Ugandan defence lines.

The Ugandan forces captured the weapons, reportedly with a large supply of ammunition.

The Tanzanians are reported to have evaded the cordon and to be regrouping about 60 km south-west of Kampala.

Radio Uganda claimed today that the Tanzanians were retreating and that reports from the battlefield were "encouraging."

Meanwhile, a Libyan airlift of troops and military hardware into Entebbe Airport near Kampala and Arua Airport in the north continues.

DAY OF PRAYER

Sources in Arua said two Hercules air freighters, a Boeing 707 and a DC-9 have been carrying out a shuttle of troops and equipment from Libya for the past four days.

Yesterday was a day of prayer for all Muslims in Uganda, to pray for the delivery of the country from the Tanzanians.

At the Malaba border post on the Kenya-Uganda main road and railway line, officials said today that holdups in President Amin's supplies caused by the recent guerilla fighting at Tororo army barracks were now over and trucks were moving between Mombasa and Kampala without delay.

Sapa-Reuter reports that President Amin's troops were expected to make a further advance today, and exile sources said the current counter-offensive was decisive for the Ugandan leader, as the morale of his troops was low.

The sources said the atmosphere in Kampala was tense, and many inhabitants had taken the opportunity of the weekly Islamic holiday yesterday to leave the city and to

NM 12/3/79 (334)

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-Reuter.)



resident Idi Amin

Amin counter-attack beats back rebels

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A spokesman for the Save Uganda Movement said its guerillas had fallen back but were hoping to cut off the loyalist troops with an attack from the second invasion force which has been advancing to the west.

Military analysts said the counter-offensive marked the first real opposition the invaders have encountered since starting their push from the Tanzanian border. It was not known if Tanzanian troops, who have been providing largely artillery cover and logistical support, were involved in the retreat.

The exile sources said President Amin was eager to obtain "Stalin organ" multiple rocket-launchers, but added that it took six months to train personnel to use the devastating, lorry-mounted weapons. — Sapa-Reuter

Battered Nyerere pulls out of Uganda

STAR 12/3/79

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 Masaka, 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 Masaka 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 logistical 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 underground is active — Page 13.**

But above all, this assertion that

tion is not achieved simultaneously with the liberation of men against their exploitation in the mines, factories and on the farms of this land.

Finally, let us conclude by posing a question. Bearing the conclusions of the UCT Women's Movement in mind - conclusions which are not the result of confusion but which flow logically from their approach - can one suggest that women should work within this movement? Or should women who reject the analysis of the UCT Women's Movement rather work to consolidate an independent organisation of women that can come to grips with the problem of exploited women in South Africa. Such a movement would work in opposition to bourgeois feminist groups or would only form an alliance on specific issues, on its own terms; but just as the women's struggle needs to be integrated into a wider social struggle, so too would such a movement, though separate, nonetheless have to integrate itself into wider movements of struggle thus confirming in its political practice the realities and possibilities of its analytical position.

STAR 12/3/77 (34)

Invader's plan to kill all Muslims, Idi Amin claims

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — President Idi Amin claimed yesterday that he had discovered a "master plan" by Tanzanian-backed Ugandan exiles to wipe out all Muslims in Uganda. The elimination of the Muslims is one of 13 points to be implemented by a "puppet government" to be set up once Amin's military regime is overthrown.

Copies of the "Master plan" were said to have been found on members of the invading force of "Tanzanian soldiers and Ugandan traitors," according to Kampala Radio.

Other points in the alleged plan included the expulsion of all Arabs and Soviet experts from Uganda, the removal of the 150 000 Rwandan refugees from the country and the "wiping out" of the tribes of northern Uganda where Amin has his power base.

Few, apparently, would escape the invaders' vengeance. The plan, according to the radio, envisages the elimination of all Amin's soldiers and government servants and, eventually, the whole of the Buganda tribe.

The puppet government would also restore rela-

tions with Britain and the US and invite back all non citizen Asians expelled in 1972 as a result of Amin's "economic war."

This is not the first time Amin has unearthed secret plans that discredit Tanzania and Ugandan exiles and the discovery of this latest "master plan" is likely to be seen as a move to sow doubt and confusion among his enemies.

Ugandan underground is active

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's
Africa News Service

LUKOLI (on the Kenya-Uganda border)— The Uganda people just don't want former President Obote back.

That's the message brought out of Uganda by three officials of a new joint organisation of Uganda Army officers, Government Ministers a top civil servants and leaders of public life in Uganda.

They met me secretly on the Kenya side of the border at the weekend after smuggling themselves out of Uganda in the back of a Kenya goods truck.

With them they brought a memorandum on the aims of their organisation — a fifth column in the heart of President Idi Amin's administrative structure.

It has no name. Civilian adherents are known collectively as the Uganda Liberation Movement. The military side, which includes army officers up to the level of battalion commander, calls itself the Uganda Armed Forces anti-War Squad.

On February 12 the two groups agreed to work together to overthrow Amin. "It may take a long time to get rid of him but we believe we are now on the right lines," one of the officials said.

They claim that their members are everywhere. Some have been working underground against Amin for five years. They have decided to make the existence of the organisation widely known at this time to give Ugandans hope for the future.

Their basic objective, they say, is to get rid of Amin. "If all he desires is, as, he says, to die as the president of this country, then he should shoot himself. But as he seems unwilling to do so, some noble person must carry out this task.

"Meanwhile we are already working for a post-Amin unity among all sections of the army, people of all religions and walks of life and of all Uganda's tribal groupings. Feelers are going out. Talks between leaders are being held.

"We have no candidates for a new Uganda leader. Too many people have been murdered on even mere suspicion of chal-

[redacted]

Amin's men encircled by rebels, Tanzanians

334
13/3/79
CT

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 guerillas 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 Masaka 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 manoeuvering south of Kampala, guerillas 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 guerillas 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-Reuter

'Withdraw and I'll negotiate' offer by Amin

NM 13/3/79

(334)

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 130km in Uganda," President Amin said after receiving a renewed Nigerian peace bid in Kampala.

President Amin, quoted by Uganda Radio in a newscast 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 battle-front was scarce yesterday.

Official reports from Uganda and Tanzania, as well as information from Ugandan exile units, put anti-Amin forces about 90 to 130km 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 hysterical and mixed-up speech to an Islamic Development Bank conference he charged that Tanzania had imported Israelis and mercenaries 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 raping nuns and that the invasion force also fully supported racism in South Africa.

PLO troops and Ugandan troops now fighting the common Zionist enemy were gaining valuable experience which they would later put to good use

Islamic countries should never forget that it was Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere who masterminded the slaughter of Arabs in Zanzibar in 1964, he said.

● Idi's army just wants to get back to business — Page 19.

15/3/79 (334)

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 Sule, had been killed in the six-hour battle.

There was no mention of the action by Radio 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 Mitala 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 Mubende.

Earlier exile reports talked of an encirclement of government troops by anti-Amin forces on the road south of Kampala.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] reported by Tanzanian and [illegible]

[illegible]

After [illegible] advance along the Kampala road from south Uganda [illegible] a counter-attacking, possibly this week.

Both sides reported near fighting at the end last week at Lukaya [illegible] 130km from Kampala, when heavy casualties were [illegible] Uganda sources are insisting to measure the figures.

[illegible] said on [illegible] Amin's regime killed nearly 1,000 [illegible] Uganda's

[illegible] the biggest battle reported during the three-month war.

[illegible] tanks and heavy Tanzanian artillery were captured.

Exile sources in Uganda reported a major battle in which 800 Libyans and Palestinians fighting for President Amin were killed.

Some exile accounts said that 500 Uganda soldiers were ambushed and en[illegible] along the Kampala road.

A Tanzanian [illegible] said at least 2,000 Ugandans [illegible] at Lukaya "by the time they had really fought," said the source.

"You can expect more heavy fighting," he said.

The Tanzanians reported that three Uganda aircraft were shot down trying to bomb Kyaka, in Tanzania, 30km south of the border.

President Amin has confirmed that Palestinian commandos are fighting with his troops.

nachdem Rilke gegangen war.

Ohne seine Lösung abzuwarten, verließ Willem das Pfarrhaus, und reiste zu seinem Freund Serge. Serge war überrascht und sehr erfreut und stellte seine Schwester Aurelia an Willem vor. Willem befreundete sich sofort mit ihr. Sie redeten über Shakespears Werk Hamlet

Bei einem Gelage wurden sie unterbrochen durch einen Bruch. Willem wurde nach außen zu Aurelia gerufen, wo er einen der Gelagen Rat erteilte. Sie wurden unterbrochen von dass sie zuviel Zeit mit verbrachte. Ein Streit entstand wonach sie auf Serge zugehen, da entfernen

Willem wollte ihr Brief senden Vater ließ nun ans nehmen mit Serge zusammen. Sie

In dieser Zeit der ihre neue Lebensgeschichte

bei Serge, sah er auch Helen Gesellschaft mit denen er zusa

Aurelia Fuhr

Gerichten und er versuchte die Geschichte von seinem Mann

er noch nie seine Frau betrogen schaft rächen wollte, zog sie seine Is heute sei sofort, sie verband die dass sie nun endlich versöhnt ist

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Kampala gets on airlift arms

From Rolf Svendsen

NAIROBI — Disguised as tourists a photographer colleague and I drove from Nairobi to Kampala last week.

In the four days we were in Kampala, representing the Norwegian daily paper Verdens Gang. We lived in private houses and were able to talk to a cross section of the European community — mostly diplomats and businessmen. Their life continues surprisingly unchanged by the war raging 80 km from the capital and they feel no fear about the war or that they are personally at risk. The idea that the regime of Idi Amin is doomed is not always accepted.

For the past week, the airlift of weapons and ammunition from Tripoli has been running at the rate of one plane a day, half that of the previous week.

People who work at the airport have seen crates of ammunition and guns clearly marked as having been bought in Britain, Spain or Belgium. Earlier flights brought in up to 600 Libyan soldiers a day.

Airport sources told us that among the weapons recently flown in were a self-propelling artillery battery of six guns and a traditional heavy field battery of six guns.

Mulago Hospital in Kampala has, we were told, become a completed military hospital. There are said to be 120 wounded Arab soldiers in the hospital and many wounded Ugandan soldiers.

We saw no ambulances on the streets of Kampala, but plenty of military vehicles and private cars.

Sketch 21/3/77

Ich allein
Zu Wohn
Willem
verließ
Kneipe
lassende. Bei
es Schicksal
unterlegte,
Hamlet
neuen Dolch
all genug
doch nur
außerhalb
mich Serge zu
Aufenthalt
der
Schicksal zu
en erzählte sie
elia sagte das
al zur Freund:
e Hand aufschnitt.
Blick Willem
Geschehen ist.

World News

Is Amin planning to bomb Dar es Salaam?

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Idi 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 Gadaffi of Libya.

It was disclosed by two Norwegian journalists this week that one Tupolev bomber was at Entebbe Airport. But Uganda exiles say that Gaddafi has given Idi Amin eight Tupolevs. The others are based at Gulu air base in north Uganda.

The question being asked is why Amin should 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 for a big blow against the Tanzanians and the rebels, will concert his ground strike with an air blow against Dar es Salaam.

Libyans browned off with Amin's Army

24/3/79 N.M 334

DAVID MARTIN: 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 have been 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 Nateti, 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 1 500 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 in 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

334

26/3/79

Argus

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 north-east, 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 remained 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-Reuter.

Amin ousted in tank-led coup?

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 Emilion Mondo, who had staged a coup against President Amin.

But other exile sources said the President had fled Entebbe for the north-western 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.

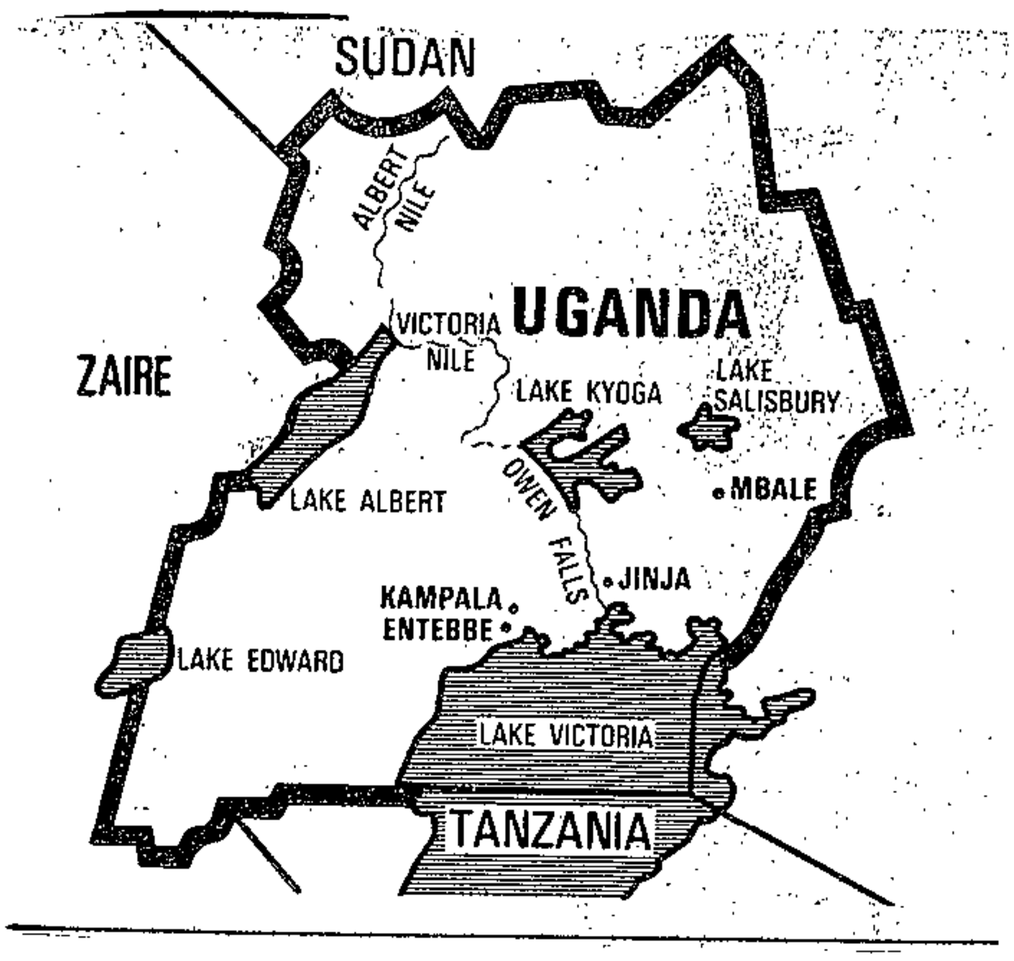
These groups set up a united front at a meeting in northern Tanzania at the weekend, and Brigadier Mondo intended trying peace negotiations with the invaders, they said.

The presidential aide in Kampala denied Bragadier 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 42 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 runways.

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 is a serious threat to regional as well as international peace and security," Ugandan ambassador Idi Osman said in his letter.

The 15-nation council, which has been in almost daily session this month, was expected to be convened before the weekend. — SAPA-RNS-AP.



President Amin

Diplomats say Idi's army has d

CT. 31/3/79

NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin, of Uganda, announced yesterday that his army was launching a counter-offensive against an invasion force. But diplomats in Kampala said his army, in fact, appeared to have disintegrated.

The city could fall in a matter of hours, they said.

Shells crashed into the city's streets, killing several people 50 metres from the French Embassy and destroying one of President Amin's residences, the diplomats said.

The only troops to be seen in the city were Libyans manning field guns to return fire from Tanzanian-backed exile forces and setting up anti-tank barricades across key roundabouts and road junctions.

The Ugandan exile front announced that a Libyan Tupolev 22 bomber flew across Lake Victoria yesterday to bomb the Tanzanian air base town of Mwanza.

A hint of a strike inside Tanzania was contained in a broadcast from Radio Uganda which quoted a military spokesman — taken to be President Amin himself — as saying:

"The Ugandan armed forces have spotted the enemy and are launching a general attack to surround him and destroy him . . . the enemy can be attacked not only in Uganda, but also in his own area."

Meanwhile, refugees have reported panic in Kampala with people fleeing the shelling and army deserters commandeering vehicles at gunpoint.

All 400 UN officials and dependants have been ordered to leave Uganda and several foreign embassies have evacuated their staff.

The whereabouts of President Amin remained unknown. The exile sources said he had gone to his native region of north-western Uganda, to the town of Arua where the traditional mud and straw huts of his kinsmen now surround an

isintegrated

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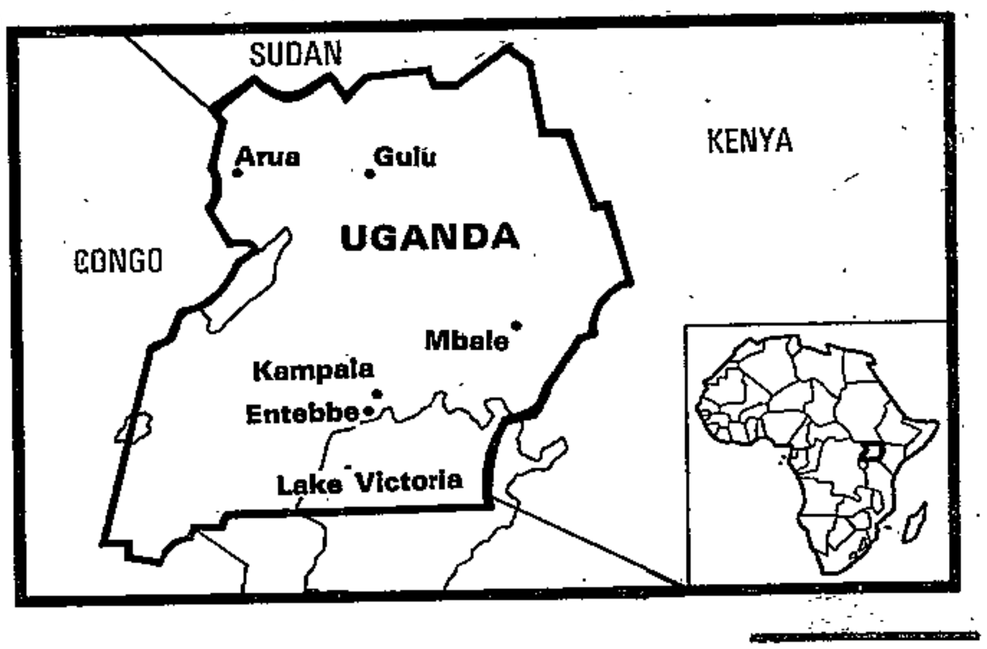
airbase with a satellite station.

Diplomatic sources say Arua has been stockpiled with food and military supplies for some weeks and that the airbases at Nakasongola and Gulu appeared to be fallback positions if Field Marshal Amin loses the battle for Kampala.

A senior Ugandan official, who defected, said in Nairobi that President Amin had found three Ugandans of his own massive build, dressed them in Field Marshal's uniform and sent them to different places to reduce the chances of assassination and confuse his enemies.

Exile sources in Dar Es Salaam said thousands of defectors from the Ugandan army had joined their training camps in "liberated areas" of southern Uganda. — Sapa-Reuter



Monday April 2 1979

Kampala shelled after air strike on Entebbe

STAR 2/4/79

334

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, Tanzanian 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 assaults 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.

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes p enthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais ivè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (vou urions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) fac
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé mbarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) q nduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné le a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sa anses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en nt six mois.
9. Trente mille francs, voi tte maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depui augmenté).
10. Les arguments que vous t lourdement (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventure
2. La tempête faisait rage sortir le canot de sauvetage et partir sur s en ont, paraît-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent de n'avait ni (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné)) que serait (livré), ce soir, l'armoire que re.
5. Soyez indulgents avec l es soucis, il en a (eu).
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (les ai (vu) prendre l'autobus et je suis bi ne soient pas encore (arrivé).
7. Je (illegible) (u) s
8. Com vous ne

Amin digs in for last stand —realy to die

NAIROBI — Ugandan President Idi Amin is digging in to make a last-ditch stand against Tanzanian-backed exile forces at the eastern industrial town centre of Jinja residents told Reuters by telephone that President Amin appeared to be preparing to die there 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 say 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-es-Salaam reports that more air attacks against strategic targets in Uganda were expected today as Tanzania strove to cut President Amin off from his foreign backers and, at the same time, demoralise the Ugandan army.

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.

MARXIST FEAR

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.

Yesterday Uganda Radio quoted President Amin as saying he was in the town when it came under attack by Tanzanian jets, reports Reuter.

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."

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STAR 4/4/79 (334)

Uganda war now a fight for face

The Star's Arica News Service

NAIROBI — The Tanzania-Uganda war is no longer a conventional one. In the past two weeks it has become a battle for face between two of Africa's biggest Soviet-backed troublemakers — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Colonel Muammar al Gaddafi of Libya.

This is the conclusion to which many Western observers are coming now that Libyan forces have virtually taken over the defence of Uganda from President Idi Amin's mutinous and ragtag army and President Nyerere is pouring everything he has into his Uganda invasion force in a win-or-bust gamble.

Although vastly different in make-up the two leaders have much in common. But not on the surface. Colonel Gaddafi (38) is brash and proud of it. His country is one of Africa's wealthiest and Colonel Gadaffi has flaunted its oil wealth to incite rebellion in the name of Islam.

President Nyerere (57) tries to put himself over as a quiet, modest man, a thinker. His country has one of the smallest GNPs in Africa and President Nyerere flaunts its poverty to spread what has been called Pax Tanzaniana, in the name of socialism.

What they have most in common is ambition to spread their own creeds and in the process to enhance their own power and prestige.

In this President Nyerere has been more successful than his rival. In Egypt, Sudan, Western Sahara and Chad, Colonel Gadaffi has had his nose bloodied. Against this, President Nyerere's record of spreading creeping socialism looks good.

Largely through his scheming the elected Zanzibar Government was overthrown in a bloody revolution in 1964. Three months later its new socialist Government signed an act of union with Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

In the Nigerian civil war President Nyerere, unhappily as it turned out, backed Biafra. But in Mozambique's independence struggle he played a critical role, providing training bases, arms and supplies routes and full backing for Frelimo.

Then he supported a coup plot in the Comores, which overthrew the elected Government of Mr Ahmed Abdallah and replaced it with a socialist one. Three years later Mr Abdallah staged a successful counter-coup.

President Nyerere had more success in the Seychelles. In 1977 his Government subsidised and his forces trained, armed and actively assisted a small group of rebels to overthrow Mr James Mancham's elected Government.

His invasion of Uganda, after a Ugandan attempt to take over a strip of Tanzanian border territory last October, is President Nyerere's most open act of aggression to date. His decision, after driving Uganda out of Tanzania, was taken after long thought and in the light of years of insults from President Idi Amin.

STAR 4/4/79 (334)

I'll shoot deserters, Amin threatens



IDI AMIN

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Wearing an air marshal's uniform and driving his Citroen/Maserati rally car, President Idi Amin visited the Uganda/Kenya border posts at Busia and Malaba yesterday to take a look at refugees fleeing from Uganda.

In impromptu speeches, he said any Ugandan soldiers who deserted would be court-martialled and killed by firing squads.

Soldiers who had stolen private vehicles to transport their families and belongings would be shot unless they handed the vehicles over immediately to be returned to their owners, he added.

As government cheerleaders chanted Amin's new self-bestowed titles, "The Saviour" and the "Lion of Africa," along with his favourite appendage, "Conqueror of the British Empire," President Amin vowed that Tanzania would pay in full for all the damage it was inflicting on Uganda.

"Nyerere is milking his country's economy and it will not be long before Tanzania is bankrupt. But he will pay for the damage and destruction he has done," President Amin said.

He claimed that Ugandan forces had pushed the invading Tanzanians back from the Kampala area and were now advancing towards the Tanzanian border.

But anti-Amin guerilla forces claimed today that they were shelling Ugandan military camps eight kilometres from Kampala.

Ugandans taking war in their stride

Argus 5/4/79 334

IF Tanzanian troops have overrun Kampala today and reports indicate that they have, the Ugandans are taking it in their stride.

A telephone call The Argus 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.

But the manager, Mr B Brooks, was unable to throw any light on the confusing 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 he 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-centre clock tower early today.

1. The CONTI
   almost t
2. POLITICA
   the CE
3. The WE
   the CA
4. The PA
   CONTINEN
5. The ATLA
   CONTINENS
6. The ARCT
7. The CONTI
8. GREENLAN
9. The GU
   SOUTHERN
10. The GREA
    CANADIAN
11. The ROC
    PANAMA.
12. The COL
    COLLARIS
13. The WARM GULF STREAM flows along the EAST COAST of the U.S.A. from the GULF of MEXICO and meets the LABRADOR CURRENT off the coast of NEWFOUNDLAND.
14. The WEST COAST is influenced by the CALIFORNIAN CURRENT.

1. CAN
   BRI
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6. The
7. VAN
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   the
10. The
    SAL
11. The
    GREAT LAKES and flows eastwards into the ATLANTIC OCEAN.
12. The CANADIAN ROCKIES form part of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGE.
13. OTTAWA is the FEDERAL CAPITAL of CANADA.
14. The TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY of CANADA starts at ST. JOHN in the EAST and ends at VANCOUVER in the WEST.
15. The RAILWAY is known as the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY and crosses the ROCKIES via the KICKING HORSE PASS.

New Uganda Govt is ready

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RDM 7/4/79.

'Mail' Africa Bureau

NAIROBI. — With anti-Amin forces virtually surrounding Kampala yesterday a Uganda 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 centre where the headquarters of the feared State Research Bureau are situated.

About 1 000 Libyan troops, having failed in their mission organised by Colonel Ghaddafy 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.

7/4/79 DS

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Amin: we'll fight on

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 Lule, 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 Ghaddafi 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.

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Back to work, Amin orders as war cools

The Star 9/4/79

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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 mopping-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.

'n aansienlike tyd voortgegaan het hierdie proses begin het met die die Kaap. In geen tydvak het die taalvorme by alle klasse van die gekom het, by blanke en nie-blanke slawe, soldate van die Kompanjie en by immigrante. Die mening dat Afrikaans ons in die moet van later deur die koloniste oorgeneem is, word deur ons vroegste Kaapse tekste weerlê; ook die opvatting dat Afrikaans ons 'n uitsluitend landelike taal veral van die binnelandse boere was, klop nie met die gegewens wat ons uit ons 18de-eeuse tekste kry nie. Aan die einde van die 18de eeu het selfs welgestelde en opgevoede burgers van Kaapstad nans Nederlands ook Afrikaans gepraat soos o.a. uit die opmerking van C. H. Persoon blyk. Hierdie „Nederlands-Afrikaanse tweetaligheid van die ontwikkelde Kaapse burger", skryf Scholtz, „was 'n faktor van onberekenbare betekenis in die Afrikaanse taalgeskiedenis. Daaruit alleen kan ons die vinnige opbloei van Afrikaans as kultuurtaal verklaar."

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Mystery of the 'war that disappeared'

Newsmen 'shot dead' in Uganda

ARGUS 9/4/79 (334)

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.

The journalists are Germans Hans Bollinger and Wolfgang Stiens, of Stern Magazine, and Swedes Arne Lemberg, of Expression and Carl Bergman, of Svenska Dagbladet.

Mrs Rita Stiens, who lives with her husband in Nairobi, said today the four left Kenyan waters 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 United Nations officials in Kampala that the four journalists had been arrested on the road between Jinja and Kampala, taken to a nearby police station and shot dead.

Mrs Stiens sat by the telephone all last night waiting for anything official to confirm or deny the report but had had no word.

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: 'Where have all the soldiers gone?'

Throughout the weekend, the capital, Kampala, for which there was heavy fighting last week, was reported deserted.

'There are no soldiers of any kind, Tanzanian or Ugandan, to be seen around the centre of the city. The whole place is absolutely quiet. It is quite mystifying,' a party of four French diplomats told me.

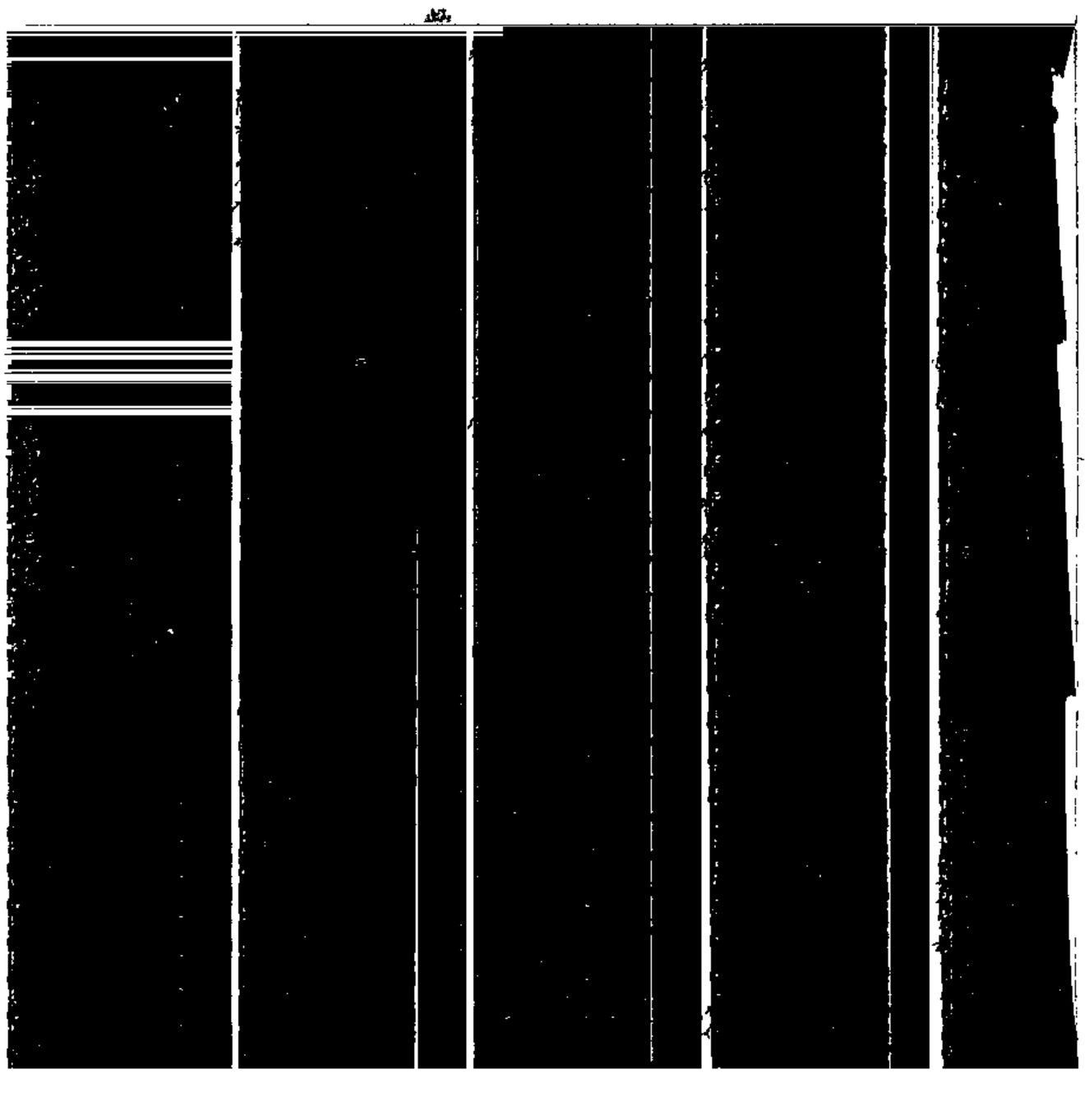
Emboldened by the silence they had decided to drive through 211 km of allegedly Amin-held territory to the border and then a further 130 km to

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

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	AW
B.	Essay	
	L'Immoraliste	CJG
	L'Etranger	MS
	Thérèse	W
	Les Mains sales	vdG
C.		C



le may only begin with Amin's fall

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 Makarere 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 operated 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 Unlf 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 R450 000 and R900 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.

Rebels' strugg

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 represssion 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.

COURSE OUTLINE GERMAN I,

1.) To be able to enrol for the German I course students mus
   a.) successful completion of the German Intensive Cours
   b.) German B at matriculation level.
   c.) German-speaking students who have had no previous f

2.) The following members of staff will be responsible for t
   Mr.W.PASCHE (history of literature and grammar)
   Mr.G.PAKENDORF (prose)
   Mrs.G.GRAPOW (drama and poetry)
   Miss B.SELZER (Lang.Lab.)
   Mr.U.KLINGMANN (tutorial)

3.) The course comprises 5 lectures per wee
   poetry; also one tutorial and one Lang.

4.) In order to qualify for a D.P.Certifica
   a.) attend 80% of all lectures, tutori
   b.) write 4 essays and the June examin
   German-speaking students are exempt fro
   examination in June and November.

5.) The final mark is made up as follows:
   year mark (i.e. essays and June ex.)
   internal examination Nov.
   external oral examination and Lang.Lab

WORLD NEWS

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.

West German officials said their embassy in Kampala had been informed four white people had been shot after they arrived in Uganda by crossing Lake Victoria. The diplomats said they had no identification those executed were the missing journalists.

And on the battlefront, 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 battlefront in a desperate effort to prevent the Tanzanians from encircling the city of Kampala.

The four journalists were Mr 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 sucess.

Ugandan exile sources said yesterday two European businessmen who 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 bosses 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 R17-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 stressed the fact the Ugandan conflict would detract attention from the minority regimes of Southern Africa. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

- cont. page 2 -

(334) 10/4/79 DO

Journalists shot dead in Uganda

NAIROBI — The Ugandan Foreign Ministry said yesterday four "foreigners" had been captured and shot dead in Uganda, apparently confirming reports that four Western journalists had been executed, Ugandan sources said.

West German officials said their Kampala Embassy had been informed that four people had been shot after they arrived in Uganda by crossing Lake Victoria. The diplomats said they had no identification or information that those executed were the missing journalists.

The missing journalists are Karl Bergman of Svenska Dagbladet, Arne Lemberg of Expressen, Wolfgang Stiens of Stern magazine and Hans Bollinger of the French photo agency, Gamma.

Colleagues said the four had hired a boat to smuggle them into Uganda last Thursday by crossing Lake Victoria.

Reports reaching Nairobi said the four were captured shortly after landing near Kampala on Friday.

They reportedly were taken to a nearby police station, interrogated and shot. Some sources said their bodies were left lying near the station for a day after the shooting.

Colleagues of the four said it was extremely unlikely the journalists were carrying guns.

Mr Bollinger had been held in a Kampala jail for four days two weeks ago after flying into Kampala. He was freed through diplomatic efforts.

The two Swedish journalists had also failed in a previous attempt to enter Uganda. They had been turned back by Ugandan authorities last week after trying to drive into the country from Kenya.

Colleagues said the four had hoped to pass themselves off as tourists on a fishing trip.

Meanwhile, troops loyal to President Amin were reported fighting back with new strength yesterday against invading Tanzanians and Ugandan rebels in the southern suburbs of Kampala.

Residents said more troops and armoured cars were moving through the Ugandan capital than had been seen since army units mutinied and disbanded several weeks ago in the face of the invasion.

Ugandan exile sources said President Amin had formed a blocking force of up to 3 000 soldiers on the road leading south from Kampala to the rebel-held international airport at Entebbe.

A British businessman who arrived in London after fleeing the fighting said President Amin would make last stand at his stronghold at Jinja, east of Kampala, within the next five days.

But civil engineer John Payne, 44, said: "I think Amin will be finished before then. He can't survive any longer". — SAPA-RNS.

Tanzanians move into Kampala

11/4/79
BS 334

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 8 pm, and at about 4 am yesterday the Tanzanians pulled out all stops, sending over MiG-21s 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 nigh ...it seems

Argus 12/4/79 (334)

Staff Reporter

THE eight-year reign of President Dr Al Haji 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, buffoon, and Houdini of numerous assassination attempts, had a vision from God while he was still an army corporal.

'I dreamed I would one day be 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 defected 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.

'Paranoic'

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 mentally unbalanced paranoic' after Amin had ordered his security forces to watch out for an invasion by Britain in September, 1972. Amin was convinced the British were planning to assassinate him.

In the same month, the United States Government suspended a R2,3-m loan to Uganda because of Amin's comments favouring Hitler's extermination of Jews in World War 2.

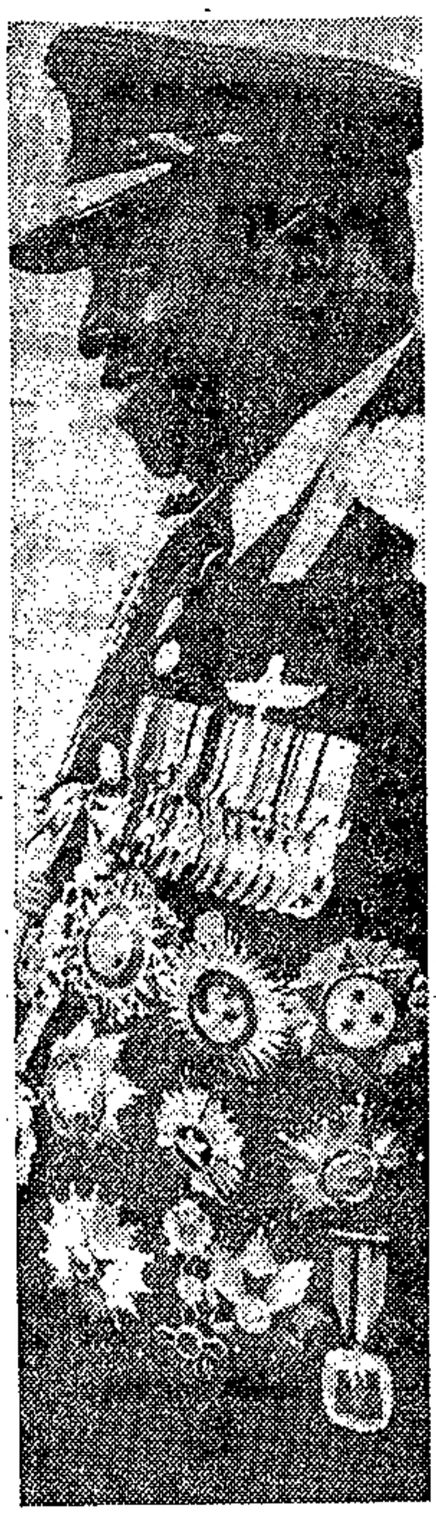
Soon Amin became known as the black Hitler.

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



HIS Excellency Field-Marshal Doctor Idi Amin Dada, VC, DSO, MC ... etc.

of the engagement to Lieutenant Mark Phillips.

Told President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania: 'I love you very much and if you had been a woman, I would have considered marrying you.'

Offered himself as commander of Africa's 'liberation' war;

Wished President Nixon a 'speedy recovery from Watergate,' and

Pilgrimage

Awarded himself the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross.

Amin, an avowed Muslim, also gained the honorific title of Al Haji, after making the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

After this spate of self-aggrandisement and diplomatic jesting, Amin clamped 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 of Africans killed by imperialists.

In June, 1974, Amin became a film actor. He played himself in a 90-minute documentary. He did not award himself an Oscar.

In November Amin's father, Dada Amin, fled 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 Airport raid in July, 1976, in which Israeli commandos freed passengers and crew of the hijacked French Airbus.

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 'should serve as a lesson to those who want to imitate Field Marshal Amin.'

Queen's jubilee

In June, 1977, Amin was poised to cause 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 as Amin approached him at the state funeral of Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta.

Ugandans rejoice as Kampala is taken

D.D. 12/4/79 334

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.

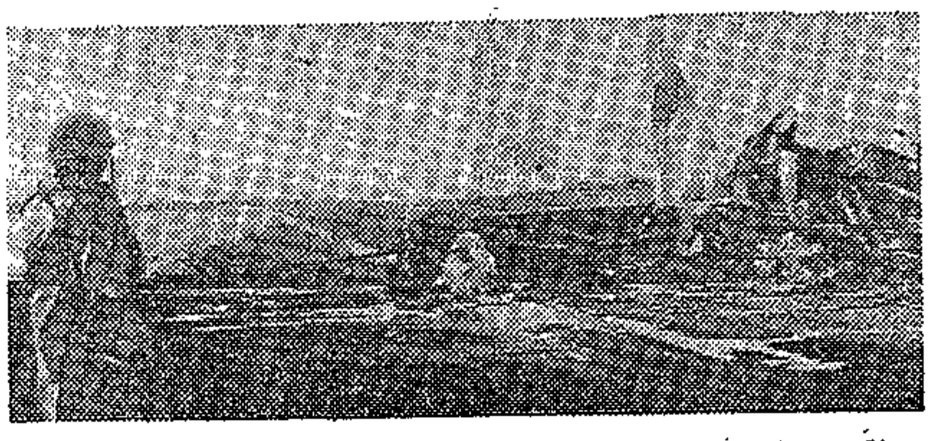
He called for discipline in the ranks of his army, and said he was still in full control.

Radio experts said the international transmitter was located at the north-eastern 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 eye witnesses, 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.



The wreck of a Libyan C-130 transport plane lies smouldering at Entebbe airport after its capture by Tanzanian and rebel Ugandan soldiers. Another picture page 14.

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."— SAPA-RNS-AP-DDC.

Hunt Idi Amin say Uganda's new rulers

13/4/79
334+

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 Yusufu Lule, 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.

Sbt(14/4/79 (634)



Uganda's new President Yusufu Lule, is sworn in as Head of State of Uganda.

Uganda joy as Lule takes over

(334)

Star 14/4/79.

Own Correspondent

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 commando 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, with 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 Avigan 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.—Sapa-AP.

Sunday Tribune
15/4/79

(334)

BACK PAGE INTERNATIONAL

GET AMIN

Commandos begin manhunt—but he may have escaped

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 Kisuma, 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.



Professor Lule: Huge task

(334)



Idi Amin: Now he's dodging commando squads

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 gnawing 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 end. The blood poured neatly through the drain.

In one dungeon cell, the soldiers found 15 or 20 bodies, multilated and decomposed. A few prisoners, barely alive, said they had staved off 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 sifting through thousands of identity cards and files scattered on the ground hoping to find confirmation of 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 reports that the contents of State Lodge, a 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 diningroom 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, Araba." 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 .53 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.

NM 1&4/79 (334)



KAMPALA — The Commander of the Ugandan liberation force, Oyite Ojok, being carried through the streets of Kampala by cheering Ugandans. — (Cablecast.)

(334)

NM 16/4/79



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.)

NM 16/4/79 (324)

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 1976 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-Reuter.)

New President is Fort Hare graduate

NAIROBI — Professor Yusufu Lule, a Fort Hare graduate now named Uganda's new President, is a quiet and courteous man who has not seen his turbulent country for 10 years.

"I would not call him a strong administrator," a former pupil said. "But he is a patient mediator."

Professor Lule insists that at 67 he has no political ambition and would have much preferred a quiet retirement with his wife and family.

But fellow Ugandan exiles finally persuaded him he should preside over the transition from Idi Amin's brutal regime when it ended.

For right-wingers and far leftists, the attraction was his political neutrality.

Professor Lule left Uganda after being sacked as principal of Makerere University College by the man Amin deposed, Dr Milton Obote.

In 1969 Professor Lule went abroad, first to London as an assistant secretary general at the Commonwealth Secretariat and then to Ghana as secretary general of the Association of African Universities, from which he recently retired.

Professor Lule was born in Kampala in 1912 and educated at King's School near Kampala.

He graduated at Makerere and went for further studies to Fort Hare, Bristol and Edinburgh.

At Edinburgh University, a fellow student was Julius Nyerere, now President of Tanzania. The two have been good friends ever since.

In 1936, Professor Lule returned to Uganda to teach at his old school for nine years before moving to Makerere as a lecturer.

His ability caught the attention of the British colonial rulers of the then Ugandan Protectorate, who made him Minister of Rural Development in a pre-independence government between 1955 and 1961.

A stint as chairman of the Public Service Commission was followed in 1964 by his appointment as Makerere's principal.

Professor Lule is the fourth man to be sworn in as President of Uganda in the 17 years since British rule ended.

His three predecessors were each joyfully acclaimed and later ousted from Kampala amid strife and bloodshed.

First was Sir Edward Mutesa, the Kabaka of Bugunda, the biggest of the tribal kingdoms which amde up the East African country.

Disputes arose between him and Prime Minister Milton Obote, a politician from the northern Langi tribe.

In 1966 Dr Obote proclaimed himself President and sent in troops to shell the Kabaka out of his hilltop palace and into exile in England, where he died. Commanding those troops was army chief Idi Amin.

The dead Kabaka's Baganda tribespeople hailed Amin as a liberator when in 1972 he overthrew Dr Obote and took the presidency.

But Bagandans, too, were victims of bloody purges under Amin.

Yesterday, they cheered Professor Lule. — SAPA-RNS.

Amin's horror albums found

PM 16/4/79 (334)

Mercury Correspondent

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 spreadeagled 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.

fell the hospital mortuary received 12 to 15 bodies a day from the State Research Unit.

Dr. Makumbi said most had died from strangulation.

The chests of some had been clubbed in, apparently while they were being hanged.

He estimated that about 250 000 people had been killed.

In his first interview with a Western newspaper President Yusufu Lule said he would order a full investigation into the atrocities of the Amin regime.

Those involved would be brought before the courts.

Professor Lule 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 unrecognisable 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

Dungeons

In the courtyard lie the bodies of soldiers who tried to hold the building when it was stormed on Wednesday morning by 300 Anti-Amin troops.

In the dungeons below the building groups of emaciated corpses lie huddled together.

They seem to have died from starvation. Seven bodies in one tiny cell. Another is on the stairs.

The largest cell has still 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

Soldiers aid looters

16/4/79
334

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, 32 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 Khadafy 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.

Hunt for Amin intensified, page 7.

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Amin's collection of ho

Daily Dispatch

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 spreadeagled 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



An anti-Amin Ugandan soldier checks out a cell at the State Research Unit containing bodies of prisoners massacred by Idi Amin's troops before Kampala fell.

rror pictures

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 clubbed in, 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. — DDC.

Daily Dispatch

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 tarmac 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 Soroti.

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 air field to stand by as a last resort escape route.

Government sources said commando groups dressed in civilian clothes had already set off to hunt down Amin and bring him back alive.

Meanwhile, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, Ethiopia and Britain have announced their recognition of the new Ugandan Government of President Yusufu Lule.

US officials said their government was still awaiting reaction from countries not so closely identified with support for the overthrow of Amin.

The British Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, announced in a BBC interview that the British Government had sent a diplomat, Mr Richard Posnett, to Uganda to find out what the Ugandans needed and what Britain could do to help.

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 "nazi murderers". — SAPA-AP-RNS.

Uganda's rebirth starts today

By JOHN WORRALL
'Mail' Africa Bureau

NAIROBI. — In a city wrecked by looters, with government offices pillaged, a paralysed civil service, an empty treasury and the war against Idi Amin still on his hands, the provisional president of Uganda, Professor Yusufu Lule, embarks today on 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 have first to be 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, almost all the windows broken.

The radio urged officials and staff of the presidential office to report for duty today to help rebuild a civil administration.

Britain was the first non-African country to recognise the new government and will probably be the first to send aid.

Millions are wanted. A Foreign Office emissary, Mr Richard Posnett, is in Kampala to get a first-hand assessment of Uganda's needs.

Britain has historic links with Uganda, disrupted during the Amin reign when relations were broken, the British High Commissioner moved out and aid was withdrawn.

Now the exiles are flowing back to Uganda — the thousands who fled to Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and other places — civil servants, businessmen, teachers, railway experts, top policemen.

Air services to Kampala have not been reinstated yet and buses into Uganda are few at the Kenya border. Some are trying to walk it back.

Almost crossing paths with exiles going home are Amin followers escaping into Kenya. The former governor of the Central Province, Cololel Abdalla Nasur, went over with a fleet of 20 Mercedes and 40 lorries.

There has still been no firm word on the whereabouts of the vanquished president. Various reports, all unconfirmed, have had him in his tribal home in the far north-west, fleeing to Zaire, or about to arrive in the Sudan on his way to Libya or Iraq.



A Tanzanian soldier inspects the bodies of Libyan and pro-Amin Ugandan soldiers killed during the fall of Kampala and which still litter its streets.

Humour amid the horror

KAMPALA. — Like any tourist in a foreign city, the commander of the tank which led Tanzanian invaders into Kampala a week ago got lost.

Tracks in the tar show the tank backed up and turned around several times at one intersection before heading downtown.

An eyewitness among the infantry who marched with the tank blamed Godfrey, a Ugandan whom the Tanzanians picked up as a guide to the city. He said Godfrey didn't know Kampala nearly as well as he claimed.

The military takeover of the looted capital produced other oddities:

- A reporter was surprised when a Ugandan exile he had known as a shoe salesman in Nairobi, Kenya, walked into Kampala's main hotel dressed in battle camouflage.

The exile, who had slipped away to fight against President Idi Amin, explained he had been in charge of the city for three days until Uganda's new government was sworn in.

- Civilians who broke into Amin's Nakasero Lodge in the centre of Kampala came across a film library. Reels of his exploits, perhaps, having great historical value? No, only old "I Love Lucy" shows and Tom and Jerry cartoons.
- Transport can command any price in a city looted of buses, taxis and private cars. One Ugandan charged a television crew R680 a day for the use of his minibus.
- The Tanzanians and anti-Amin Ugandans make no effort to guard the chilling reminders of Amin's oppression, which lie in looted offices and scattered on lawns, there for the taking.
- In the notorious State Research Bureau are posters listing the sayings of Major Farouk Minawa, 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." — Sapa-AP.

17, 1979

17/4/79 N.M (334)

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 he 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-Reuter.)

Amin displayed own portrait in ga

KAMPALA — President Idi Amin's Kampala home, the Command Post, lies deserted and looted 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 35 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 said the 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 horror 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 slumped 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 Farouk Minawa, the last head of the murder bureau.

Among them: "No wisdom is greater than kindness", and, prophetically for President 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



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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 Africa Constituent Assembly, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, today tables 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 later, but the DTA was not prepared to participate at the cost of internal development.

Lack of progress the past three months in negotiations with the Western five had created frustration and uncertainty in SWA. Only Swapo could benefit from such conditions, he 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 it 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 he made it clear the NNF wanted the assurance the interim authority would only legislate on urgent matters which needed attention and not draw up a constitution. — SAPA.

rage

God had forgotten Uganda. I am starting to go to church again."

The country's new President, Professor Yusufu Lule, said his forces were advancing steadily into areas of the country still not officially under the control of his government, particularly in eastern and northern Uganda.

Like any tourist in a foreign city, the commander of the tank that led Tanzanian invaders into Kampala a week ago got lost.

Tracks in the tar show the tank backed up and turned around several times at one intersection before heading downtown.

An eyewitness among the infantry who marched with the tank blamed Godfrey, a Ugandan whom the Tanzanians picked up as a guide to the city. He said Godfrey didn't know Kampala nearly as well as he claimed. — SAPA-

Uganda in need of foreign aid

NAIROBI — In a city wrecked by looters, with government offices pillaged, a paralysed civil service, an empty treasury, and the war against Idi Amin still on his hands, the provisional President of Uganda, Professor Yussuf 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.

Britain was the first Western country to recognise the 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. — DDC-SAPA-AP.

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DD

DAILY DISPATCH
DOMESTIC NOTICES:

Domestic notices cannot be taken over the telephone and such notices sent by post must be signed by responsible persons. Engagements and marriage advertisements must bear the signatures and addresses of both parties.

Domestic notices must be prepaid before insertion

Rate and Style cards sent on application.

CANCELLATIONS:

Advertisements must appear once in the columns before cancellations or alteration. When cancelling an advertisement a stop number will be given. No queries entertained without quoting the stop number.

Please note, cancellations and alterations cannot be accepted after 3.15 p.m.

CLASSIFIED PHONE SERVICE:
Telephone 2-5581/2/3/4

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: Adverts received too late for normal classification will be placed on a news-page in the first part of the newspaper. Their position will be given in the information panel on Page One

PLEASE NOTE

ONLY NOTICES OF A PERSONAL NATURE, ie Births, Engagements, Marriages, Deaths or Lost and Found are accepted for publication after normal office hours. These must be signed and delivered to the Daily Dispatch by hand. Personal notices will not be accepted telephonically.

Congratulations

GORDON Ollie and Mavis congratulations on your Anniversary. May God spare you to see many more happy years together Love Mom, Dad, Boyce, Louis, Noeleen, Gary and Zenda.

LOVE—JEFF Congratulations on your 21st birthday last Friday. Best wishes for the future. Love Dad and Mom

WILD Alan. Congratulations on your 21st. Wishing you much happiness and success in the future. Lots of love Mom, Dad, Ron and Gary.

Births

BAISLEY To Larry and Juno (nee Waddel) a bouncing baby son and brother for Amanda born 14/4/79 Thanks to doctor and staff Frere Maternity.

Engagements

SLABBERT-GULTIG
GAVIN and CAROL
announce with joy their engagement on the
14th APRIL
1979
418211

MASSON—PETE— Amy · Jim have much pleasure in announcing the engagement of Rosemary to Donald youngest son of Dudley and Kay.

Silver Wedding

(334) 15/4/79 DD

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 Tanzanians, who 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 was imminent.

Until the 190 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, the United States and Britain, anxious to help the country, might have to consider flying in supplies, although Entebbe Airport was damaged in the fighting and had no functioning navigational aids.

The new government of returned exiles led by President Yusufu Lule controls only about half the country. In other areas, bands of once loyal Amin troops wander about, looting and killing.

Mr Yoweri Museveni, Minister of Defence in the new administration, called on Ugandans yesterday not to take the law into their own hands.

The new government has said it sees Amin captured alive.

A United States diplomat in Nairobi said yesterday he thought food and medical supplies would be a priority in the Carter administration's plans to assist Uganda.

Washington, which withdrew its mission from Kampala in 1976, fearing for the safety of its personnel, said yesterday it hoped to restore normal relations with Uganda this week.

Britain, which broke off relations in 1973, has already recognised the new government.

Canada announced its recognition of the Lule government yesterday. — SAPA-RNS.



IDI AMIN . . . a hypochondriac.

Files show Idi's various ailments

KAMPALA — The medical history of Idi Amin, unearthed from the debris of his secret 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 uncomfortable 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 1965 to 1975 showed no evidence of this.

Electro-cardiograms 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 Uganda feeling nausea, headaches and painful ears."

The doctors conclusion was: "His Excellency looks weak."

Amin's main trouble has been "gouty arthritis" of the wrists, knees and ankles. But he has also had recurring eye and throat trouble, and in September 1974 developed "crusts in the nose".

In recent years his most frequent complaint was of piles which, despite the attentions of a number of doctors, he appeared to have been unable to dispel. — DDC.

Lule humanitarian — Hyslop

PORT ALFRED — Uganda will be an entirely different place under Professor Yusufu Lule to what it was under Idi Amin, says Dr Jim Hyslop, former vice-chancellor of Rhodes University and one-time principal of the Royal University College of Kenya.

Dr Hyslop, who is retired here, described Professor Lule as a first-class administrator and a man of the highest integrity.

Professor Lule, the new president of Uganda following the downfall of Field Marshall Amin, was chairman of the council of the Makerere University School in 1960 when Dr Hyslop first met him.

"I had quite a considerable association with him and I can assure you Uganda is going to be a very different place under him," Dr Hyslop said.

"At all times I found Professor Lule a first-class administrator and of the highest integrity and humanitarian principles."

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

KAMPALA — Uganda's new President, Dr Yusufu Lule, 67, is an academic and civil servant who describes himself as being a politician. 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.

Dr Lule has pledged to restore democracy to Uganda as soon as conditions merit it, and that the government will be the servant of the people, and not its master.

By all accounts, Dr Lule had looked forward to a quiet retirement until last month when the front was formed from 18 Ugandan exile groups. He was planning to live in Britain.

Dr Lule commands widespread respect from all sides of the Ugandan political spectrum. He has worked with the Commonwealth Secretariat and is a respected figure outside Uganda. — DDC.

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 in to Uganda but said it would have to be "substantial".

Britain granted immediate recognition to the new Kampala government at the weekend through Mr Richard Posnett, 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 debacle 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 R260-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.

Own Correspondent

KAMPALA. — Uganda's new President, Professor Yusufu Lule, 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 Liberaton Front.

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After the ty

Pro-Idi forces on warpath in terror revenge

By JOHN WORRALL
'Mail' Africa Bureau

NAIROBI. — The blood-spilling 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 deposed President Idi Amin's military bases, say many civilians suspected of holding anti-Amin views have been killed, includng 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 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.



PROFESSOR LULE
. . . optimistic

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 Yusufu Lule 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-Reuter 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 Alimadi, told diplomats Uganda needed international help with the task of reconstruction.

● **Editorial Comment, Page 8**

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, April 19, 1979.

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 197 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

Argus 19/4/79 1334

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, strung 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 the refugees reported to be in Kenya is Major Bob Astles, Amin's British-born adviser and a man held responsible for much of the widespread killing in Uganda since 1971. — The Argus Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter 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 terrorised 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.

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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 all 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 in to 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.

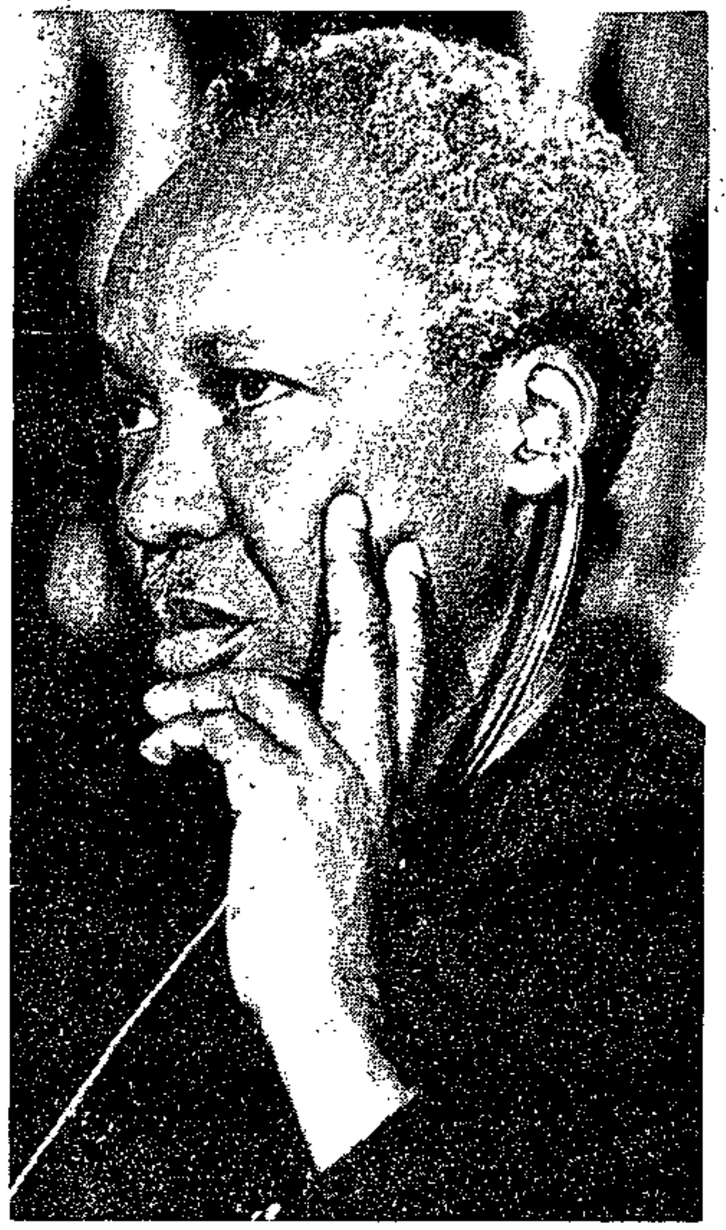
The British company suspended its weekly all-cargo flights from Gatwick to Entebbe airport in 1975. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

UGANDA
End of an ogre

The end of Idi Amin's tyranny is cause for rejoicing throughout Africa, except perhaps by a handful of rulers who run their countries as he ran Uganda. He is believed to have murdered half a million Ugandans in the eight years of his rule. What this meant in human suffering emerged vividly last week from journalists' descriptions of the prisons and torture chambers they found on entering Kampala in the wake of the Tanzanian army.

Amin's childish boasts provided amusing copy for Western — and South African — newspapers and ready-made confirmation for racists everywhere of their belief that blacks are incapable of running their own affairs properly. So preoccupied were many Western newspapermen with Amin's buffoonery that they were slow in waking up to the butchery.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere should be congratulated for ridding Africa of Amin. But congratulations are unlikely to flood in: on the contrary, Nyerere has been criticised for offending against the international rule of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign states and also against the OAU's cardinal rule, which holds the old colonial borders sacrosanct. Some people also argue that he has set a precedent for the use of force between neighbours who



Nyerere . . . humanity is in his debt

desia. But from now on it is likely that Uganda will behave much more like the "front-line states" in its relations with black nationalist movements, and this could affect the political balance in central and Southern Africa.

In problem solving the marketing mix chart is a constant reminder of:

1. The fact that a problem seemingly lying in one segment of the mix must be deliberated

The Concept of the Marketing Mix 39

ment under the chairmanship of Lule. Obote did not attend, and his supporters on the council are a small minority, which certainly does not include Lule, who was himself sacked by Obote in 1970 from the principalship of Makerere University.

Uganda's new government is likely to be closer to Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique — the first three countries to recognise Lule — than to its more moderate neighbour, Kenya, which has deplored Nyere's intervention.

Amin has been accused in recent months of helping to train the private armies of Muzorewa and Sithole in Rho-

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 maurauding 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 criticise white minority regimes while black dictators like Amin were allowed to terrorise 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 unconcealed rejoicing in Britain, and Edward Heath's Conservative government recognised him 10 days later with what seemed like indecent haste. There may be an element of contrition in the fact that Britain has been even quicker this week in recognising 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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W/E ARGUS 21/4/79

TOPPLI AFRICA

By JOHN DARNTON

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 feuding 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 sacred text.

The principle, as might be expected, is more honoured in the breach.

Few African countries do not harbour some exile 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.

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President Amin, who seemed to start the bush war as a diversion from his own army's mutinies, withdrew his troops with melodramatic largesse under the importuning of the OAU.

But 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 insufficient support from African nations that simply called 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 his 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 intercede.

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 is 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 el-Qadaffi'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, reflex-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

(334)

BD 20/4/79

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

(534)

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 speeded its advance into eastern and northern Uganda.

Mr. Anthony Mutamza-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.)

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Amin's soldiers in 'orgy' of killing

DISTRAUGHT Ugandan refugees arriving in Kenya said soldiers of deposed dictator Idi Amin had massacred up to 1 000 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 Bukedi and Budama 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.

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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, 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 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 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 Marwa Kambale, the Tanzanian Field Commander, said he thought the fugitive dictator was in his tribal home in far north-west Uganda.

Jinja's streets were deserted when the Tanzanians marched in. A Danish businessman, Mr Jorgen Kurdeson, 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 ease 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 to a Libyan or Iraqi sanctuary.

Radio Uganda reported that the new government's forces yesterday entered the Kizegi 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 Mbarara, near Kizegi, early this year, in the push towards Kampala.

People thrust dazzling bunches of 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.

Townspeople 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

23/4/79 N.M (334)

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Jinja was the major strategic goal on a drive east from Kampala to reopen landlocked Uganda's supply route to Kenya.



JINJA — Tanzanians armed with Russian AK-47 rifles, light machine-guns and anti-tank rockets pause as they move into this eastern Uganda town. — (Cablecast.)

N.M. 23/4/79 (334)

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 Kambale, the Tanzanian field commander, said he thought the fugitive dictator was in his Kakwa tribal home in far north-west Uganda.

Deserted

Jinja's streets were deserted when the Tanzanians marched in.

A Danish businessman, Mr. Jorgen Kurdeson, said people had lived behind locked doors as gangs of Amin 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. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Uganda's new president aims to clean up his shattered country

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 Yussef 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 Dar es Salaam for recognition and large aid injects 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



President Lule

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 but 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.

Fleeing Amin pleads for military aid in Iraq—claim

(334)
23/4/79 Star

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 Sorori, 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 close ties with 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 army of 20 000 has totally disintegrated in the face of the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda.

Only those who were not able to flee and who face 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 to Uganda to face trial, it was reliably learned here today.

STANDSTILL

Following weekend talks between Kenya's President Daniel Moi and Tanzanian Vice-President Mr Aboud Jumbe, 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 "Major" Bob Astles — now held at an undisclosed Kenya prison — 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 swamp-land between the border and Uganda's second-largest town, Jinja, which Tanzanian forces occupied at the weekend.

Goods traffic on the road has been at a standstill for two weeks, Kenya shippers 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 Uganda-Kenya border zone.

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Uganda's Jinja freed

339

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.

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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 Kizegi 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 Kanyeihamba, 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, 56, 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 new regime's four most wanted men. — SAPA-RNS-AP-DDC.

Tanzanians take vital town of Jinja

RDM 23/4/79.

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A Danish businessman, Mr Jorgen Kurdeson, said people had lived behind locked doors as gangs of Amin soldiers 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 that Amin's men have butchered perhaps 1 000 people in eastern Uganda since the fall of Kampala.

Jinja was the major strategic goal on a drive east from Kampala to reopen landlocked Uganda's supply route to Kenya.

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 Marwa Kambale, the Tanzanian field commander, said he thought the fugitive dictator was in his Kakwa tribal home in far north-west Uganda.

The Tanzanians pushed on to occupy Jinja airfield and the hill-top barracks which used to house Amin's Eagle Gaddafi Battalion, a unit named for 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.

People near the barracks said most of Amin's troops fled days ago. They had commandeered virtually all vehicles in Jinja and had marched away anyone who tried to stop them.

The ease 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 supply of electricity.

While some accounts place him in the far north-west, other unconfirmed reports say he has already fled to sanctuary in either Libya or Iraq.

Radio Uganda reported that the new government's forces yesterday also entered the Kizegi 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 soldiers. — Sapa-Reuter.



Tanzanian troops, with AK-47 automatic rifles, light machineguns and Russian-made RPG-7 anti-tank rockets, pause on the main road from Kampala to Jinja before their assault on the town.

Ugandan exiles head for home

LONDON. — The estimated 4 000 Ugandan exiles living in Britain have started to return home after the downfall of President Idi Amin.

Many, like Mr George Kanyeihamba, a former law professor, will play important roles in the new government of Uganda, which is being established by Mr Joseph Lule.

Mr Kanyeihamba left London last week to become Uganda's new Attorney-General.

The Secretary of the Ugandan Human Rights Group in Britain, Mr Otiti Omule, is confident that most Ugandans in exile will eventually return home.

"Law and order is being restored in our country," he said.

"When things have settled down completely, I am sure all Ugandans everywhere will sell up the businesses and homes they have established in exile and return to the country they love," he said.

Diplomatic relations between Uganda and the United Kingdom have been restored and the human rights group now acts as Uganda's representative in London.

Relations were broken off by Britain in July 1976 after the disappearance and possible murder in Uganda of the British-Israeli grandmother, Mrs Dora Bloch.

Mrs Bloch was one of the passengers on an airliner hijacked by members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation who sought assistance in Uganda.

She was reportedly dragged from a hospital bed and murdered on the direct orders of President Amin.

Also in Britain from Uganda are some 40 000 Asians expelled by President Amin. — Sapa-AP.

Amin on trip to raise support

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.

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 Blane, 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 dam 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

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Women and children march alongside a Tanzanian tank as it rolls in to Jinja, Uganda's second largest city. President Amin was supposed to have made his final stand at Jinja, but was nowhere to be found when the city fell.

Amin killings outlined

NEW YORK — Idi Amin had the ears of executed whites delivered to him on a platter, according to a former Ugandan secret police officer quoted by Time magazine.

Time said Abraham Kisuule-Minge, 27, was one of Amin's SRB (secret police) officers for five years before he fled to Kenya early this month.

The report said 50 000 people executed had been listed as missing persons. Most were strangled to death, their chests crushed with a sledgehammer and then fed to the crocodiles at Karuma Falls.

Kisuule-Minge said Dora Bloch, the 75-year-old British-Israeli woman, who was on an Air France jet hijacked to Uganda's Entebbe Airport in 1976, was brought to SRB headquarters from hospital.

He said the SRB chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Farouk Minawa, made a slashing sign across his throat as Mrs. Bloch was taken away sobbing to a forest where she was shot in the back.

He said Amin often ordered couples facing execution to make love in front of him, promising them freedom if they pleased him.

"Amin would lounge on the counter sipping Russian wine and roar with laughter as the couples had sex on the floor."

He also described the executions of five Germans, an American and an eight-month pregnant Ugandan woman, whose stomach was slashed open by an SRB executioner. The five Germans, three men and two women, were brought to SRB headquarters, tied up, beaten and strangled. Their bodies were then thrown into the Karuma River. The American was repeatedly raped, then executed.

To drown out victims' screams, cars were started up in the courtyard of the SRB building, he added. — SAPA-RNS.

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 Idi Amin's defeated Uganda army, according to refugee reports reaching here yesterday.

The reports 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 the Nubian soldiers' wives joined in killing civilians with weapons from the armoury in the town's barracks. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

● See also Page 2

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Amin in Iraq for arms claim



JINJA — Tanzanian soldiers beat and question a suspected Ugandan army officer after his capture during the Tanzanian advance into this town, the last stronghold of pro-Amin soldiers. At least one Ugandan soldier was killed in the operation. — (Cablecast.)

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Expects

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Arab diplomats said Amin flew from Uganda to Libya and then to Iraq, travelling to two hard-line States that had helped him establish Muslim-minority rule in Uganda.

From Iraq, the sources said, Amin continued to an undisclosed destination, possibly to return to Uganda or to look for help from other Arab backers.

Family

The reports of Amin's trip to Iraq were buttressed by a recent statement by Mr. Stansfield Turner, director of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, that Amin had moved members of his family to Iraq.

Tanzanian Bregadier-General Marwa Kambale, whose troops captured Jinja, said he believed Amin was in Arua, in north-western Uganda, near the borders with Zaire and Sudan.

Amin was believed to retain popular support in the Muslim-dominated region, home of his Kakwa tribe and many of his Nubian soldiers. — (Sapa-AP.)

Egyptians helped in Amin's downfall

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Egypt gave considerable arms assistance to Tanzania to aid the campaign to bring about overthrow of Idi Amin, sending MiG 17s, arms, ammunition and heavy duty lorries, it has been disclosed here.

The reason? President Anwar Sadat was panicked by the belief that a Russian and Libyan-dominated Uganda would exercise dangerous 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 Reds 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 peace pact with Israel and his opposition to the Palestine liberation groups.

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Amin traced

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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 expected major assistance from Washington, which closed its embassy in the Ugandan capital in 1973. — SAPA-AP.

Horror killings, page 11.

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Lule — the reluctant liberator

Donald Kaberuka: London

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 educationist 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 with the family in his London home.

But the pressure from exiles of contrasting political persuasions ranging from doctrinaire Marxists to ardent Monarchists mounted and Lule changed his mind.

His acceptance started things moving in Dar es Salaam. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania who had been for persuading exiles to unite and find an acceptable leader as the only condition for his con-

tinuation to drive inside Uganda and topple Amin, sanctioned a meeting of more than 100 exiles leaders at Moshi in North Tanzania on the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro. To make sure that unity was achieved Nyerere sent his Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa to be on hand.

The unanimous election of Lule pleased Nyerere. He was his contemporary at Edinburgh University three decades ago and since then they have always been friends. Dr Milton Obote, the former president who was ousted by Amin eight years ago did not attend the Moshi meeting and there are conflicting explanations about that.

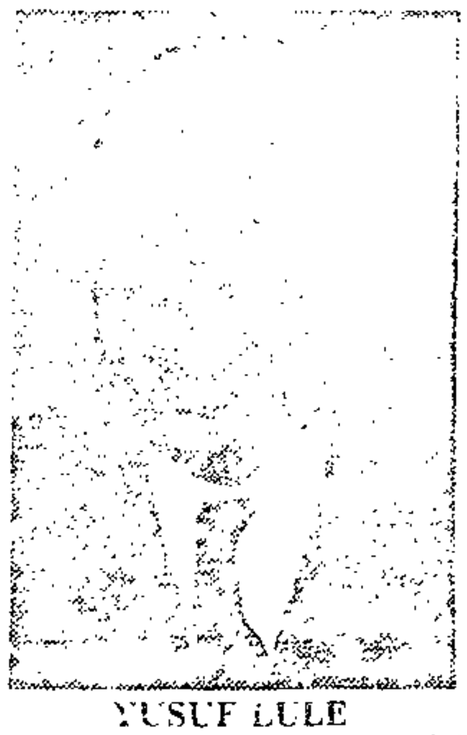
Some Ugandans say the Tanzanians did not want him to attend, feeling that his presence would bring divisions to the surface and wreck the fragile get-together.

Others say Obote is keeping his promise that he will not claim Uganda's leadership in exile but will wait to fight for election when the country has gone back to sanity.

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.

Yusuf Lule has had a distinguished career in and out of Uganda. He graduated at Fort Hare University in South Africa and went to Edinburgh for his master's degree after a short spell as a teacher in Uganda. He went back home to become the first African lecturer at Makerere University (then college).

From 1954 for seven years he was, with Apolo Koronde and Zekeria



YUSUF LULE

Mungonya, one of three African ministers in the colonial government until self-government. He was later appointed chairman of Uganda Public Service Commission, a body which appoints civil servants.

In 1962, the three East African University colleges, "Makerere, Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam, were merged into the University of East Africa". Sir Bernard de Bunsen, then principal of Makerere, became the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa. President Nyerere became Chancellor. When the prestigious post of the Principal of Makerere became vacant the obvious candidate in Uganda to fill the post was Lule.

Sir Bernard, now in retirement in London, knew Lule well both as lecturer and as Principal at Makerere. He told me: "I have great respect and affection for himself. He was a splendid principal. Yusuf is a very clear-minded man with very good judgment. He has pretty wide experience and he is an all-round man."

But despite all his qualities as an educationist and an administrator, Lule did not get on well with Obote's radical regime which wanted to spread its politics into every Ugandan institution, including Makerere.

Lule resisted this. With the backing of members of his staff, notably Professor Ali Mazrui, the then head of the political science department, he kept politics from the campus.

His former student, Dr Joshua Sempebwa, now a lecturer at Birmingham University, said: "He was very independent and did not want to be involved in party politics. He also did not think that Makerere was the right place for politics. He had tremendous international appeal and did a lot to make Makerere famous internationally".

The three University colleges split in 1970 and each became a fully fledged university. Makerere came directly under the administration of the Ugandan government and Obote automatically became the Chancellor.

He sacked Lule and appointed Frank Kalimuzo, his permanent secretary, to become the first Vice-Chancellor. Kalimuzo was later murdered by Amin during the wave of killings in 1973.

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When he left Makerere, Lule joined the Commonwealth Secretariat as Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Education, Youth and the Legal Division at Marlborough House in London.

A colleague said: "By having someone like Lule the Ugandans have made a good choice because he is a man of integrity, reason and always above politics. We have a lot of respect for him here."

After two years at the Secretariat Lule became Secretary-General of the Association of African Universities in Accra in 1972. He retired recently.

Although born in a Muslim family, Lule was converted to Christianity when he married his wife Hanna. They have five adult children. —GEMINI

Lule wants a chance for Ugandan democracy

C.T. 27/4/79

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Amin's successsor, 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 Yusufu Lule told me in an exclusive interview.

He said his government had to "rehabilitate, pyschologically 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 Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) sounded out embassies in Dar es Salaam for recognition and large aid injects 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 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." Prsident 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. 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 would not have taken the same action as Amin and it would not discriminate against any citizens on racial grounds.

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Cheering crowd gunned down

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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 65km 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 ordinance depot at Maga and reached a Chinese-sponsored rice growing project at the village of Busitema, 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-Reuter

W/E ARGUS 25/4/79 (334)

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 concern 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 wtih 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 exert Uganda's independence this week when he sent a high-powered ministerial delegation to Nairobi to prepare the ground for business once the Kenya route is opened.

Kenya not only promised Uganda full co-operation but also R1,6-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 rands by Uganda because of Libyan defaulting on irrevocable letters of credit.

These were issued by Libyan officials of Ugandan 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 up the remnants of Amin's

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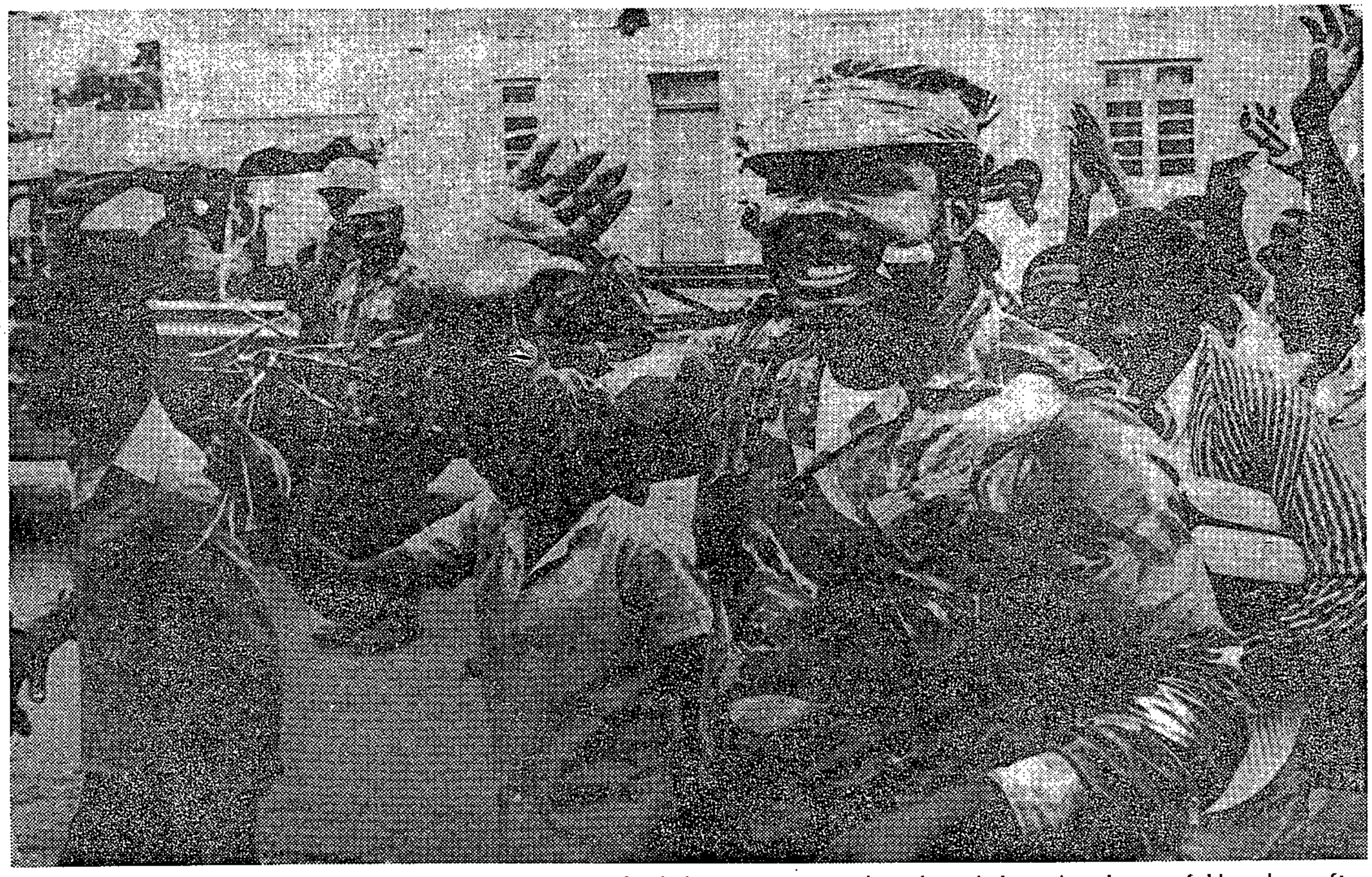

THE Tanzanian field commander, Brigadier Marwa Kambale, pipe in mouth, acknowledges the cheers of Ugandans after the liberation of Jinja.



AN agent of Idi Amin's dreaded secret police, the State Research Bureau, is led away by his Tanzanian Army captor.

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 Marwa Kambale, 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.



CHEERING Ugandans at Jinja welcoming their Tanzanian liberators.

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Three interview guides were used in succession, the second and third guides incorporating changes which appeared to be appropriate as the interviewing progressed.

Soviets hit at Amin's policies

MOSCOW — In an abrupt change of line, the Soviet Union sharply criticised 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".

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 Usufu Lule 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.

Amin men 'slaughter 1 000'

Peter Sharrock

TORORO — Troops from Idi Amin's defeated army killed 1 000 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 Lulu.

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

VERONA — 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 Nigrizia.

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 Asseni Elly, to urge the 200 Ugandan military students in the Soviet Union to join him in Tripoli. — SAPA-AP-RNS.

9/5/79 DD 334

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 north-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 R400 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 Gwelo 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-AP.

Editorial opinion, page 10

EDITORIAL OPINION

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 week-end 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 counter-productive 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.

ched Idi Amin

a: Moscow

that an exaggerated image has been built of the extent of their involvement with Amin. For instance, some six months ago they stopped supplying parts for planes and other military equipment to Uganda because of Amin's increasingly risky and militant behaviour towards Tanzania.

It is significant that when the Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs responsible for Africa, Leonid Illychev, 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.

Soviet reportage of the Uganda-Tanzania conflict, too, has been quite unbiased.

One quality of Amin which inclined Moscow in his favour was his anti-Western stand on many African issues. Therefore, for some time, the Soviet Union took the view that the Tanzanian-Ugandan conflict should be settled by negotiation.

Russians were also afraid that the Tanzanian involvement in Uganda might create great divisions in Africa but, as it happened, no one particularly cared for Amin or his style and everybody looked the other way.

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. — OFNS.©

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Why Russia di

Dev Murar

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 1975, 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.

Moscow's hope is that President Nyerere of Tanzania may be able to shield Russia from most of the unpleasant consequences which might otherwise follow in Ugandan-Soviet relations.

In their own defence, Soviet experts maintain that their involvement with Amin was very low key and, apart from supplying some defence equipment, they neither trusted him nor particularly cared for their ties with him.

As to why they should have such a dubious involvement at all, their answer is frank. They say their standing in East Africa has been weak while that of the Chinese and the West, in Tanzania and Kenya respectively, was greater.

Therefore, contact with Amin did provide some opportunity to balance this influence in Africa and was sometimes extremely helpful to the Soviet Union.

Russians also point out

C.T. 12/5/79 (334)

Uganda needs millions

NAIROBI. — Ugandan President Yusufu Lule says his country will need between 15 000m and 20 000m shillings (about R1 680m 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 $20m (about R16,8m) in aid to help revive the economy. — Sapa-Reuter

Idi killed cleric — ex-police chief

334
12/5/77 DD

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-Ofumbi, and the Land Minister, Mr Erenayo Wilson Oryema, 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 Arûa, 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 Ugandan exiles on April 11, panic hit Gulu and people started fleeing to town. 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 on board as the shooting stopped that night. — DDC.

Uganda struggles to recover from the ruins

(334)

NM 14/5/79



President Lule

TONY ALLEN-MILLS: Nairobi

A 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 altogether 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 from all over the world, has begun the massive task of rebuilding — a job estimated to cost £200 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 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 wealthier 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 past 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 was 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 Kampala's shop windows, it will still be a long time before commercial life returns to normal.

Daily Telegraph

NM 15/5/79

Astles will be sent to Uganda

334

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 telephone 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-Reuter.)

Offer to Asians expelled by Amin

D6 334 21/5/79

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

334
28/5/79

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.

Sun. Tribune 3/6/79

334

WANTED

The man who shot dead

KAMPALA: The hunt continues for Idi Amin, the man who murdered Uganda's economy.

He is a Most Wanted man here — not only to answer for the systematic physical slaughter he carried out during his eight-year tyranny — but for the killing, through sheer neglect and incompetence, of his country's economic structure, once one of Africa's strongest.

Ugandans tell foreigners today with caustic humour of how Amin and his semi-literate spendthrift assistants ran Uganda into the ground.

An agent for a British money-printing firm recently related how several years ago he personally negotiated a contract with Amin, to print two million shillings worth of 100-shilling notes. At the close of their talks he gingerly asked how he was to be paid.

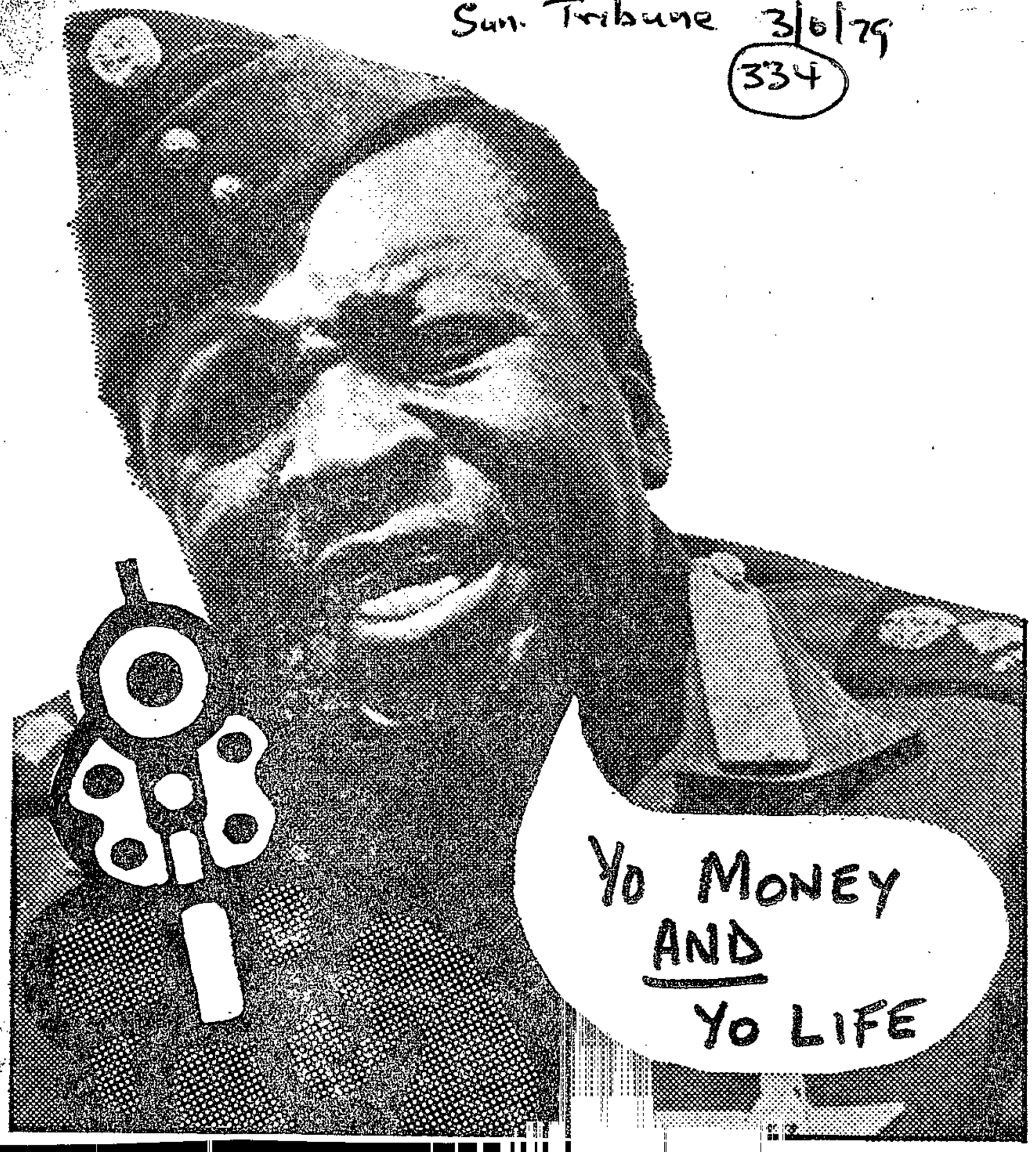
"Print three million and take a million for yourself," Amin angrily retorted.

Other oft-heard tales include:

- How Amin and his cronies and their girlfriends regularly took suitcases full of money, up to R840 000 on some occasions, when they went abroad.
- How Amin appointed a "Minister of Foreign Exchange" and then fired him when the man kept reporting back that the country had no foreign exchange.
- How, following the 1972 expulsion of Asians, the new owners of the country's cement factory at Tororo did not see the use of sweeping the plant's roof every week. As a result, the cement dust piled up until the roof collapsed.

"This was typical of everything. Nothing worked," commented one Ugandan priest bitterly.

"During his rule," a civil servant said, "Amin started and completed only one project — the colour television system. All others were planned, the foundation stone laid and



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 maladministartion of Uganda have ruined virtually every economic and social sector of the country."

The figures so far available justify this gloom. At "liberation", the

an economy

government found in its coffers just R168 000 worth of foreign exchange to meet R210-million of debts abroad. Later, however, it found R168-million worth of coffee receipts in Kenya.

The new government also discovered that Amin lately 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 25 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 fulltime 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 R4 per 450 grams, shoes R156 a pair, trousers R89, 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 marketeering on the side.

Sun. Tribune

3/6/79

337

Tanzanians reach Sudan

4/6/79 DD 354

NAIROBI — Tanzanian troops had reached the Sudan border in north-western 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

4/6/79 N.M 334

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 yesteray.

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 Waltener, 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 Jamahiriyah or Iraq. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

(a)

	x	y	x^2	xy
	8	22	64	176
	9	23	81	207
	10	26	100	260
	9	23	64	184
	11	29	121	319
	13	35	169	455
	$\sum x$ 59	$\sum y$ 158	$\sum x^2$ 599	$\sum xy$ 1 601

$$\sum y = na + b \sum x$$

$$\text{and } \sum xy = a\sum x + b\sum x^2$$

therefore

$$158 = 6a + 59b$$

$$1\,601 = 59a + 599b$$

Solving simultane ously : $a = 1.61$

$b = 2.5$

Therefore fixed costs will be R 1.6 million
Variable costs will be 15 x 2.5 37.5 million

R39.1 million

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Uganda bombings spark new fears

334 4/6/79 RAM

Own Correspondent

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.

One theory is that agents of the deposed Idi Amin were responsible. It is believed that Amin sympathisers are still in Kampala.

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Dr Lutakoma Kayiira, said: "Current investigations will reveal the identity of those behind the explosions."

The police believe it is an isolated incident. Others are not so sure. Another theory is that the bombings were the work of the pro-Obote Clean Uganda Movement, which has produced an underground news letter criticising the exclusion of Dr Milton Obote, the president whom Amin deposed, from the Uganda National Liberation Front government. It has also challenged the authority of Dr Yussuf Lule, the President.

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, 830 tons of powdered milk and other foodstuffs, which are to be rushed to Uganda when they arrive at Mombasa. The EEC is contributing some R60-million for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in Uganda.

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.

Dr Kayiira 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."

Amin men spread genocide claims

(334)
5/4/79
R.Am

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 Aladi, 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 Acholis and Langi began a campaign of revenge killing against Muslim Kakwa and Nubians 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 flood 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.

Star 11/6/79 (334)

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 Shati Andalus, 20 km west of the capital.

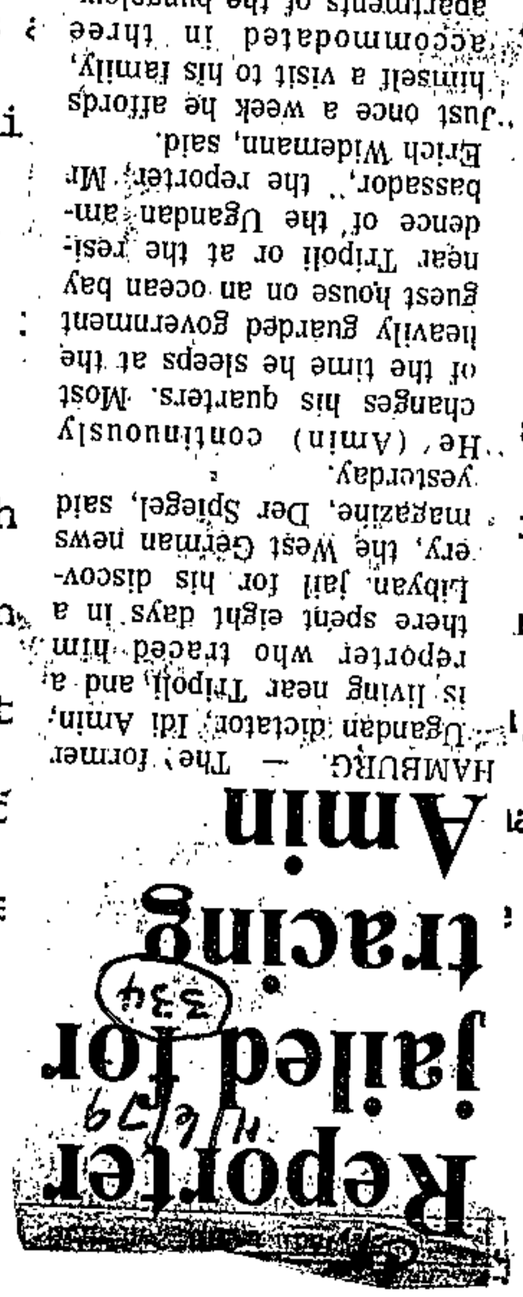
Libyan officials arrested Widemann and told him searching for Amin was espionage if not worse. — Sapa-AP.

● **Astles returned to Uganda — Page 6. Lule closes door — Page 15. Chamber of horrors — Briefing.**

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 supervision. Y. Glass (1962) explains this in a nutshell. "Good supervision reflects a situation in which workers are happy and contented, 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 (3)]

h. The Wage Question: Pro hemes, Benefits and Welfare.

Management is held responsi urity and social advancement of its workers. cans are based on their lack of industrial sk argaining power. This attitude came about ma nt's experiences with migrant labourer, whose ma to the industrial centres is only to supplem my. The migrant labourer returns periodica es and is therefore orientated to these homes a imself as part of a stable labour force. Thi productivity, mobility and partial dependence on efore became important factors in the setting of migrants. This stereotype of the African sists in many firms even today. Thus management h frican motivation as being entirely centred on earnin ney. The quicker management enables the African t , the sooner management loses its worker. This c agement to increase the African's wages as increme turnover. However,



Reporter jailed for tracing Amin

HAMBURG — The former Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin, is living 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.

He (Amin) continuously changes his quarters. Most of the time he sleeps at the heavily guarded government guest house on an ocean bay near Tripoli or at the residence of the Ugandan ambassador," the reporter, Mr Erich Widemann, said.

"Just once a week he affords himself a visit to his family, accommodated in three apartments of the bungalow-type Hotel Shati Andalus, 20 kilometres west of the capital."

For the Amin family's protection against possible Israeli raids, the Libyan Government evacuated two rows of houses in the vicinity, forming a barrier around the hotel which, however, remains open toward the Mediterranean beach.

Amin has not collected any riches. He lives from the aims the Libyan Colonel Muammar Ghaddafi, bestalls on him."

On wanting to return to West Germany, Libyan officials arrested Mr Widemann and held him in jail for eight days. He was informed that searching for Amin was tantamount to espionage. — Sapa-AP

Amin's destruction of Kabalega Falls National Park

334
11/6/79 NM

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.

A Special Correspondent

Less than a decade ago, zoologists estimated that the park contained 30 000 buffalos, 14 000 elephants, 13 000 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 38 metres into a pool. Both the falls and the park were named after Sir Roderick Murchison, President of Britain's Royal Geographical Society in 1864 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 132 million shilling (about R15,1-m) annual foreign tourist revenue collapsed and the number of visitors dropped from 80 000 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.

"This empty park may prove to be among the longest lasting legacies of Idi Amin."

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 lodges 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.

"This empty park may prove to be among the longest-lasting legacies of Idi Amin." — (Sapa-AP.)

ALL political comment in this issue, unless otherwise stated, is by J. O. McMillan, M. C. Mattson, L. E. Swift and S. P. Horning; subediting and headlines by G. Eichorn, posters by R. Hawkins and cartoons by P. Lessing, all of 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.

GT. 12/6/79

Uganda changes upset 'parliament'

334

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 leftists.

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. — Sapa-Reuter

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, booed 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

Rdm 334 18/6/79

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, moderate, pro-Western President Lule decided to reshuffle his Cabinet.

He demoted Mr Ateker Ejalu, Information Minister, and Mr Paulo Muwanga, Internal Affairs Minister, to relatively unimportant ministries, promoted two others into their places and appointed four more Ministers.

Radicals such as Mr Ejalu 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 Ejalu's place in the Cabinet is Mr Grace Ibingira, 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 Ejalu and Mr Muwanga, 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 in disorder, many 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 feared to go out on night calls.

"The situation is worse than it was in Amin's time," he said.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Chris Day and John Ryan; newsbills by Chris Day; headlines and sub-editing by Mike Stent; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

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The Commission saw three possibilities in relation to the question of statutory work reservation:

i. The maintenance of the principle in our legislation;

ii. the modification of the principle and the statutory provisions; and

iii. its complete abolition.

The evidence with which the Commission associated itself suggests that the necessary safeguards for the interests of individuals and groups of workers could be achieved by the following measures:

i. Consultation between an employer and his employees before any changes in the established labour practices are introduced, with redress by an aggrieved party to the Industrial Court which the

Uganda still in melting pot

18/4/79
Mercury
334

Mercury Correspondent

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, 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. 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 disorder many threw away their arms to be picked up by anybody. Gangs of armed robbers are at large in the forests and bush.

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. Senabulya, referred to the "sense of fear among the people because of the shootings 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 Muwanga, who was demoted last week from Interior Minister in 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. Muwanga 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 30-man Consultative Council. They regard his action as high-handed.

Amin aide jeered

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 Oubosstrand on Tuesday have been flown home from Port Elizabeth to Durban. — SAPA.

Uganda's President Lule resigns

334
RDM
21/6/79

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-Reuter.

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 in 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 on the steps of parliament in Kampala.

A United Nations employee was killed by unidentified assailants in Kampala this week.

UN officials identified the slain man as Mr Y Maeiriza, a Ugandan who was employed as an official UN driver.



PROF LULE

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 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 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.

Behind the shock resignation of Professor Lule are two weeks of crisis.

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 of 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 Council and the son of an Anglican Canon.

He was sworn in last night. — DDC-SAPA-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 Professer 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.

Professer Lule revised 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 Lulu 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.P.)

S. 2 (Cont.)

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:

2. Increased contribution from increased prices.

3. The increased price of widgets may have caused the decrease in volume of widgets. As these have a much higher marginal income ratio than gadgets it might have been better not to increase the price. Consider reducing the price if it will stimulate demand.

4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volum-) in spite of the increased price, but th- ely low marginal income ratio which, c duced volume of widgets, has resulted i riance.

5. I fort is reflected in the 126% increase i ainment, and the 28% increase in office e



Professor Lule

Lule resigns — successor chosen

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 now 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 deletions 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.

Reuter-AP

dence in Entebbe. — Sapa-

President Lule's state resi-

began on Tuesday afternoon at

rule after Amin. The meeting

coalition formed in exile to

National Liberation Front, the

sion by leaders of the Uganda

chosen at a 24-hour-long ses-

Uganda's new leader was

Violence, confusion over Lule dismissal

24/6/79
DD
334

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 front-man 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 Acholi 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 I 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 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 blocked roads and stoned cars, and many people were seriously injured, the radio said. — SAPA-AP.

2.1.

PS 1

	Physical Flow	Equivalent Units: Materials	Equivalent Units: Conversion Costs
Completed	40 000	40 000	40 000
In process, end	2 000	2 000	1 000
	42 000		

	Totals
Beginning inventory	10 600
Current costs	687 800
Costs to account for	R698 400
Equivalent units	
Cost per equivalent unit	

SUMMARY

Transferred out	R680 000
In process, end	18 400
Costs accounted for	R698 400

2.2. Standard cost of work performed; must use FIF

	Physica Flow
Completed:	
From current production	37 000
From beginning inventory	3 000
In process, end	2 000
	42 000
Standard costs applied:	
Materials	R202 000
Conversion costs	405 000
Total	R607 000

1.1. Process costing techniques are used for invento like units. As production is continuous, at a processed units to be costed. Partly processe of a completed unit, are expressed as an equiva at a total of equivalent completed units over w In other words, 2x half finished units are, for

1.2. The weighted average method treats the cost of a were begun and finished during the current perio prior period with costs of the current period fo

The FIFO method regards the opening inventory (wo period costs separate from current period costs. proportionate share of current costs in order to



Ugandan troops kill protesters

KAMPALA — Ugandan troops yesterday fired machine-guns into huge crowds demonstrating support for Professor Yusufu Lule, whose resignation as President was announced yesterday.

Doctors said two people were killed and 50 wounded.

Professor Lule, who took over from the deposed dictator Idi Amin less than 10 weeks ago, told reporters from the State House at Entebbe that he sill considered himself President.

He said he had been forced to make the resignation statement and that he could be removed only through elections.

But a statement on Uganda Radio yesterday insisted that Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, the lawyer sworn in on Wednesday to succeed Professor Lule, was President and that Professor Lule's statement was untrue.

"The Government is in full control and has the backing of the people.

"The demonstrators appear to be under the misguided direction of individuals who are greedy for power," the statement said.

Another Uganda Radio broadcast said the demonstrations included "remnants of Amin's murderous regime".

This morning's wrote pro-Lule slogans on them.

In Dar-es-Salaam last night, a senior Government official said Tanzania firmly supported Mr. Binaisa as Uganda's legitimate leader "because he was elected by the Uganda National Liberation Front", a broad-based coalition of Ugandan groups set up in March.

He added that Tanzanian soldiers, of whom 30 000 to 40 000 are probably still in Uganda, had been told to help keep the peace but remain aloof from politics.

Support for Professor Lule came from Mr. Robert Serumaga, the man Entebbe stopped cars and demonstrations were by thousands of people beating drums and chanting "Lule, Lule".

Guests in the International Hotel in the centre of Kampala saw tracer bullets flashing through the early morning darkness and heard explosions and grenades and gunfire.

The city centre was calmer by the afternoon, but shops and offices were closed. Some had signs in their windows reading: "No Lule, no work."

Crowds on the road between Kampala and he appointed Minister of Commerce, who is now in Kenya.

He attacked Mr. Binaisa and Mr. Edward Rugumayo, the chairman of the National Consultative Council, which passed a vote of no-confidence in Professor Lule.

Mr. Serumaga said: "Already they have started spilling the blood of innocent Ugandans by shooting the demonstrators who have been left with no other means of expressing their views but to demonstrate on the streets of their cities." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Two claim presidency of embittered Uganda

KAMPALA. — Official sources reported three dead and 50 injured yesterday, and two men claimed to be President of Uganda, following 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.

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World News

Dr Obote divided the country by suspending civil rights and introducing socialism in the 1960s, and went into Tanzanian exile when dictator Idi Amin overthrew him eight years ago.

Many Baganda, traditional adversaries of Dr Obote's northern Acholi and Langi tribes, contend 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 own army.

Hospital spokesmen said the three dead, including an eight-year-old boy, had all been shot. Troops had fired 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 embittered 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

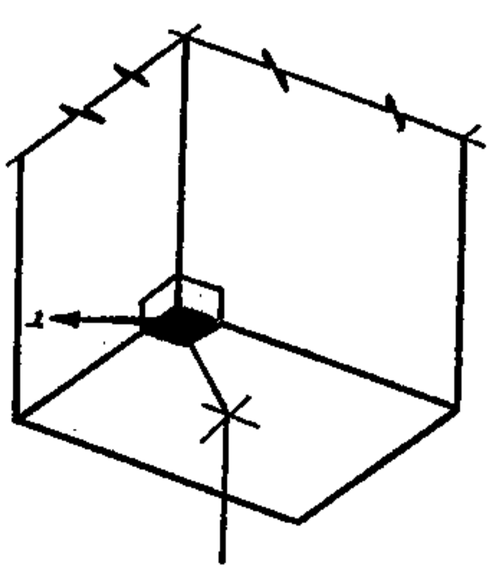
shown in Fig. 5-21. If a shearing stress τ existed at the corner, it could be resolved into two components parallel to the edges of the bar. However, as shears always occur in pairs acting on mutually perpendicular planes, these components would have to be met by shears lying in the planes of the outside surfaces. The latter situation is impossible as outside surfaces are free of all stresses. Hence τ must be zero. Similar considerations can be applied to other points on the boundary. All shearing stresses in the plane of a cut near the boundaries act parallel to them.

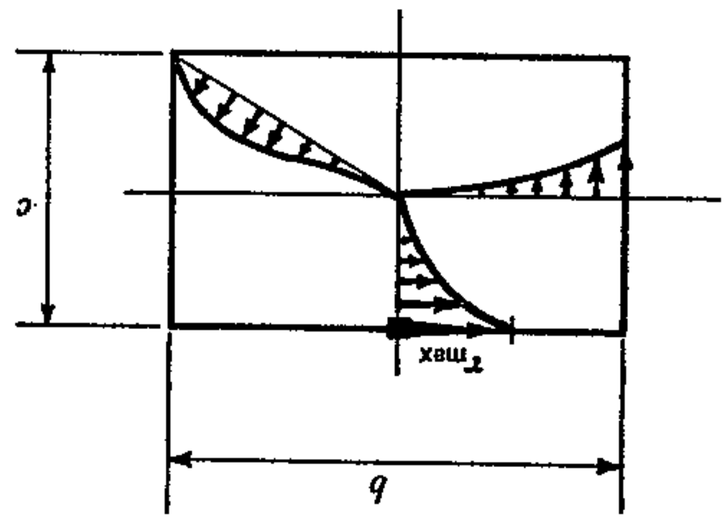
Analytical solutions for torsion of rectangular, elastic members lined.* The methods used are beyond the scope of this book.

are of interest For-

Fig. 5-20. Shearing-stress distribution in a rectangular shaft subjected to a torque.

Fig. 5-21. The shearing stress shown cannot exist.







Former lawyer, Mr Godfrey Binaisa, 59, is sworn in as Uganda's new President this week, replacing Yusufu Lule who stepped down amid controversy after being in office only two months.

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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 Kayiira, and the former Assistant Information Minister, Mr Robert Sebunya, 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. — Sapa-Reuter.

Pro-Lule mobs go on rampage

(334) 24/6/79 DD

KAMPALA — Anti-government mobs stoned and burned cars, attacked a police station and assaulted the Defence Ministry 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 per cent absenteeism.

Demonstrators set up roadblocks to prevent workers from reaching their jobs and stoned people taking food to markets. Kampala's main market was deserted. Tanzanian and Ugandan troopy manned their own roadblocks, as they have ever since ousting dictator Idi Amin two months ago. The soldiers refrained from confrontations with demonstrators.

In Nairobi, the Kenyan capital, a spokesman for Professor Lule issued a statement saying Professor Lule "is being held in Tanzania against his will."

The spokesman said Professor Lule had refused to sign two declarations demanded by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere — renouncing the presidency of Uganda and endorsing Mr Binaisa.

The spokesman said Professor Lule was staying at State House, President Nyerere's official residence along with three aides. Professor Lule was apparently well treated, but was not permitted to leave Tanzania because President Nyerere believed "he might try to rally Ugandans against Binaisa."

Meanwhile, Amin's former top aide, British-born Bob Astles, appeared in a Kampala magistrate's court yesterday for the third time since his extradition from Kenya less than three weeks ago.

He was charged with a second count of robbery, in addition to the murder charge he faces, and was remanded to July 9. — SAPA-AP.



Former lawyer Godfrey Binaisa, 59, is sworn in as Uganda's new president. Mr Binaisa replaces Mr Yusufu Lule who held office for only two months.

Uganda's new leader went to Fort Hare

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26/4/79
BD

KAMPALA — He is a round, roly-poly, bespectacled man — every inch a lawyer — who matriculated at Fort Hare, Alice, when it was a missionary school.

He is a QC, an honorary title given him by the British Government when he was made attorney-general in Uganda's first independence government under President Milton Obote.

Mr Godfrey Binaisa, Uganda's new president who has replaced Professor Yusufu Lule — a former graduate of Fort Hare University — is also a politician of some ability.

He opposed Dr Obote's moves to suspend Uganda's 1967 Constitution to declare a state of emergency and 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.

Many people in Uganda believe Mr Binaisa will need all his toughness and political skill to survive as Uganda's second post-Amin President in 2½ months.

Mr Binaisa calls himself left-of-centre in ideology. But people who know him well say he is as conservative as Professor Lule or Kenya's Mr Daniel Arap Moi.

He may have a hard task keeping the young radicals in his government in order. Like Professor 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 to overthrow Amin.

Prof Lule fought to maintain his prerogatives as President. Mr Binaisa may have to fight too. No President can rule by consultation with a big, unwieldly committee of 30 soon to be increased to 90.

Mr Binaisa has to overcome the shock in Uganda and in the outside world caused by this flare-up of divisive politics in a country desperately needing urgent reconstruction.

Godfrey Binaisa is a son of a prominent Anglican clergyman, Canon Binaisa. He was educated at King's College, Budo, matriculated at Fore Hare and later studied at Makerere University and at London University where he graduated in 1955 with an LlB.

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.

When Dr Obote suspended the 1967 Uganda Constitution, Mr Binaisa went to London to protest at Dr Obote's dictatorial powers.

When Amin took over from Dr Obote in the famous military coup of 1971, Mr Binaisa became attorney-general again, but only lasted out till 1973 when he escaped to London.

Mr 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 Professor Lule from the presidency, he was persuaded to take the post.

As a member of a distinguished Bagandan family, Mr Binaisa is likely to oppose the return of Milton Obte. His personal experiences under Dr Obote are enough to guarantee that, but he may find pressure by Obote supporters very strong.

Dr Obote, socialist, and author of the famous Common Man's Charter, notably in Kenya, is an idol of the young Uganda radicals in the only ruling party.

Ideologically, Mr 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 task now is the rehabilitation of Uganda after the ravages of eight years of Idi Amin, and the effects of the liberation war. Before that, he has to stabilise the political situation which has boiled in the post-Amin democracy. — DDC

Celebrations deferred

KAMPALA — Celebrations marking the overthrow of Field Marshal Idi Amin in Uganda had been postponed, Uganda Radio said yesterday.

The radio gave no reason for the postponement and said a new date would be announced later. The four days of celebrations were to have begun next Thursday.

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 — Uganda's ousted President Yusufu Lule, 69, 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, Luaswa, 29, 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.

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JOHN WORRALL *Nairobi*

Profile of Uganda's new President



Former lawyer Godfrey Binaisa (59) is sworn in as Uganda's new President. He replaces Yussufu Lule who stepped down amid controversy after being in office for only two months . . .

HE is a round, roly-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 Yussufu Lule last week, is also a politican 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 Yussufu 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, unwieldly 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 flareup 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, Budo, matriculated at Fort Hare, South Africa, and later studied at Makerere University and at London University, where he graduated in 1955 as an LL.B.

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 Bagandan family, Godfrey Binaisa is likely to oppose the return to any kind of office of Milton Obote.

His personal experiences under Obote's 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 Uganda 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 task 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 heady 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 Muwanga, 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 Nyrere's offical residence, along with three aids. He was apparently well treated but was not permitted to leave Tanzanida 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 Musoveni, said the government would crack down on "hooligans, 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 "committee coup" 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 Muwanga, 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 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, were involved in pro-Lule demonstrations in Kampala.

Prof Lule is in Tanzania now.

Mr Muwanga 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 brute (Amin)," he said. — DDC-SAPA-RNS-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 Yusufu 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-Lule 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 brute (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 work-

Reports on Lule conflict

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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 Nsekela, said in a statement.

"He is being accorded every respect and honour due to a former president."

Mrs Hannah 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 I.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.

"Ive 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 buoyed 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 48 000-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. "This government is only capable of fighting among themselves."

Such sentiments are strongest in Kampala and its environs, where opponents of President Godfrey Binaisa have concentrated their efforts to disrupt the country since last month's ousting of President Yusufu Lule.

Traditionalists in Professor Lule's Buganda 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 telephone poles 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 to 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 intimidated by the recent upheaval that even the most mundane initiatives are avoided.

"I am 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 Uganda'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 organizations but no popular vote.

He apparently precipitated the crisis by attempting to reorganise his government soon after taking power.

Opponents demanded he consult with the council.

Prof Lule left the country for what is certain to be a second, extended period in exile. — UPI.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-

7/1/79

Lule sick and under guard?

NAIROBI — Deposed Ugandan President, Professor Yusufu Lule, was under armed guard in the State House of Tanzanian leader, Mr 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 Professor Lule, 69, and was told he had been due to see doctors at London's Hammersmith Hospital.

In London, Mr Lule's son, Ntwa, said his father had been having treatment for a blood complaint which needed continual attention.

"He has told the Tanzanian authorities, but they are reluctant to take action. His wife, Hanna, is very concerned about his health," Mr Serumaga said.

He said the former president told him he was locked up each night in the west wing of the State House and armed guards were posted outside his quarters.

Tanzania has denied charges that he is 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, Mr Godfrey Binaisa, and always refused.

Professor Lule had not been seen Dr Nyerere for a week, Mr Serumaga said.

Dr Nyerere has denied he plans to reinstate Milton Obote as Ugandan President. — SAPA-RNS.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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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 (69).

In London, Mr. Lule's son, Ntwa, 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. Bodfrey Binaisa, and always refused.

Tanzania in hot seat at OAU summit

7/4/79 Nim

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 about 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.

Gradually 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 take-over by President Binaisa and an entirely new government, veering slightly more to the left.

What, perhaps, may not easily be 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-Associated Press.

Every hotel room, many private homes 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 R108m to build an elaborate conference centre in a beachfront mangrove swamp 11km 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 ministers may be able to move in on the eve of the

Published by Barry Streek P O Box 84, Houtbaal, Johannesburg

THE RISE OF THE BOER REICH

Sunday Times 15 April

FRESH from the bully-boy tarring-and-feathering of an Afrikaans history professor, and trailing swastika-like flags, the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement) came out into the open this week with its idea for a no-party Boer republic state.

Reeking of anti-semitism and naked racism — (when last was the word kaffir used on a public platform") — the group which until now was known only as a torch mob, came out with a fairly comprehensive programme of principles, which, however, did little to allay suspicion.

The movement does not categorically deny its resemblance to the Nazis, preferring to leave that decision to observers, but it is obvious the resemblance is not coincidental.

By PETER FABRICIUS

These are some of the more obvious points of similarity between the AWB and the Nazis, or Italian fascists:

• Anti-Semitism — the movement sees its prime function as resisting the influence of "international political Zionism". Its no-party political system is founded in opposition to the "British-Jewish" party political system.

Violence

• Violent tactics — the upturning of petition tables during the campaign to integrate the Pretoria Breytenbach Theatre last year, and the tar-and-feathering of Professor Floors van Jaarsveld this month.

• A power base in the petit bourgeoisie — the programme says the farmer, the middle class, educated workers and independent enterprising employers are the most important pillars of a sound national economy.

• Extreme nationalism — confiscation of foreigners' property, selection of immigrants on cultural not economic grounds. Though AWB claims to be founded ultimately on Christian principles, one passage in the programme indicates that the Volk comes first — "for the political leader and therefore a political movement, the church teaching and institutions must be sovereign, so long as they do not undermine the moral values of the Volk."

• The cult of the mother and child — "to raise the general health standards of our people, medical services to mothers and their children must be seen to by the state." The AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, in his address on Wednesday, used at least three examples involving highly sentimental anecdotes about mothers and children suffering at the hands of blacks, etc.

• The idea of political representation by occupations not parties is reminiscent of Mussolini's guild system of representation.

Distorted

• The "no-party" system could obviously degenerate into a one-party totalitarian regime with the AWB as the sole party.

In an interview after the public meeting, disturbingly attended by 400 or so people, Mr Terre'blanche answered 10 questions put by the Sunday Tribune. He said that the Press had distorted previous interviews and asked that the interview be presented in question and answer form as it occurred.

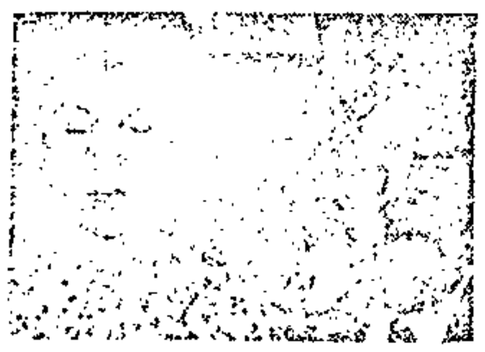
(2)

Question: Your movement has been compared with the German National Socialist Party (the Nazis). What are the differences between the two?

Terre'blanche: I propagate the idea of an Afrikaans People's State (Volkstaat) — the political system that existed before the English war. In the days of Kruger there were no political parties, before this British-Jewish concept was introduced. Because those people were homogeneous this was an easy system for them — they were all farmers. Each area elected a person to represent them in the Volksraad. Today we are no longer all farmers so we believe in representation according to occupation. A farming community would be represented by a farmer. If this is the same as the Greyshirts (Gryshemde) of the Nazis, people must decide for themselves.

Question: What exactly are your views on dictatorship? You appear to show some sympathy for the dictator, in your programme of principles. (The programme is ambivalent. Under the heading: The Dictator, it says inter alia "power implies free choice while the coercion which is inherent in a dictator would lead to the greatest degree of resistance and reaction from the Afrikaner". On the other hand it also says "if a dictator sprang out of the structure of the AWB at least the preservation of the white race would be assured".)

Terre'blanche: A wrong interpretation has been placed on this point. We are not sympathetic to dictatorship. On the contrary, we favour the



Mr and Mrs Terre'blanche

best form of democracy. How can you ask a man to vote on something about which he knows nothing" How can a building worker make decisions about the economy? This is dictatorship of Parliament. A man must make decisions on things he understands. So in our system, an army general, not a party political man like P. W. Botha, will be Minister of Defence, and the Minister of Police will be a police commissioner.

Question: In what sort of institution will the representatives (of the various occupations) govern?

Terre'blanche: They will sit in council, very like the present Parliament. From these representatives, chosen by the people, a body very like the present Cabinet will be chosen and it will in turn choose a Supreme Leader (Opperleier) — what's dictatorial about this? We are like the Progressive Federal Party in that we support a "best man" government. It is ironic that we have been coupled with the Greyshirts and so on, and yet we can also be coupled with the PFP on this best-man idea which they spoke about recently.

Question: How will you organise, country-wide, the members of each occupation so they can vote?

Terre'blanche: Well, for instance, you would have one representative of miners from the Free State and another one of the miners of Johannesburg-Witwatersrand. The representative would be a professional man paid well to serve his community full time and not six months in Cape Town and six working in his own business.

Question: In your manifesto you say that "only members of the white race who manifest a communal-spirited and undivided faith and devotion to the Republic and its interests may be citizens of the state." Who would decide which people meet these criteria?

Terre'blanche: Firstly, any immigrant would have to get naturalised to show his faith in the country. If he just came into the country to exploit wealth and then left, he would not be allowed citizenship.

Question: Your manifesto says "the purpose of immigration must not be economic but the building and strengthening of the white Christian civilisation. Only immigrants who will be an advantage in this respect should be allowed in." How can you build up the country while neglecting the economy?

Terre'blanche: you cannot use the economy to build up the spiritual and cultural life of the country, especially in the difficult situation we find ourselves in now. If material strength were the only criteria we might as well ask the Russians and Chinese in to help. In any case we have enough workers. There is already mass unemployment and returning servicemen cannot find work.

Question: Your manifesto says you will oppose the growing control and taking over of basic industries by foreign companies, and where necessary you will nationalise them. Won't this cause a dangerous exodus of foreign investment?

Terre'blanche: If you have to lose foreign investments to protect local investments, then you must do it. If the local economy is not strong it is no good looking for overseas investment.

Question: By the way you strode around the stage during the Van Jaarseveld tar-and-feathering incident, cracking a sjambok, people have said it seems you see yourself in the role of a dictator. Any comment?

Terre'blanche: I do not see myself as a dictator. I see myself as a heart-sore Afrikaner who sees what is holy to him being taken away.

Question: Where do you go from here? What are your plans? Do you intend any more demonstrations like the tar-and-feather incident?

Terre'blanche: Actually I am waiting for a meeting of our head council. But I think we will decide to stay in the open and hold more public meetings like the one this week. The tar and feathering was not one of our normal actions. It was special. We could not allow him to get away with a lie.

Light-wing violence

No delay in far and feather case

THERE was no delay in charging and arresting the people who tarred and feathered Professor "Floors" van Jaarsveld during an address in Pretoria three weeks ago, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Brigadier Albie Fourie, of the police Public Relations Division, was asked to comment on the long time needed to make an arrest in the criminal assault charge laid by Professor Van Jaarsveld and a charge of damage to property laid by the rector of Unisa, Professor Theo van Wijk.

Brigadier Fourie said: "There is no delay. The case has to be investigated fully and there are many statements to be taken.

" We still need to question two people and then the investigation would be complete. We don't have to arrest the suspects now as they are all known.

"As soon as everything has been done the dockets of both complaints will be sent to the Attorney-General for his decision."

Cape Times 16 April

National Front boss faces visa curb

22 APR 1979 Sunday Times

By RAY JOSEPH

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 secret last month for Britain and is living in his hometown of Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

The order barring Mr. Noble, a British subject, from re-entering South Africa was served on his wife at her sister's home in Troyeville, Johannesburg, on Friday morning, by an official of the Department of the Interior and Immigration.

British subjects do not usually require a visa to enter the Republic.

The order, signed by the Secretary for the Interior and Immigration, says that Mr Noble is required to apply to the nearest South African diplomat, consular representative abroad or the Secretary for Interior and Immigration in Pretoria, if he wishes to return to this country.

The order warns that "should you arrive at a South African port of entry without a visa you will not be permitted to enter".

Shortly before the Easter long weekend the former chairman of the National Front Mr Ray Hill who is facing fraud charges involving R49 000, skipped bail and fled to Swaziland.

I understand that Mr Hill did not leave South Africa through a regular border or, if he did, was not travelling on his own passport.

Police confiscated two passports, both British, from Hill shortly after his arrest last month.

A senior police spokesman confirmed that Mr Hill had been planning to leave the country at the time of his arrest and "had made all the travel arrangements".

On March 27 Mr Hill appeared in court and was allowed bail of R2 500, which was paid for in cash by his wife Glynne.

Another NF member, Mr Stephen Wade, appeared with Mr Hill and was allowed bail of R700.

Both are alleged to have committed fraud with a Standard Bank credit card. Both are British subjects.

A police spokesman said Mr Hill had probably skipped to Swaziland last Thursday.

Mr Hill's wife and three children, aged 12, nine and 14 months left South Africa for Leicester, their home town, late last month.

According to one source, Mr Hill had bragged that his wife had taken a large quantity of money and gold coins with her when she left.

Both Mr Hill and his wife had worked at the St George's Home for Boys in Johannesburg until December last year.

Mr Hill held the position of housemaster, while his wife did general supervisory jobs at the home.

Angry

Mr Hill's anti-Semitic stand led to severe differences between himself and Mr Noble, who was angry because his home and family were bearing the brunt of Mr Hill's statements.

Before Mr Noble left the two argued constantly about this.

I also learnt from a reliable source that Mr Hill had been asked to stand down as NF chairman several months ago by the movement directorate, but had refused to do so.

"He told us he would be leaving South Africa in March this year 'as soon as the money came through'."

Mr Hill's rented home in Malvern East, Johannesburg, has been abandoned and nearly all the furniture left behind.

The press, used by the NF for printing their magazine "Hitback" and newsletters, has also been abandoned.

• Last month two organisations, the Sons of England Patriotic Society and the Sons of England King George V Lodge brought an urgent application in the Supreme Court against Mr Hill and Lewis, claiming that the men had deposited R30 000 in six building societies and banks without their knowledge.

Large amounts had then been withdrawn by them.

South African Press Clips is produced by : Barry Streek P O Box 84, Houtbaai, 7872, South Africa

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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 Kivengere, former Ugandan Bishop-in-exile who turned down an invitation to become President after the fall of Idi Amin.

Mr Wilson was one of several prominent clergymen arriving from East and West Africa for the South African Christian Leadership Assembly (Sacla) in Pretoria this week.

Bishop Kivengere was to have accompanied them, and had been looking forward to participating in Sacla, but had been unable to take off the next few days as he was helping to bring about difficult negotiations in Uganda, Mr Wilson said.

The Bishop may still be able to attend the assembly later. "Do not give up hope completely."

Asked whether he thought churches which practised discrimination were truly Christian, Mr Wilson told a Press conference: "I do not think that any church that practises discrimination would be considered Christian, any more than a prostitute 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 Magdalene.

He said there were many people in the church who needed a change of heart. He cited his own former bitterness 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 countries. "If God's love can be offered in other countries, why not in South Africa?"

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie ... 14

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se
program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede
mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L.
Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

3

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies
geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en
Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die
benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en
hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock*
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean*
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with [illegible]



Uganda's Christians will rejoice

AS ARUA, the last Ugandan town held by pro-Idi Amin troops, fell without a single shot being fired — Christians of all denominations are busy preparing for nationwide thanksgiving services, Kairos, a church magazine, reports.

An APS correspondent agencies are waiting for in Kampala said a date payment instructions from would soon be announced Kampala following the for a national prayer ser- suspension of foreign ex- vice to commemorate the change dealings.

downfall of Amin.

The ecumenical service, GOODS

apart from thanksgiving, Most of the goods held is intended to foster na- up are durable consumer tional unity and major commodities ordered by services would be held in private businessmen who various parts of the coun- may not be in Uganda.

try. Meanwhile the Kampala correspondent reports that life in the city is returning to normal, although most essential commodities are in short supply — and where available are selling at high prices.

RELIEF In Nairobi, Uganda Airlines, which suspended operations at the height of fighting, has opened offices. Services between Nairobi and Entebbe are expected to resume shortly.

Meanwhile Entebbe Airport has become a major hive of activity as relief and aeroplanes bring goods. Prominent among the provisions being received are drugs and medical equipment from several services including churches.

In Mombasa, goods destined for Uganda are still awaiting clearance before transhipment.

Hauliers and clearing

used as a model, fission should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the flutted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the [illegible] of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the [illegible]ad was calculated from the earliest known dates for each [illegible]uced the sample size. It is possible that the sample [illegible]hat they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because [illegible]/oblem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of [illegible]ry.

[illegible]n the present study were derived from only one tradition, [illegible]lled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be [illegible] of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. [illegible] the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the [illegible] model would seem to indicate that this is the most [illegible] dispersal.

[illegible]o thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting [illegible]fts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the [illegible] J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

[illegible]o express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who [illegible]olutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

Worsening famine in Uganda

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16/7/79

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 in 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 Moslems 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-Reuter.)

Argus 14/7/79

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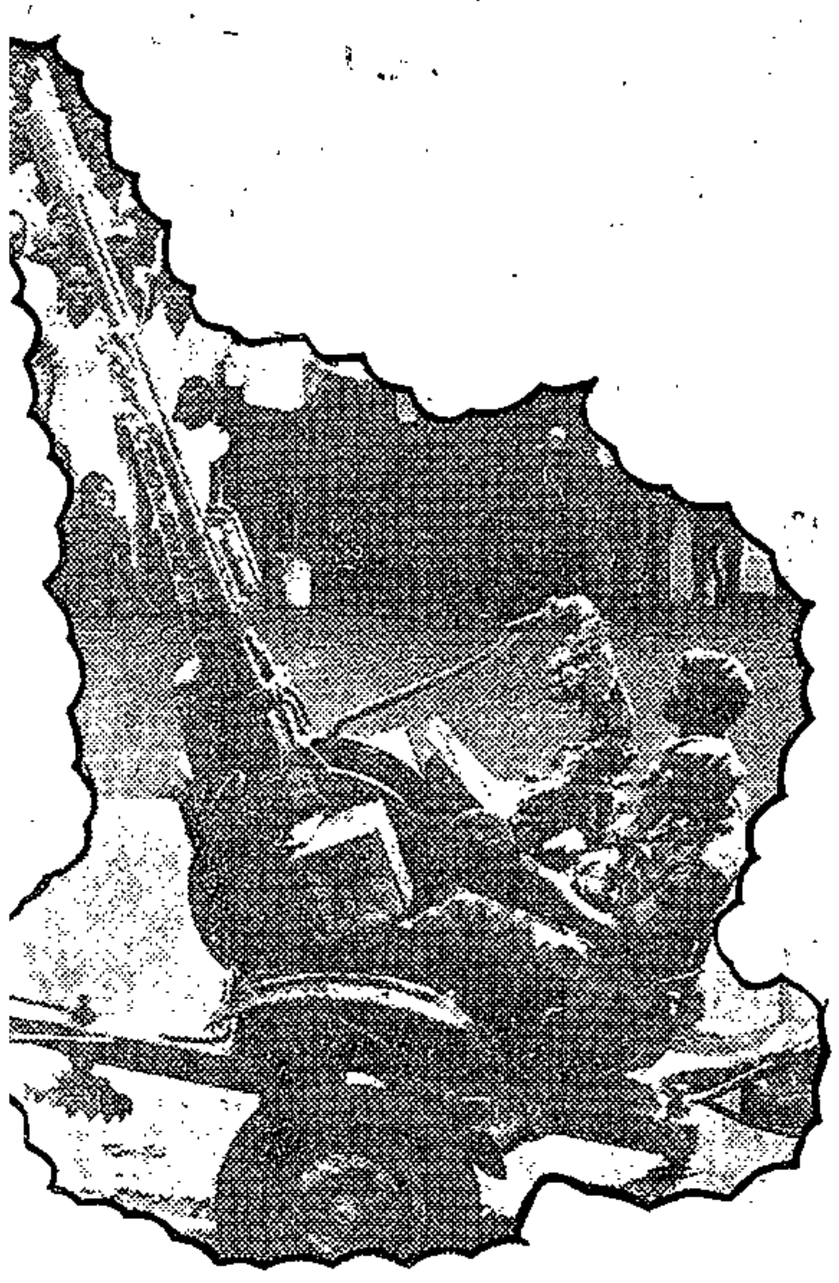
UGANDA'S 'WAR OF SILENCE' ENDS



AMIN'S ARMY . . this is the end

By Henry Reuter
(Argus Africa News Service)

NAIROBI. — Exactly 106 Nairobi-based international journalists breathed sighs of relief when Tanzanian invasion forces overran Kampala last Wednesday morning making it apparent that the six-month-old Tanzania-Uganda war was all over bar the looting.

The figure is important, for figures, along with facts, have been the most difficult thing for reporters to come by since President Julius Nyerere's army rolled into Uganda in a bid to topple President Idi Amin.

Of all the African wars I have covered over the past 25 years this one was unusual in that both sides entered into a conspiracy of silence about it.

Neither Tanzania nor Uganda allowed any journalists into their country to report it.

And even their own journalists were not allowed anywhere near the battlefront.

Tanzania cut its tele-



Eight good Press contacts all disappeared, permanently, after Amin's secret police found a list of their telephone numbers in the pocket of a British journalist who was arrested and searched on suspicion of stealing a 10 cent telephone book from his hotel room.

Three women telephone operators from Kampala's international hotel are



phones day and night to pressmen seeking crumbs of information.

Finally most of them were just undiplomatically telling inquiring reporters to go away — using a four letter word to that effect.

By this time, however, Tanzania had reconnected its Nairobi telephone lines

receive the Uganda home service bulletins from Kampala, which were almost inaudible in Nairobi, but which at least gave Amin's version of developments.

Facts

To make matters worse, Kenya became scared of being accused of taking sides in the war and Nairobi-based journalists were instructed to check their facts carefully and not to use datelines for politically explosive stories.

Some intrepid reporters tried to get into Uganda.

Two got into Entebbe Airport when it was still in Amin's hands.

They were held for a few hours before being turned round.

But they escaped with an Entebbe dateline, and a sneaked picture of a Soviet Tupolev 22 long-range bomber parked on the apron.

Four others entered by boat from the Kenya waters of Lake Victoria, but were arrested after landing on a Ugandan beach, taken to the nearest police station and

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 Uganda 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.

now earning their living as prostitutes in Nairobi.

They fled the country together after being tipped off that they were about to be picked up for informing newsmen staying at the hotel when secret police were in its exchange listening in to their phone calls.

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



HENRY REUTER . . . '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 telephone, which seemed to ring every minute.

This obliged journalists to glue their ears to their radios four times a day to

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, confining 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 last 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 Tanzanian military aircraft.

Some made the 960 km trip to Dar es Salaam via a 3 200 kilometre detour to the Seychelles, necessitated by Tanzania's two-year closure of its Kenya border and its air space.

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.

Aug

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300 deaths in Uganda food crisis

MORE than 300 people in north-eastern Uganda have starved to death in recent months and tens of thousands of tribesmen are suffering from malnutrition, travellers from the region reported yesterday.

The travellers 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 neighbouring 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 after touring the region 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.

Travellers said food shortages developed in Karamoja as a result of current dry conditions and from years of neglect under Amin. Mr Choudry said programmes against cattle disease were halted, water holes became silted and many medical clinics were closed.

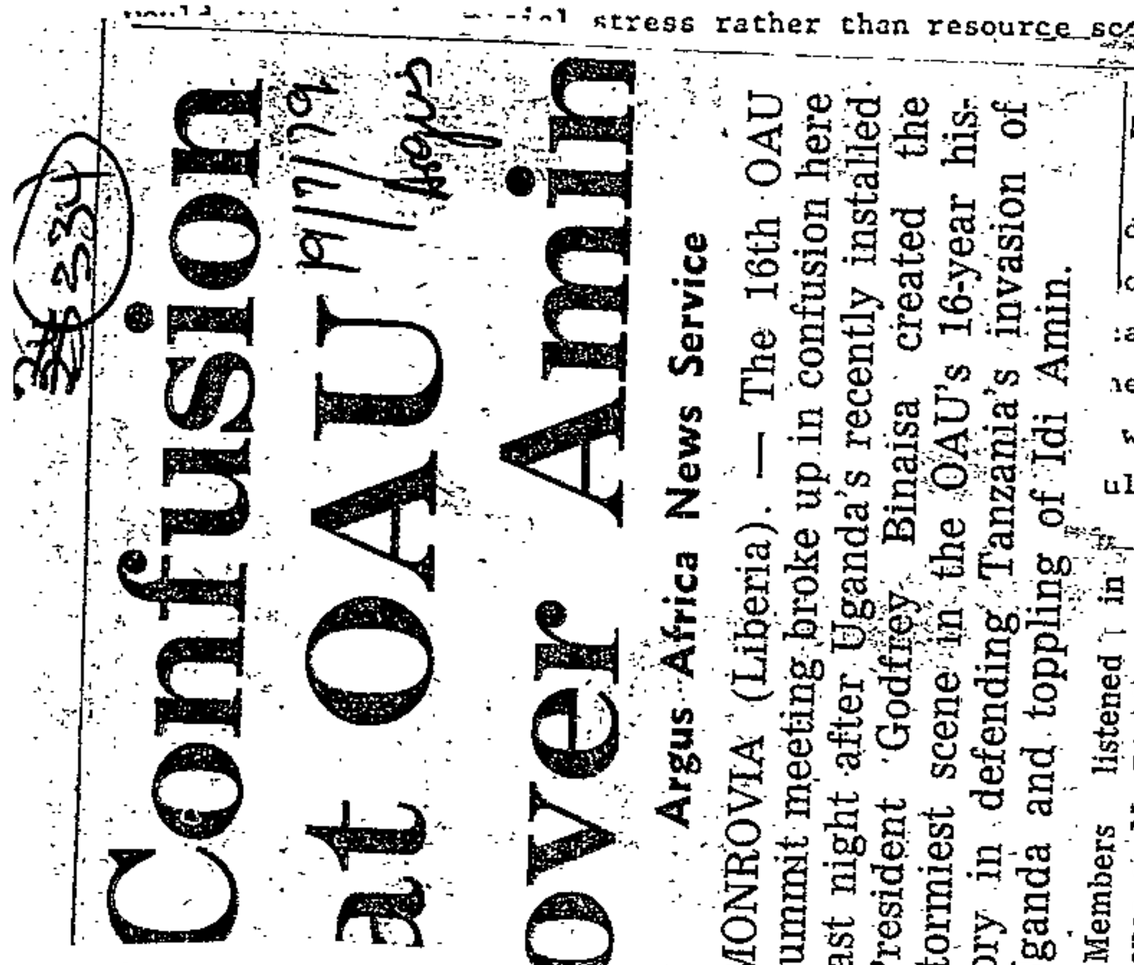
He added that conditions were worsened by three years of exceptional drought in the normally semi-arid region.

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.

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would [illegible] stress rather than resource scarcity determined when [illegible]ovide an accurate [illegible] test between the [illegible]del employed ecological [illegible]ossible that [illegible]al stresses. Cultural [illegible]e Ndembu (Turner, 1954) would seem that the [illegible]uld also be assessed in pottery styles and not a gradua[illegible] should also be tested against the archaeological record.



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 Godfrey Binaisa created the stormiest scene 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 Idi Amin used to eat bits of the liver of his victims fresh for breakfast, that he killed 500 000 people, that he is an inveterate liar who tells the truth only by accident, that he is a primitive fascist and that he has an insatiable lust for the blood of those who oppose him.

Mr Binaisa went on to attack President Nimeiri of the Sudan and the conference chairman President Talbot of Liberia for their earlier verbal attacks on Tanzania's violation of 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 who had refused to help to overthrow Amin.

After ten minutes of hurling insults at Amin and declaring his regret that the Uganda National Liberation Front had not caught Amin to end his life presidency physically, Mr Binaisa said 'and that is 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 Equatorial Guinea for the tyrannies committed by their leaders against their people.

And he yelled at the heads of state: 'They are murdering unarmed children while you sit here without raising a finger. History will blame you for ignoring your responsibilities.'

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the flutted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the flutted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

Girl (2) and father shot in Uganda

334
20/7/79
News

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 Godrey 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. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Nyerere angers Kenyans

334
DD 20/7/76

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 Professor Lule when 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.

Labour

New deal for black workers expected

Cape Times
21 APR 1979

By GORDON KLING

BLACK LABOUR expectations for better employment conditions have risen to a new high with the accelerating economic recovery offering improved job opportunities and signsthat the government will soon announce a new deal for workers.

Representatives of organized commerce and industry believe the prospects are conducive to the growth of business codes intended to dismantle discrimination based on race in the workplace and plans are under way for a re-energized drive for equal opportunity.

The drive is seen as a strong answer to the international campaign for disinvestment in South Africa, which appears to have little support among the black business community.

Confirming the drive yesterday, the director of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Brian Macleod, said job discrimination would be considerably eroded by the economic revival, which offered a golden opportunity for change.

He admitted that only about half the Chamber's 1 500 membership had signed its manifesto launched at the end of 1976 calling for "total and genuine non-discrimination", but maintained this was an indication that the implications of the code were taken seriously

"During the recession the main thing was to hang on to a job but employees will have far more leverage as the economy improves and it will become relatively easier to choose between places of work," he said.

"At the same time, firms will be in a better position to accomodate the principles of the manifesto There is no doubt that it can involve substantial additional costs, in new facilities and equal pension benefits for example, and the past few years have seen many firms hard-pressed."

The head of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce in the Western Cape, Mr Lucas Phillips, agreed yesterday and said the improvement of employment conditions was taking place

"There is still discrimination in business and the workplace and there will time to come. We are pinning our hopes on the Riekert and Wiehahn commissions, which we expect to bring about meaningful change."

But when it came to his reaction on the disinvestment campaign, a reticent Mr Lucas said: "It is very sensitive and controversial and I'm not qualified to express an opinion."

Not so the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, who pointed to the growing strength of the capital account of the balance of payments (indicative of an increased inflow of foreign capital) and termed the impact of the campaign "absolutely minimal".

The official Opposition finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, believed the aims of the campaign were undesirable and accepted that little harm had been caused so far. Both felt it was a good thing to have employment conditions here come under the magnifying glass to bring about improvements.

Mr Schwarz said disinvestment would hit hardest those who deserved to be affected the least. "It would also result in a change in the economic system away from free enterprise to a form of socialism."

He described the effectiveness of implementation of the various codes as "a mixed bag", but believed the majority of firms were trying to comply

The chairman of the 2 100-member Western Cape Traders' Association Mr Dawood Khan, was more sceptical. "The codes sound great," he said, "but for many firms they are just pieces of paper."

"We've found the worst firms are so-called liberal businesses. I'd rate the Americans as best, followed by the South African Afrikaner firms. At least we get straight answers from them The British and Continental firms are the worst, followed by business operated by English-speaking South Africans"

"I don't think the codes have had much impact, but I'm against disinvestment," he

Down on the farm: It's a raw deal for Black women

18 APR 1979
Citizen

ON any given day, she is up before 5 am, and before she collapses into bed from exhaustion 17 hours later, she acts as wife, mother and housekeeper, ploughs the fields, chops wood and fetches water from miles away.

In between, she also makes cheese, dries leaves and processes and stores food.

According to UN specialists, this is the average day of the African woman on the farm, one of the world's estimated 1 000 million rural women. Many of them work like slaves with no formal pay.

Yet large parts of the world depend on them for survival. In Africa between 60 to 80 percent of farm work is borne by women. Their counterparts in Asia and Latin America account for about 40 percent of farm labourers.

Women's Lib hasn't reached the farm yet, but countries are being urged to take steps to eliminate inequalities between male and female agricultural workers to improve social justice and food production.

"Past development programmes had been by men and for men," says Dr Ludmilla Marin, a ranking American woman at the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation "Women's role in economic life had been neglected."

The spark for a fresh global look at women came in 1975, the "International Women's Year".

To varying degrees in all developing and most developed countries, rural women constitute a socially and economically disadvantaged group when compared to the male population, it was reported in a recent study. It also found that inequality hampers development.

Specifically, the study cited inheritance laws and titles that favour women's exclusion from educational and training programmes; inequitable distribution of income; lack of facilities, including day care centres, to better the lot of women; and men's reluctance to give up their privileged status.

For instance, when tractors reach farms, men get the driver's seat, or when men migrate to the cities, untrained women are left alone, acquiring additional duties left behind.

"People in agriculture are basically conservative," says Dr Marin. "But they are finally beginning to look at the substance of the problem."

The status of women on the plots in Africa, coffee and tea plantations in Latin America and Asia will be a topic of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development scheduled in Rome this July.

While the role of women on the farm is only under study in most countries, some nations are establishing small-scale pioneer projects:

- Sri Lanka has begun a home economics extension programme for women.
- Kenya has a bureau that looks after the interest of rural women.
- Rwanda polls peasant women on their needs.
- Sudan has a training centre exclusively for rural women.
- A woman is Liberia's Minister of Agriculture.

Birth of a new trade union

16 APR 1979 POST

By JOE THLOLOE

AFTER months of controversy, the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) was born in Hammanskraal at the weekend.

The trade unions represented were both registered and unregistered. (Only white, coloured and Asiatic trade unions can be registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act. African trade unions are not recognised by the law.)

The Press were barred from this two-day inaugural congress where 12 black trade unions were represented by about 200 delegates at the St Peter's Seminary in Hammanskraal.

Most of the unions belonging to the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions pulled out of the plans for the federation, alleging that it was going to be dominated by non-Africans. Some unions in the consultative committee were expelled when they insisted on going ahead with the plans for the federation, while others split.

Although only black trade unions were represented at the congress, the constitution adopted has a provision: "To strive for the building of a united labour movement independent of race, colour, creed or sex."

A white, Mr Alec Erwin, of the Trade Union Advisory Co-ordinating Council, was elected the first general secretary. He becomes a paid official of the federation.

Mr Johnnie Mke of Port Elizabeth, was elected president and Mr David Sebabi of Johannesburg, vice-president. Mr Mke is president of the United Automobile, Rubber and Allied Workers Union while Mr Sebabi is from the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

The congress also adopted 12 policy resolutions, but these, according to officials, will be released to the press at a conference on Tuesday morning.

The unions represented at the congress were: The Chemical and General Workers Union of East London; The Chemical Workers Industrial Union of Durban; The Eastern Province Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union; The Engineering and Allied Workers Union.

60 000 MEMBERS

The Glass and Allied Workers Union; the Metal and Allied Workers Union; the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers; the National Union of Textile Workers; the Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union.

The Transport and General Workers Union; the United Automobile, Rubber and Allied Workers Union and the Western Province Motor Assembly Workers Union.

These unions claim a total membership of 60 000.

The birth of Fosatu adds a third major grouping of trade unions to the South African labour scene.

Unregistered trade unions were allowed to join the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) in 1973 — 10 years after its formation.

The South African Confederation of Labour still does not allow unregistered unions membership.

Union van damaged: No arrests

19 APR 1979 Staff Reporter Cape Times

NO ARRESTS have been made in connection with damage done to a van belonging to the Food and Canning Workers Union in Lamberts Bay last week

The van was smeared with red paint and blacks with nails sticking out of them were put under the wheels during a meeting of the Lamberts Bay branch of the union last Wednesday evening

Colonel H Snyroder, district police commander, said the security police had been called in to assist the local police with the case.

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 Presidest 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 encouarged 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 R950-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.

334 25/7/79 Post

Demos and strikes in Kampala

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.

Tribal fear reigns in troubled Uganda

UGANDA'S turbulent transition towards democratic civilian rule received a severe jolt last week.

The man who was ousted from the interim Presidency last month, Yusufu Lule, surfaced unexpectedly in neighbouring Kenya to launch a scathing attack on Tanzania, whose military and diplomatic backing for the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front he branded as part of a conspiracy for "spreading socialism throughout East and Central Africa."

The conservative Muganda academician's bitter denunciation came as no surprise here. When voted out of office by the UNLF's supreme policy-making body, the 34-man national consultative council, Lule flatly refused to go even though the country's Chief Justice and religious leaders had officiated publicly at the swearing-in of his successor, Geoffrey Binaisa.

Even as Binaisa strove to defuse tribal tensions building up over Lule's dismissal, hard-line supporters of Lule who were dropped from Binaisa's cabinet issued a stream of statements indicating that the former President still regarded himself as the only legitimate leader.

This, coupled with a whispering campaign suggesting that Lule's closest aides had been arrested — and in some instances supposedly killed — proved the final straw for the new government. Lule was "escorted" out of the Entebbe State House and put abroad an aircraft which flew him to Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam.

Lule's surprise re-appearance jolts Binaisa

There he was obliged to remain under virtual house arrest for two-and-a-half weeks as an "honoured guest" of President Nyerere, while unsuccessful efforts were made to persuade him to drop his presidential claims.

Nyerere's apparently heavy-handed action in detaining Lule was at the time attributed by high Ugandan government sources here to the Tanzanian leaders fears that Lule's continued refusal to relinquish power would lead to break-up of the UNLF and an ensuing political and administrative stalemate in the war-ravaged country.

Tanzania's growing concern over the possibility of such a political vacuum in Kampala was said to have been caused by reports that any of ex-President Amin's top army chiefs had been warmly received by Sudanese authorities when they had fled across the northern border with thousands of their supporters towards the end of the war.

The continuing threat posed by remnants of Amin's army — both inside and outside Uganda — has still not been discounted here. Already faced with the near-crippling costs of an expensive six-month military campaign, Nyerere was desperately anxious to see a stable, unified political front taking root in the country which has been a painful thorn in Tanzania's side for eight years.

But now that Lule has come out openly with such a fiery denunciation of his country's liberators, both Tanzanian and Ugandan officials here are taking a long, hard look at what one UNLF spokesman termed "the underground story of Amin's hidden allies."

Reports had been circulating in Kampala, even before Lule's dismissal, alleging that certain prominent Bagandan politicians and businessmen were in the process of mobilising armed "vigilante groups" to ensure the reigns of power in post-Amin Uganda remained firmly in the hands of conservative tribal leaders — mostly of the southern blacks' ethnic groups.

Western diplomatic sources here confirm that among the back-stage organisers of the recent violent political demonstrations in the vicinity of the capital there was at least one man known to have been engaged in recent years in the recruitment and training of a paramilitary force to be used when Amin was finally removed and a power-struggle broke out in his wake. — Observer Foreign News Service.

(334) 20/7/79.

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 Bunazi 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.'

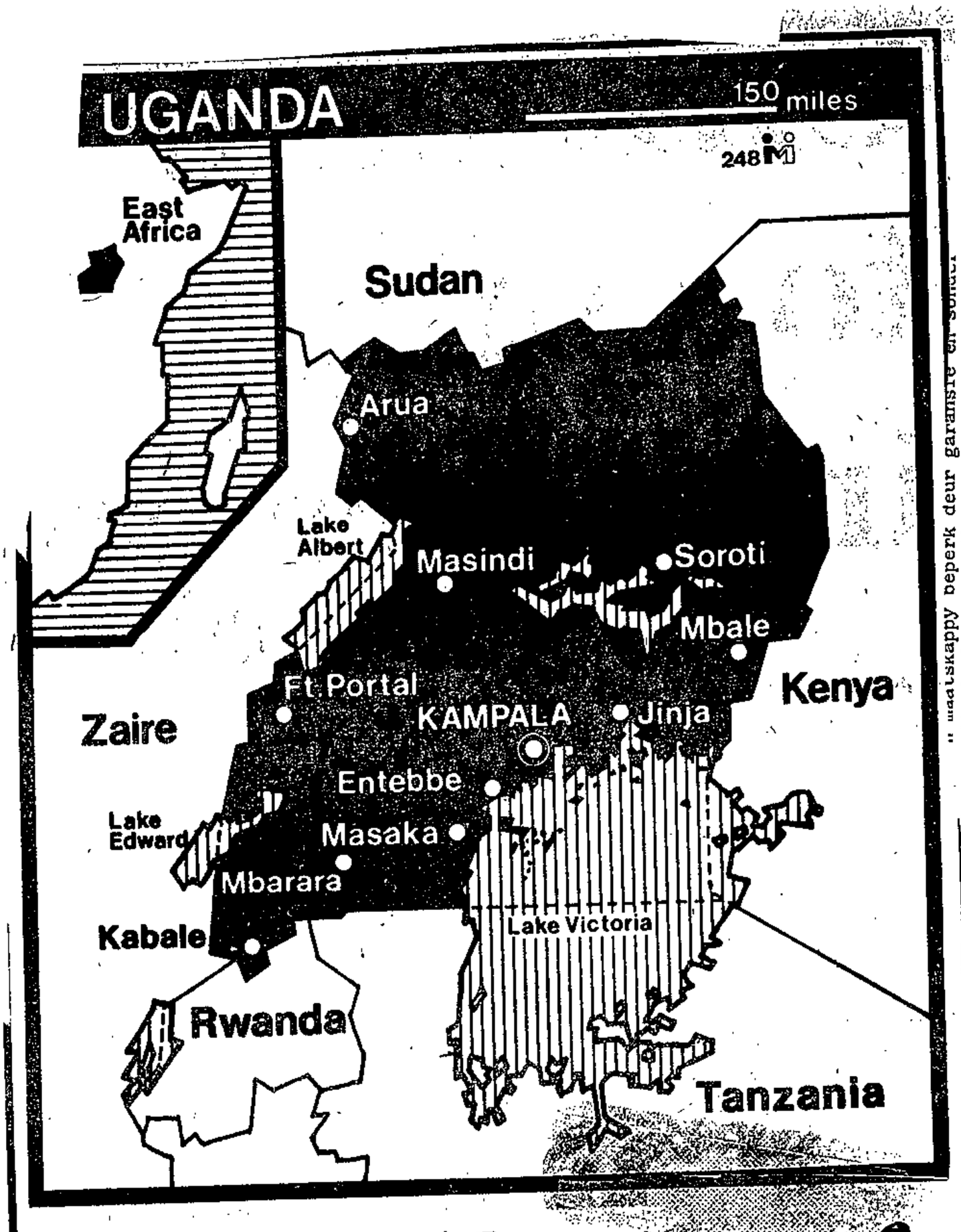
He added that his soldiers were in Uganda at the invitation of the Ugandan Government and not because of territorial aggrandisement.

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 as 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.



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Breakdown of law and order in Uganda

NM 6/8/77

334

ONE of the biggest problems facing the Government of Uganda is the breakdown of law and order in the country.

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.

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 Itendero, near Mbarara. It is reported that after a Christian village chief and his wives were killed by Muslims, Christians ran amok and killed 80 Muslims.

pala but in Jinja in eastern Uganda, Masaka in the south and Mbarara in the west. They cited examples of cases where people's property has been taken at

opinion", said Njumba. "The Government should act swiftly and investigate these cases and bring alleged culprits to the courts for trial."

N.M. 6/8/49

(37)

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 Total' Oil executive Edward Karamagi 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 elsewhere in the country. Many people had been shot at gunpoint by men in uniform.

Some of the property, like vehicles, the society said, were seen being driven without any licence number or with faked numbers.

"There are continuous shots at night and daily reports of cold-blooded murders," said the president of the society, Sam Njumba.



President Binaisa

Njumba 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 Njumba.

The society also deplored the dentention 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

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 Uganda in 1968. —GEMINI

Amin plans to return: claim

Star 6/8/7
334

LUSAKA — Ousted Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin, now living in Libya, has recruited a 30 000-man army to regain power, Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa claimed in an interview published here today.

President Binaisa, in Zambia to attend the Commonwealth summit, told the Zana 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 counter-attack from Amin.

The Uganda 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 listless waters of the Shatti Andulus Hotel beachfront offer a quiet refuge these days for Amin, who is now Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi's hapless client.

Amin's exile in Libya is officially denied, but an executive jet, the target of insurance suits lodged by the new Uganda Government, is parked on a Tripoli airstrip, and some of Amin's wives and children are occasionally seen playing in the Shatti Andulus pool.

In a broad sense, the imbroglio caused by Amin is a symbol of Gaddafi's own garbled 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.

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 taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die van die Universi- e Adjunk-Prinsipaal, , Dean, professor lsh.

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Uganda asks for aid to thwart Amin

KAMPALA — Uganda's troops were massing in the Sudan, or that there President Godfrey Binaisa was any threat.
said yesterday he had asked Commonwealth countries for troops to help defend his country against threats from forces loyal to the deposed dictator, Idi Amin.

Mr Binaisa said Uganda was trying to find out exactly how many troops there were on the Sudanese side of the border and added: "We are at peace with Kenya, with Tanzania, with Rwanda and Zaire, but we are very doubtful about our being at peace with Sudan."

Mr Binaisa told a news conference when he returned from the Commonwealth summit that he had learned in Lusaka that Amin was massing troops in southern Sudan.

He declined to comment on reports that Uganda had only a few thousand troops left after the withdrawal of part of the 50 000-strong Tanzanian army task force which helped to topple Amin earlier this year. — SAPA-RNS

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik
program bygedra: dr Sheila T. v
mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K.
Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die U

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sent
geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In
Statute van Vennootskap word voor
benoeming van eenhonderd lede. T
hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat ged
jaar lede van die Beheerr
lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunder
Professor H.W. van der
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

334 Star 15/9/79

Uganda wants UK firm back

KAMPALA — The British-based international trading company Mitchell Cotts is being invited back to Uganda to help revive the country's tea industry, say Ugandá officials.

Mitchell Cotts' Ugandan subsidiary, the Uganda Company, was expropriated by the regime of ousted Idi Amin in 1973.

The British company has since submitted a claim for about R13m in compensation for the loss of its 2 428 ha of tea plantations in Uganda.

Tea production in Uganda fell from 23 000 tons in 1972 to 11 000 tons last year. The quality has also suffered.

The government-backed Uganda Tea Authority estimates it needs about R2,2m in foreign exchange to redevelope its 21 000 ha of tea estates.

Several of the authority's tea estates and factories have been abandoned and the few factories still working are operating on an intermittent basis for lack of spare parts. — Sapa-Reuter.

Uganda bans opposition parties

15/8/79 (334) AD

From JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI — Uganda has banned political parties in opposition to the Uganda National Liberation Front, the party which led the war against Idi Amin.

President Binaisa said yesterday the move was taken "to avoid political confusion." All parties could operate within the broad democratic politics of the UNLF.

According to Uganda Radio, President Binaisa said no political activity in opposition to the UNLF would be allowed.

"The government will not hesitate to ban any political organisation which threatens national unity."

He said Uganda had to have a political leadership committed to "unity, democracy, the defence of freedom and the social advancement of the people."

The move brings Uganda into line with many African countries, such as Kenya, which has a one-party system but permits considerable freedom of expression inside that framework. — DDC.

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die Committee deurgebring. Hy he verskillende dele van die lan ings toegespreek en senior be Corporation, van Community Re Departement van Justisie van van die American Friends Serv verbonde aan verskeie univers

Gedurende Augustus en Septemb Nederland, Switzerland, Swede Hy het vooraanstaande joernal lomate, senior amptenare van en verskeie regerings betrokk ontmoet. Hy het besprekings en opvoedkundige verenigings aan Nederland het hy 'n toela gram ontvang van die Algemee Gereformeerde Kerken in Holl

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere Program, het met 'n aantal in Natal en Transvaal inslu en industriële firmas in Na

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Dir bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, en Raadsvergadering tuut vir Rasseverhou

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarli Society of Friends,

Negende Wêreldkongres Verhandeling voorgel bygewoon van die Raad van logiese Vereniging as die amptelike van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

4

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
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Mnr A. Flederman
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Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba
Mnr H.W. Middelmann
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Professor A.D. Muller
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Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

c) Ander lede:

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Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
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Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. Septem



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

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.

... bevölking van die Kaapse Skier-
... is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

British Prof shot dead in Uganda

KAMPALA — A British chemistry professor was shot dead here in Uganda by three men wearing army uniforms who also stole his car and stereo set.

Professor Woitek Popiel (47), a professor of chemistry at Makerere University under contract to the UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, was killed at his home in Bugalobi suburb.

His wife Evelyn was wounded in the face with a knife and was briefly admitted to hospital yesterday.

Their three children were unharmed.

Attacker

One of the attackers wore a stocking pulled over his head.

Colleagues of Mrs. Popiel, who worked as a secretary in the office of the United Nations Development Programme, said they understood the Popiels were shortly to return to their home in London at the end of the professor's contract.

Since Idi Amin was overthrown by the Tanzanian army last April the new Ugandan Government has contended with a mounting crime wave in Kampala where only a small part of the police force is still functioning. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks 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 maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

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 taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, professor M.F. 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 Kaapstad, ex officio die Voorsitter is, en die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio die Vise-Voorsitter. Die Direkteur is ex officio 'n lid. Die Abe Bailey-Trust word deur dr J.P. Duminy, ds. W.A. Landman en mnr G.K. Lindsay verteenwoordig en die Universiteit van Kaapstad deur professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh. Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn verteenwoordig die lede van die Maatskappy.

Terwyl professor G.F.R. Ellis met navorsing- en studieverlof is, dien dr Robert Schrire as sy plaasvervanger op die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Raad van Beheer.

PERSONEEL

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalifornië), die Administratiewe Assistente, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-

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Desember

Uganda terror wave

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, reports the London Sunday Express.

The reports, from diplomats in Kampala, reveal a story of indiscriminate murder, robbery and rape affecting every part of the country.

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 Nguiba, 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."

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
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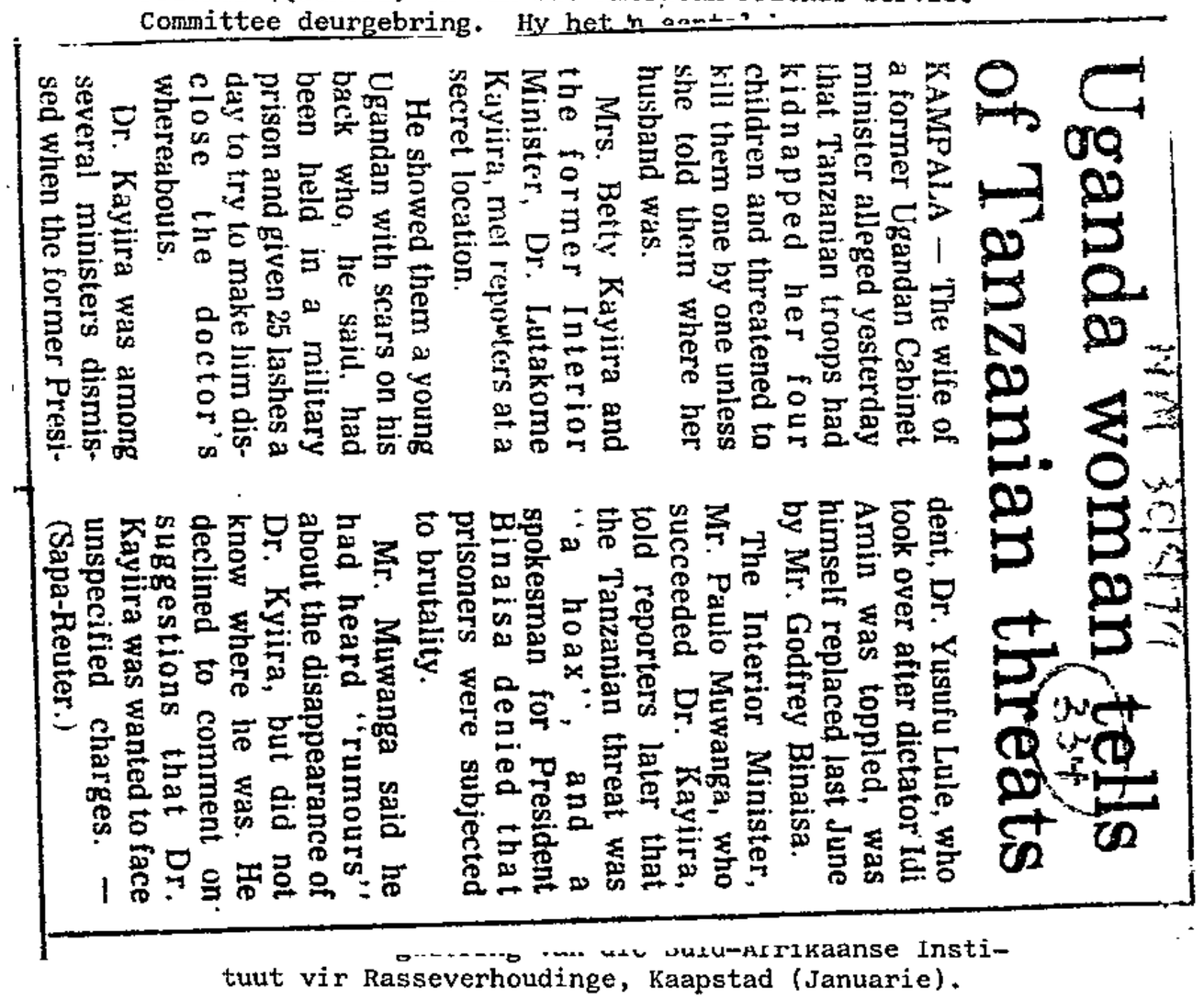

Uganda woman tells of Tanzanian threats

KAMPALA — The wife of a former Ugandan Cabinet minister alleged yesterday that Tanzanian troops had kidnapped her four children and threatened to kill them one by one unless she told them where her husband was.

Mrs. Betty Kayiira and the former Interior Minister, Dr. Lutakome Kayiira, met reporters at a secret location.

He showed them a young Ugandan with scars on his back who, he said, had been held in a military prison and given 25 lashes a day to try to make him disclose the doctor's whereabouts.

Dr. Kayiira was among several ministers dismissed when the former President, Dr. Yusufu Lule, who took over after dictator Idi Amin was toppled, was himself replaced last June by Mr. Godfrey Binaisa.

The Interior Minister, Mr. Paulo Muwanga, who succeeded Dr. Kayiira, told reporters later that the Tanzanian threat was "a hoax", and a spokesman for President Binaisa denied that prisoners were subjected to brutality.

Mr. Muwanga said he had heard "rumours" about the disappearance of Dr. Kyiira, but did not know where he was. He declined to comment on suggestions that Dr. Kayiira was wanted to face unspecified charges. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

[illegible] Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

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Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te



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 Godfrey Binaisa — have reportedly been uncovered by Binaisa's security men and Tanzania's Uganda occupation forces.

Yesterday a combined Tanzanian and Uganda 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 Yusuf Lule.

The Baganda, most numerous and prosperous tribe, which lives around the capital, are strongly opposed to Tanzania - style 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.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

'I've only lent Uganda and one day I'll get it back'

Idi says: I will return

NM 3/9/79

(334)

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. Demetrio Cagampan, at Amin's villa in the Libyan capital of Tripoli in May.

"Not even the super powers can stop me from regaining what is mine," Idi said. "Once peace and order are restored, I will step out of office 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 . . . what happened in Uganda is a lesson to the poor countries who should not rely on the United Nations promises of protection."

Asked if it was true that the basement 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."



IDI . . . my face is the most beautiful in the world.

Hitler

Asked to comment on comparisons between himself and Hitler, Amin said: "I consider being compared to Hitler a compliment and an insult.

"A compliment because Hitler rose to world supremacy in spite of his humble beginnings and physical handicap.

"An insult because Hitler, by starting World War II, indirectly killed 300 million people — the combined casualties of all the warring parties . . ."

Asked if conditions in Uganda justified the authoritiarian powers he once exercised, Amin said: "There is nothing wrong about dictatorship, provided it answers the needs of the time.

Colonisers

"My country needed a strong leadership because of the divisive objectives of our colonisers. I threw out the old colonisers but they kept coming back by using Tanzania and (Professor) Lule as fronts."

Prof. Yusuf Lule, who succeeded Amin as President, has since been replaced by President Godfrey Binaisa. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

---oOo---

longer. Send it to the table with a good gravy. It may be glazed or not as preferred.

127

HIS RECIPES FOR HER DAY OFF

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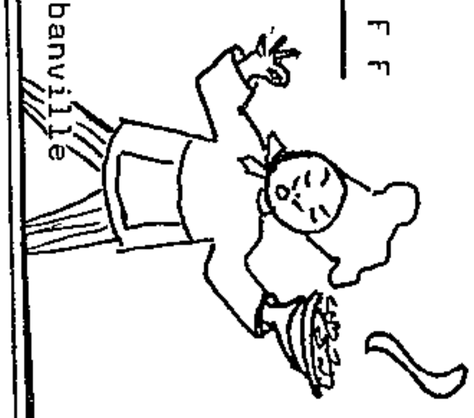
...ver dawn. Silence awhile
is within thee, Ragueneau!
... - the oven calls for thee!
Edmond Rostand

John Bennett, Durbanville



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ptember 10 1979

384

By Robert

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ANCIALS

220 2

JSE prices Pre-close

Indicated across: yield and volume.

MININGS—

MIN.—COAL					
AMCOAL	2100		3,7	300	
A.T.COLL	1925	10	6,2	2500	
ANGLOCOL6%PR	155		8,1		
APEXMIN	2500		4,4		
CLYDSDL	515	5	5,0	650	
NATANTS	660		7,3		
NATCOAL	140	5		12600	
TAVISTK	4175		6,0		
TRNSNTL	520		4,6		
TRNTL13,25CD	700		7,8		
VIERFNT	97		8,8	2200	
VRYHEID	275		9,1	800	
WANKIE	150		5,9		
WELGDCT	320		7,8		
WITCOLS	3475		5,8		
WITCL13,5UCN	3700		5,3		
ZUINGIN	360		9,2		
MIN.—DIAMONDS					
ANAMINT	9750		7,7		
BRDACRE	155	5	1,9	1000	
MIN.—TIN					
ROOIBRG	1950		11,8		
UNITIN	2128	2	9,9		
ZAIPLAT	350	5	11,4	2500	
MIN.—OTHER					
CONMRCH	750		4,0		
GEFCO	298	7—	17,1	2150	
MARLIN	170			2400	
MSAULI	350		15,7	1000	

FINANCIALS—

MIN.FIN.—MININGHOUSES					
ANGLOS	895	5	5,1	6476	
ANGVAAL	2900		5,2	100	
ANGVAAL—A—	2900		5,2		
ANGVAALPP	1450		5,9	200	
AVHOLD	300		4,8	2000	
CHARTER	350	20	4,6	150	
CONGOLD	600	10	2,8	774	
FEDMYNB	1130			609	
GENMIN	1375	25	4,4	1100	
GFSA	4300	100	5,2	50	
JOHNNIES	4600		5,5		
GFPROP	165		3,6	6678	
GOVAREA	173			2900	
K LTIM	13			SUS	
NKLEINS	100			6150	
PICPROP	19				
PIONERH	300			SUS	
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RETCO	51		5,9	30450	
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INDUSTRIALS—

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ADVANCE	51		7,8		
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Uganda may be turning corner

RDM 11/9/79 334

By JOHN WORRALL
'Mail' 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 Amin," 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, Yusufu 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 robberies and killings but — though hated and feared by the Ugandan people — they may be all that stands between the survival of President Godfrey Binaisa's civilian government and a takeover by the undisciplined Ugandan guerilla 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 Belgian company is now building five huge ferries in Kampala that will enable Uganda to ship goods across Lake Victoria and on to Dar-es-Salaam. The link would bypass routes through Kenya 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.

[redacted]

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks 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 maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Ruined Uganda seeks aid in vain

334 RDM 12/9/79

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 Uganda's 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.

When the new Government took over in mid-April after the eight-year regime of Idi Amin, it had 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 ousting of Professor Usufu 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 Baganda people, nearly 30% of Uganda's 12 700 000 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 Muganda, 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 reasonable were the UNLF without internal divisions. But military and ideological differences suggest that it is a less than secure coalition facing numerous problems.

The continued killings in Kampala are blamed on various sources — bandits, ex-Amin soldiers, Tanzanian and Ugandan troops, and anti-Government factions. Whoever is responsible, it is becoming apparent that the hard-pressed government, still in the process of rebuilding its army and police forces, cannot end the violence.

Perhaps more alarming is the development of factions within the Uganda Army, recently returned to barracks as part of the efforts to end the crime wave. Groups have become identified with the Defence Minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, who comes from the south, and the army Chief of Staff, Colonel Oyite Ojok, from the northern Langi tribe who has been linked with Mr Obote.

The UNLF is taking Uganda along the path to a one-party State, seeing itself as an umbrella organisation which will decide on what political views will be tolerated during the run-up to next year's elections.

All these issues are distracting the Government from giving full attention to the economic crisis. Sugar, salt, soap, cooking oil and other basic commodities are usually only available at black market prices.

The shortages are exacerbated by a lack of transport, and Kampala traders who lowered their prices as an expression of confidence that Mr Lule's Government would bring in supplies have raised them again.

Other towns are worse off, in particular Masaka and Mbarara whose centres were devastated during the war. When the Minister of Finance, Mr Jack Sentongo, declared that the "economy is in ruins" he was not exaggerating.

Production of coffee, which accounts for over 90% of export earnings, will fall to a record low of well under 100 000 tons in 1978-79 compared to a peak of 214 000 in 1972-73. It is likely to fall even further in the coming year. Output of cotton, sugar, tea and tobacco are also drastically down.

The minister's three-part programme for recovery has begun badly. A donors conference produced pledges of only $135-million against total needs put at $1 500-million.

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, mixed economy 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 "ruin us and mortgage the future of our country". — Financial Times.

POST-AMIN UGANDA IS FAR FROM STABLE

12/9/79
for
334

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 Yusuf Lule 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 Lule, now say the council had no authority to get rid of him, and they have 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 29 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 Bagandans, who control the economy of the capital and are in open warfare against the government.

The tribe accuses President Godfrey Binaisa, himself a Bagandan, of helping former President Milton Obote destroy their kingdom and force their king into exile in 1966.

Wracked 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.

FM 14/9/79 (334)

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 portrayed 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 inventories 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

3254
Argus 19/9/79.

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 stayed 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.

4 000 dead

About 4 000 people have been murdered in Kampala since Idi Amin 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 in the orgy 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 the pro-Obote movement is itself being upstaged by young 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 taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan
Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1
Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prins
teit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Lu
professor M.F. Kaplan, professor
G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D

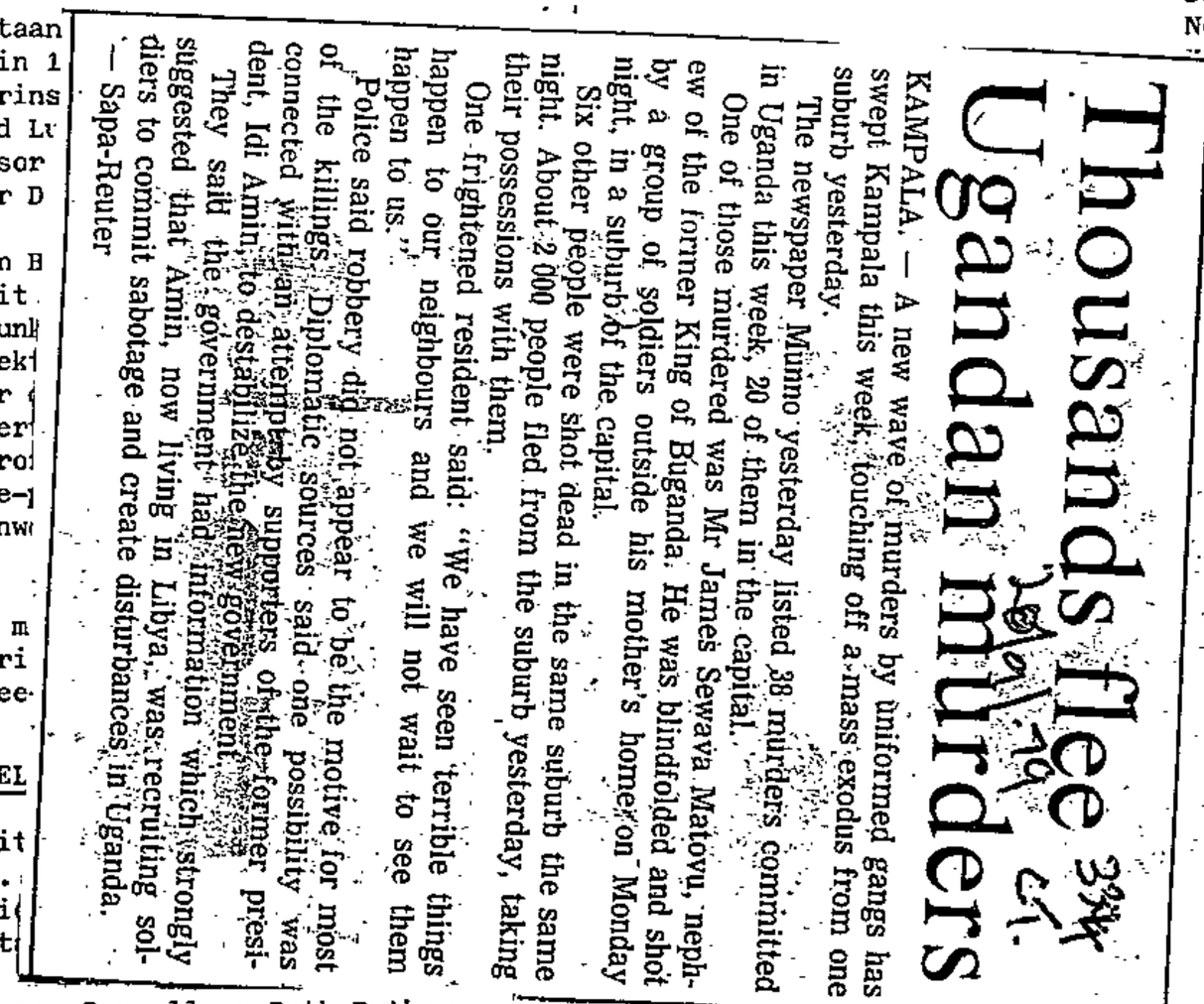
Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n B
Prinsipaal van die Universiteit
die Voorsitter is, en die Adjunk
die Vise-Voorsitter. Die Direkt
Die Abe Bailey-Trust word deur
Landman en mnr G.K. Lindsay ver
versiteit van Kaapstad deur pro
professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn verteenw
Maatskappy.

Terwyl professor G.F.R. Ellis m
verlof is, dien dr Robert Schri
op die Akademiese Advieskomitee

PERSONEEL

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit
Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A.
(Kalifornië), die Administrati
Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekret

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-



Thousands flee Uganda in murders

KAMPALA. — A new wave of murders by uniformed gangs has swept Kampala this week, touching off a mass exodus from one suburb yesterday.

The newspaper Munno yesterday listed 38 murders committed in Uganda this week, 20 of them in the capital.

One of those murdered was Mr James Sewava Matovu, nephew of the former King of Buganda. He was blindfolded and shot by a group of soldiers outside his mother's home on Monday night, in a suburb of the capital.

Six other people were shot dead in the same suburb the same night. About 2 000 people fled from the suburb yesterday, taking their possessions with them.

One frightened resident said: "We have seen terrible things happen to our neighbours and we will not wait to see them happen to us."

Police said robbery did not appear to be the motive for most of the killings. Diplomatic sources said one possibility was connected with an attempted coup by supporters of the former president, Idi Amin, to destabilize the new government.

They said the government had information which strongly suggested that Amin, now living in Libya, was recruiting soldiers to commit sabotage and create disturbances in Uganda.

— Sapa-Reuter

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die ...nstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer ...soneel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te ...ansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning ...r plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort ...lat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik ...aak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder ...al wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang-...l.

...n slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings ...enoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir ...lle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en ...enoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle ...igte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

...sember 1978

Fresh wave of killings rocks Kampala

20/9/79
334
Argus

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 Baganda, 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 Godfrey Binaisa.

Families evacuated their homes in several parts of the capital following the killings and roadblocks were set up around the city.

334 Post 21/9/79

Uganda capital in grip of fear

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 contiues under curfew from 8 pm 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 Banaisa 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.

'Hundreds are being tortured'

(334 STAR 22/9/79)

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 Kayiira, 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 Kayiira, a supporter of ousted President Yusufu Lule, 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 — and 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 Kayiira 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.

Kampala—the city of fear

RESIDENTS of the Ugandan capital of Kampala are living in fear as a result of the latest wave of cold-blooded killings that have reportedly left at least 29 people dead over the past four days.

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The capital continues under curfew from 8 pm until daylight with most residents locking themselves in their homes.

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 stayed on when President Lule was ousted because he wanted to do what he could to help rebuild Uganda. — AFP and Sunday Post Correspondent.

Fear stalked Uganda's university

334 STAR 25/9/79

By Deou 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, attests Professor Sentiza 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 bad days of Amin's mad rule Mrs Kajubi's were tears of terror: one vice chancellor, Frank Kalimuzo, had already been murdered by Amin's goons and two others sacked 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 newsprint 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, informing on teachers and students.

Barely educated himself, Amin had a deep suspicion of the intelligensia.

He would replace university educated officials 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, similarly, 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 photo-copied them for distribution among the students.

During all the years of Amin's rule the University continued to produce graduates.

Makerere's 4 000-odd 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 edicts the students took no part in campus politics, refused to print their newspaper until academic freedom was restored and, except for those actually being capped, 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 liberation war and Amin's retreating troops looted everything they could, including 60 percent of the country's motor vehicles.

The Tanzanian liberators have gone on a looting spree too and with no army or police of its own President Godfrey Binaisa'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 R11.

NM 25/9/79 B34

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 Tindyebwa, yesterday made his 16th court appearance since being extradited from neighbouring Kenya.

Chief Kampala 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-Reuter.)

Die Sentrum word grootliks 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 maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Charges withdrawn in Astles case

25/9/79 334

KAMPALA — The Ugandan state prosecutor, in a surprise move yesterday, withdrew four of six theft charges against Mr Bob Astles, British-born aide to ousted dictator, Idi Amin.

Mr Astles, who is charged along with former policeman Mr Charles Tindyebwa, yesterday made his 16th court appearance since being extradited from neighbouring Kenya.

The Chief Kampala magistrate, Mr James Okuku, adjourned the hearing until today after the four charges of robbery, shopbreaking and theft were withdrawn through the senior state attorney, Mr Louis Ongom.

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 theft of a car.

The offences are alleged to have taken place at the lakeside village of Nkokonjeru outside Kampala in July last year.

Mr Astles's lawyer has said his client will maintain that his anti-corruption and anti-smuggling duties under Amin covered any action he took in the village, which was known as a haven for coffee smugglers.

Mr Astles was head of Amin's anti-smuggling and anti-corruption squad. — SAPA-RNS.

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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

1978

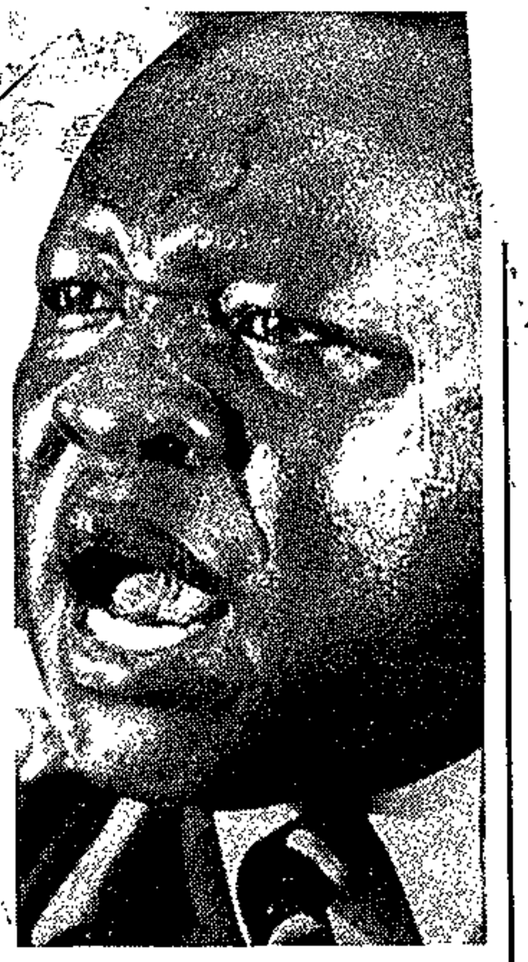
JAARVERSLAG

Verdict by vote for Amin's men

lost

334

26/9/74



Ex-Pres Idi Amin

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 Tindyebwa.

He offered no explanation.

The remaining charges which Astles and Tindyebwa 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-Reuter.

Some lessons from the fall of two dictators

Sunday Post 14/10/79

334

The world recently saw the downfall of to tyrants — Idi Amin of Uganda and Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic. Andrew McEwen of the London Daily Mail was in both countries shortly after the coups — and he's bitter. Not about Africa, but about Britain.

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 hellhole.

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 charnel house.

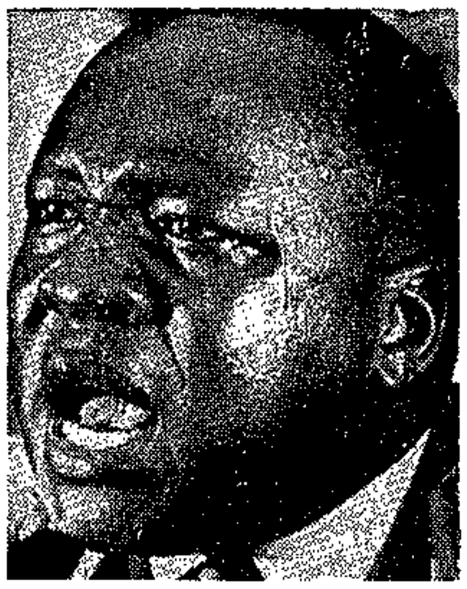
In the Central African Republic things are very different.

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?



Central Africa's Bokassa



Uganda's Amin

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 France'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 weighty words of condemnation in the House of Commons would be sufficient to halt Idi Amin in his tracks, have once again shown that unique British quality of behavproperly in a thoroughly improper manner.

We have let our minds become befuddled by rhetoric, expressions like "no-interference" or "gunboat diplomacy" or "neocolonialism," 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 easily 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 light even a spark in the minds of our mighty masters in Whitehall.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size tomatoes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

ip onions finely and parsley;
ig. Wash cucumber peel and cube.
f leaving a short piece of the
e, parsley, cucumber, onion and
pper. Pour over a little French
owl. Garnish with a few sprigs

o---

Mrs Futter, East London

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

lt and onions till cooked, then

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

a little water. Mix well,
add the sugar and vinegar,
hen add the cooked beans
Bottle.

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
n 2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice
d

lettuce, apple, orange sections,
Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
erve, add dressing to salad;
ngs.

ONION RINGS — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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.

---oOo---

Astles tells of plane sabotage

16/10/73

KAMPALA — Mr. Rob Astles, the British-born former aide of ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, said yesterday Amin was responsible for the sabotage of a light plane in which a former Kenya minister, a British businessman and the pilot were killed.

Mr. Astles slipped a hand-written document to reporters when he made a brief appearance before a magistrate yesterday and was remanded for a further two weeks on charges of murder and armed robbery.

His note referred to the murder of Mr. Bruce McKenzie, a South African-born businessman who was the only White man to have served in the Government of independent Kenya, businessman Mr. Keith Savage, and the pilot of their light aircraft, Mr. Paul Lennox.

The note said: "I have gained so much evidence — it had to be Amin."

Followed

On the day of the crash Amin had told him to remain at Entebbe Airport after seeing off Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Savage.

His car was followed when he finally left and there was a crash, but he escaped to a military police barracks outside Kampala where the police chief refused to hand him over to Amin's men.

"At that time I thought the plane crash was an accident. Within 24 hours I guessed the truth — Amin had planned all our deaths," his note said. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

FRENCH PAN

2 eggs
2 ozs butt
2 ozs sif

Beat eggs
sugar and
a couple
quick ov
sugar, o
ade betw

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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 1916 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".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

Amin sabotaged plane says Astles

16/10/79 334 B5

200

KAMPALA — Mr Bob Astles, the British-born former aide of ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, said yesterday Amin was responsible for the sabotage of a light plane in which a former Kenyan Minister, a British businessman and the pilot were killed.

Mr Astles slipped a hand-written 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.

His note referred to the murder of Mr Bruce McKenzie, a South African-born businessman who was the only white man to have served in the government of independent Kenya, another businessman, Mr Keith Savage, and the pilot of their light aircraft, Mr Paul Lennox.

The plane exploded, killing all on board, as it approached Nairobi on its 500 km flight from Entebbe last year.

The hand-written document handed to reporters said: "I have gained so much evidence — it had to be Amin."

Mr Astles added that he believed Amin wanted to kill them because he believed they were involved in the successful Israeli commando raid on Entebbe in 1976. — SAPA-RNS.

MANPOWER - Immigration
POPULATION - Migration)

201 MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - Cape

202 MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - Natal

203 MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - O.F.S.

204 MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - Transvaal — File here also material on transit hostels.

205 MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - Labour bureaux — File material on contracts here,

206 MIGRANT LABOUR,S.A. - Pass Laws - General — File here material on influx control, pass law prosecutions and amendments of relevant legislation.

207 MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - Pass Laws - Aid centres — File general material here, but prefer province where applicable.

See also URBAN AFRICANS

208 MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - Pass Laws & Family life

209 MIGRANT LABOUR, - Other areas/ countries

Minimum living standards See POVERTY - Minimum living standards

210 MINING - General

211 MINING - Labour

212 MINING - Accidents — File all mine accidents here.

213 MINING - Strikes & disturbances — File all disturbances here.

214 MINING - Gold - General See also GOLD

MINING - Gold - Labour

215 MINING - Coal - General

MINING - Coal - Labour

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 land-rovers 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 Kyebando 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.

Killings as Ugandans fight for money

(334) 25/10/79 N-M

KAMPALA — Eleven people have been shot dead in Kampala since the weekend and men in military uniforms seeking new Ugandan currency have been blamed for some of the killings.

The killings bring the total number of shootings so far this month to 24. Records show another 25 people were beaten to death in the same period.

Uganda is conducting a country-wide operation to exchange its old currency notes, which bear the image of ousted dictator Idi Amin, for new ones showing the Bank of Uganda.

Ugandan sources said criminals were carrying out night raids on the houses of people who had exchanged their old currency for the new notes.

The sources said at least some of the raids were by either Ugandan or Tanzanian soldiers in uniform, travelling in official army vehicles. The attacks occurred in spite of the curfew in the greater Kampala area.

The official Uganda Times said yesterday Kampala had been gripped by currency fever. The streets of the capital were clogged by long queues of people trying to exchange their currency notes before the deadline on October 28.

"The people are getting desperate for the new money and the panic is spreading," the newspaper said.

It said people trying to exchange money had slept outside banks all night in spite of the curfew.

One of the aims of the nine-day currency exchange, to lower inflated prices, has not been achieved. Goods are selling for the same high prices in the new currency — 35 shillings (about R4,25) for a loaf of bread.

The short period allowed for the exchange and a limit of R530 per person on cash exchanges are intended to limit circulation in Uganda.

Millions of shillings held in neighbouring countries will not be allowed back into Uganda and will become worthless when the deadline expires. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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 1951 are presented in Fig. I, and this provides an ... coloureds'.

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Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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2. White, K.L. and Henderson, M.M. eds. (1976) : Epidemiology as a Fundamental Science, its Uses in Health Services Planning, Administration, and Evaluation, Oxford University Press, New York.

3. South ... the Vital ...

Signs of movement in Uganda

Star 1/11/79 (334)

The Star's London Bureau

Today there is no work of rehabilitation or reconstruction in progress. Nearly all the capital's shops remain closed, their windows smashed, security meshes ripped out, all their goods and furniture looted, just as Amin's retreat left them.

In urban areas food is scarcer than ever, milk R3 a litre, beef R10 a kilo, a cup of tea without milk R1.50 in hotels, bread unobtainable and even a bunch of bananas, the country's staple diet, now costing R13.

But politically there are signs of movement. The 30 member national consultative council, or interim parliament, which was formed in Moshi, Tanzania, before Amin's overthrow, has just been enlarged to 90 members, representing all Uganda's counties.

It is currently sitting and is proving a far livelier body than many envisaged. Day after day, speaker after speaker is demanding the return of basic freedoms, the withdrawal of the Tanzanians and a clarification of the socialists' intentions.

Agitation in the parliament has resulted in the release of 300 political prisoners, detained without trial, including Sam Njuba, chairman of the Uganda Law Society.

Justice Minister, Steven Ariko, has pledged that "irrelevant, obnoxious and outrageous laws" made by Amin will be removed. Binaisa Hax announced that the 1967 Preventive Detention Act will be repealed shortly (there are still 200 people in detention).

Last week, one NCC member Lawrence Ssebalu, asked the key question — referring to Government announcements that elections would be held in June 1981 and that meanwhile no political party other than the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front would be allowed, Ssebalu asked how parties could fight elections if they were not allowed to form themselves and exist before election day.

"The average man has some doubt as to what the UNLF has in store for the elections," he said.

Ugandans suspect Nyerere of trying to manoeuvre Uganda into a one-party socialist state like his own system, and are not in the mood to allow this.

Even President Binaisa is believed in diplomatic circles here to have fallen out with Nyerere. They say Nyerere now believes Binaisa is allowing too much outspokenness in Parliament and is showing signs of becoming too independent to suit his own purposes.

Sources say Nyerere is working closely with the second most powerful man in Uganda, defence minister Yoweri Museveni, a marxist whose politics are well to the left of Binaisa's and, for that matter, Nyerere's.

Other sources say that ex president Milton Obote is still waiting hopefully in the wings to stage his own socialist coup but that Nyerere, who has backed him for years, has been put off by the weight of Uganda public opinion against a return of Obote and his brand of socialism.

As one diplomat summed up the confused situation, "it is clear that Nyerere is determined to get some long term gain from his war in Uganda, but at the moment he doesn't know which horse to back."

Meanwhile the new, rebellious NCC members are promoting prospects of the country ending up with a liberal government by preparing a bill to approve the return of foreign investment.

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, 2€ 362, entitled Aspects of the History of the South African Law c Damages. He points out that the old authorities were confusing imprecise. It was not until Pothier had popularized the ideas Molinaeus that progress was made in this field. (The treatise Molinaeus together with the contribution of Donellus on the sub of damages have been issued together with a commentary and a tr lation by the same author). Pothier influenced developments in land and our modern law has been influenced by English law and directly by Pothier. In this way we arrived at the same result arrived at by the 19th century German pandectists with their sc Differenztheorie. (See also Die Elemente van die Begrip Skade Reinecke in 1976 Tydskrif vir die S.A. Reg 26). The view put f by Prof. D. J. Joubert in 1976 Tydskrif I that upon a proper co tion damages calculated according to positive and to negative l would lead to the same result cannot be supported and is not bo 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 a reduction of the purchase price - he reclaims the difference b what he paid and the actual value of the article. Nowadays it i that in this case (which, as we have seen is also extended to th 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. doubt has been 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 th cent party has suffered loss. The mere fact that there has a breach of contract, does not per se entitle the injured pa damages, i.e. breach of contract is not in itself a wrong ca the award of damages unless loss has in fact occurred. (See Steenkamp v Juriaanse, 1907 T.S. 980; Frenkel and Co. v Joh burg Municipality, 1909 T.H. 260; Tweespruit Dairies v Michelsen, 1914 C.P.D. 955; Turtle v Koening, 1923 C.P.D. 367; Dykes v Gavanne Investments (Pty) Ltd., 1962 (1) S.A. 16 (T) at p. 18).

The plaintiff must thus obviously show that he suffered some financial loss (see Silberelsen Bros. v Lamont, 1927 T.P.D. 382 and Yates v Dalton, 1938 E.D.L. 117) and put the best available evidence

Uganda paper slams Kenya

2/11/79 Post 334

KAMPALA — The government-run "Uganda Times" newspaper here condemned Kenyan policy towards Uganda in recent years in a full-page editorial.

It appeared to have endorsement 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 dictator Idi Amin, and Kenya maintained official neutrality.

Some Ugandans say Kenya secretly hoped Amin would win so that Kenyan-Ugandan business relations could continue unimpaired 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 the 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;



= money when spent

Buthelezi could act as ANC-NP contact,

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

LAST week's talks in London between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the exiled African National Congress (ANC) might be a prelude to wider discussions on South Africa's future, Professor David Welsh, of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

"A hopeful view would see the Buthelezi-ANC talks as a possible precursor for wider white-black negotiations about South Africa's political future," Prof Welsh said. He is professor of African government at UCT.

"The question arises whether Buthelezi, who enjoys the grudging respect of the Nationalist Government, could not serve as a channel for communication between the Nationalists and the ANC.

"At the moment this seems a fantastic idea, but with the pressure of events on South Africa the situation can change rapidly and dramatically, in which Buthelezi could conceivably serve as the honest broker or third party mediator."

Elaborating on the Government's "grudging respect" for Chief Buthelezi, Prof Welsh said: "Note that they have been careful not to condemn him for holding talks with the banned ANC or to prosecute him for quoting Nelson Mandela (at an Inkatha rally in Soweto)."

Prof Welsh also drew attention to the contrasting attitudes on Chief Buthelezi's talks with the ANC adopted by Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police, and on Monday night by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

At a Kruger Day celebration, Mr Le Grange expressed disappointment that Chief Buthelezi should liaise with the ANC. He said: "He must realise that you need a long spoon when you sup with the devil."

At a by-election meeting in Worcester, in the Cape, Mr Botha was asked if there was a danger of Inkatha becoming the internal wing of the ANC.

He reportedly replied: "The standpoint is that every black nation is this country has the right to choose its own leaders constitutionally in the states being developed for them to full independence. As long as those leaders keep to a constitutional path, they will not come into conflict with South Africa."

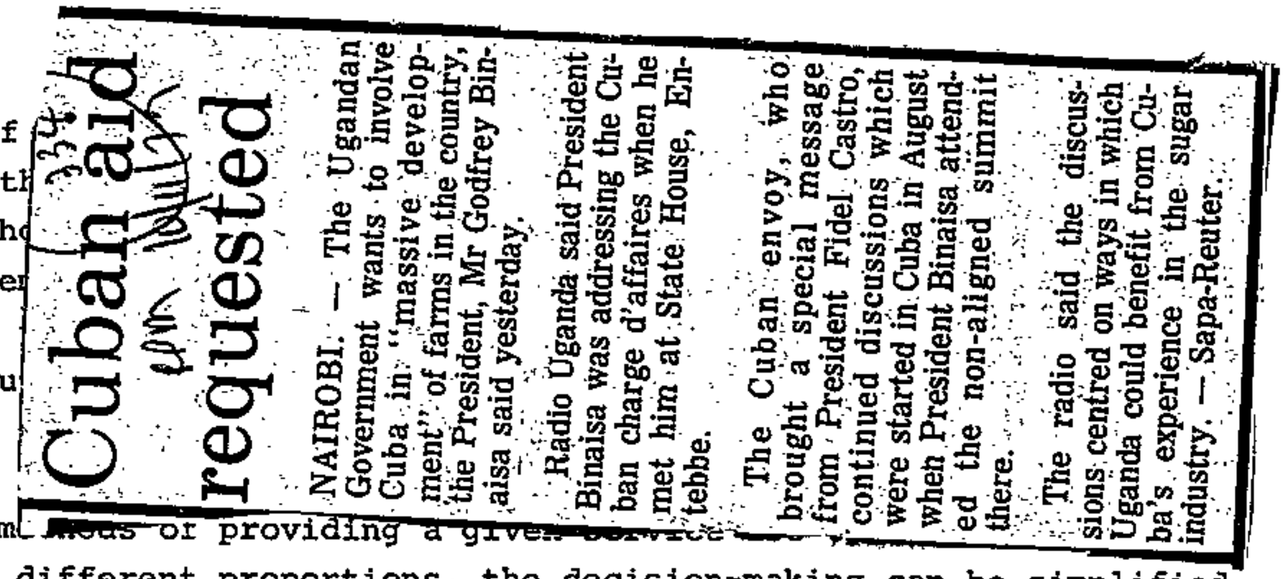
Following a welter of differing reports on the Inkatha-ANC meeting, Prof Welsh made these points:

● The ANC had not denied that a meeting with Chief Buthelezi took place.

● The ANC had been careful not to take sides in the political quarrel between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement in South Africa and seemed to be highly aware of the "painful example of black disunity in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia".

question whether [illegible] community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

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


Cuban aid requested

NAIROBI. — The Ugandan Government wants to involve Cuba in "massive development" of farms in the country, the President, Mr Godfrey Binaisa said yesterday.

Radio Uganda said President Binaisa was addressing the Cuban charge d'affaires when he met him at State House, Entebbe.

The Cuban envoy, who brought a special message from President Fidel Castro, continued discussions which were started in Cuba in August when President Binaisa attended the non-aligned summit there.

The radio said the discussions centred on ways in which Uganda could benefit from Cuba's experience in the sugar industry. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Where the m[illegible] of providing a given service [illegible] sources 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 effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

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Animals shrug off Amin



During eight years of Amin's rule in Uganda, 200 000 people died and an estimated 250 000 animals were slaughtered in the game parks by Amin's troops for ivory, rhino horn, skins and meat. Tourism almost ceased. Today it is struggling back. NICK WORRALL writes from Kampala.

Just a hundred metres from the bank of the Victoria Nile, a small herd of elephants paddled lazily in the water, selecting sodden cane and munching noisily.

After a few minutes one large bull, ears flapping like sails, began to move through the water, his huge bulk towering out of the shallow pool away from the main stream. Not far away in the thick thorn scrub more elephants passed by on a ridge.

The scene was barely half a mile from Chobi Lodge, 270 kilometres north of the Ugandan capital, Kampala, close to the borders with Sudan and Zaire. It is less than three hours drive from the capital over a fast, smooth asphalt track, still littered with the burnt-out tanks and armoured cars that marked the retreat here in April and May of Idi Amin's defeated army.

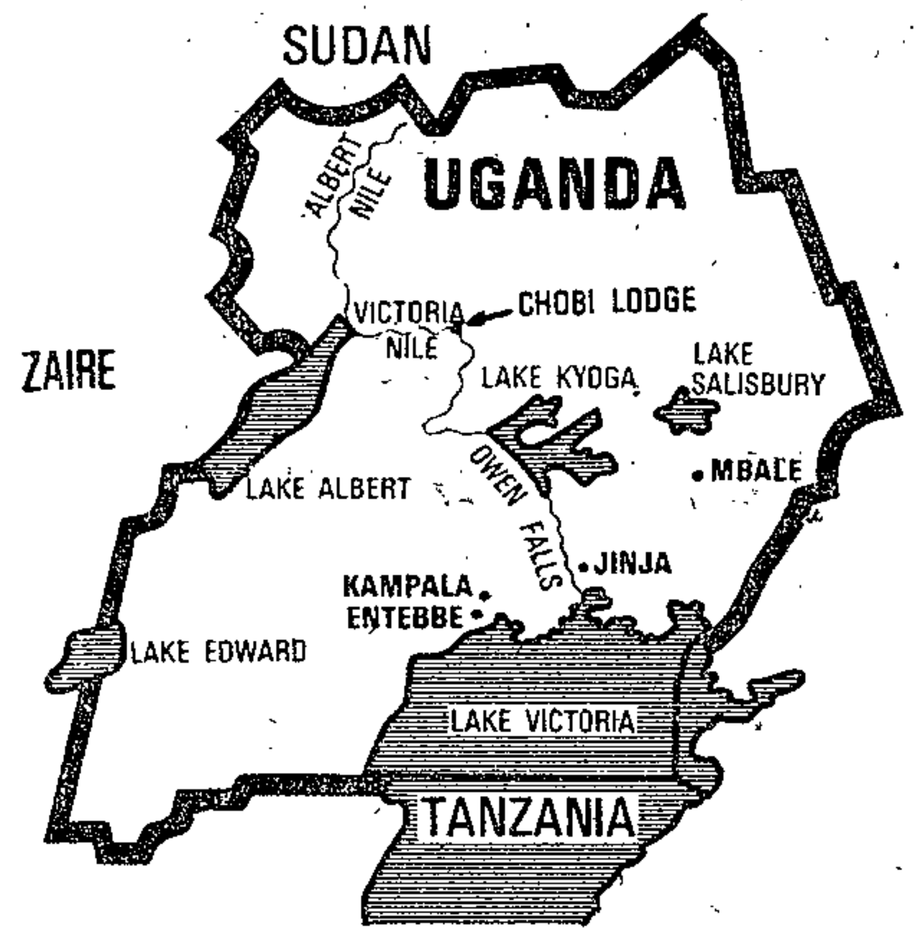
The road passes close to Lake Kyoga, part of the vast Victoria Nile complex after the great river has passed out of Lake Victoria on its life-giving 3 000-mile course through Uganda, Sudan and Egypt.

Just before Chobi, the road crosses the swift Karuma Falls, whose bridge was a grisly scene during the early Amin excesses, when thousands of members of the Lango and Acholi tribes were hurled to the crocidiles and certain death.

Despite reports that most of Uganda's game lodges were badly looted by Amin's followers, Chobi Lodge has survived magnificently.

The staff hid most of the furniture and fittings when they heard the retreating army was near, and now the lodge is fully functional with hot water, electric light and comfortable rooms overlooking the Nile from the high bank.

Perch are caught nearby by the staff who serve it triumphantly for breakfast. Eggs, meat, milk and vegetables are all locally produced.



In the country of dire shortages, the Chobi staff have worked miracles to restore the lodge to its former eminence among remote safari destinations. Uganda's Minister of Tourism and Wildlife, James Obua Otua, recently paid tribute to them for their work in reviving a once-profitable tourism trade which was, before Amin's wrecking began, the country's second-largest earner of foreign exchange after coffee and cotton exports.

The great attraction of Chobi is its proximity to the Nile and its wealth of animals. Hippos grunt contentedly in shallow pools at the water's edge. They lumber out after dark and graze on the lawns around the lodge.

Now, after vicious poaching for tusks during the Amin years, the elephants are beginning to return. The game rangers have managed to drive away the remnants of Amin's troops, who wreaked havoc among the wildlife.

There is more concern though over Kabalega Falls (formerly Murchison Falls but renamed after a Bunyoro king) National Park, 80 miles from Chobi, nearer the Zaire border, where water from Lake Albert joins the Victoria Nile to form the White Nile proper.

According to the latest research, the elephant population at Kabalega fell from some 15 000 in 1972 to just over 2 000 last year — a terrible slaughter which demonstrates the utter disregard of Amin and his followers for animal life in any form. Crocodiles, too, have been decimated, their number falling from 600 to barely 200 in six years.

Kabelega and its Paraa Lodge are a tough two and a half hour drive over ill-maintained murram tracks, from Chobi. The lodge itself can't be used at present, having been badly looted at the time of the liberation.

It will take much time and a great deal of investment before it reaches the standard of Chobi. But the three river launches are still intact to take visitors upriver to the Kabalega Falls.

At present the chief warden insists on an armed guard of at least eight rangers on a launch in case of attack by heavily-armed poachers.

Most of the poachers still operating are former Amin soldiers, carrying automatic rifles and with plenty of ammunition. In October, Kabalega staff shot and killed some 20 poachers in pitched gun battles. The principle is to shoot first because the poachers are ruthless. No arrests are made.

It is a fabulous river trip. Crocodiles slither off muddy banks into the slow-moving water. Schools of hippos grunt and yawn. On the north bank, elephants dip their trunks into the Nile and spray their sunbaked backs. Giraffe stand aloof while buffalo and gazelle graze nearby.

Eagles, storks, herons and thousands of smaller birds flash by in the sunlight.

At the Falls, a mighty torrent falling 50 metres through cavernous black rocks, the launch waits for a few minutes, out of reach of the treacherous whirlpools and undertows. Then it is a short, fast ride downstream again to Paraa, the abandoned lodge standing forlornly on a high point.

The presence of so many animals and natural life by the river is an encouraging sign. Despite being understaffed and under-equipped, the Wildlife personnel at Kabalega are confident that, with constant war being waged on poachers, the animals will soon begin to breed and that the park will restock itself over the next five to ten years.

The return of tourists, even in small numbers, will provide vital foreign exchange for the improvement of facilities. Some foreign aid has been promised and new rangers are being recruited and trained. Given a peaceful, stable Uganda and a return, though so far a slow one, to former prosperity, the country's authorities are certain that they have wildlife tourist attractions that can compete with any in the world.

Even Idi Amin, most formidable of Africa's wreckers, could not wipe out such an abundance of natural beauty and life. — GEMINI.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

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
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Uganda LA suspended

(334) 16/11/79 Post

KAMPALA — Uganda's Legislative Assembly was suspended for two days following threats on the lives of at least eight members of the ruling National Consultative Council (NCC).

A council session failed to open on Wednesday after the threats were received and the 127 members met in secret in the afternoon at Kampala's International Conference Centre.

Sources close to the council, which normally meets at the capital's Parliament Building, said yesterday the building was "too difficult to secure."

THREATENED

Meanwhile the threatened members have been instructed not to travel around the city without an armed guard of at least two Tanzanian soldiers armed with sub-machine guns.

One council member said the threats were believed to have come from militant supporters of former President Yusufu Lule who were still trying to undermine the sta[illegible] of President Godfrey Binaisa's government and the Uganda National Liberation Front.

Top UK cop for Rhodesia

LONDON — A former top British policeman — Sir James Haughton — with a team of ex-senior officers, will go to Salisbury to monitor the work of the 13 000-strong Rhodesian Police Force during the transitional period if agreement is reached at Lancaster House, it is understood.

The leader of the team, who will be police advisory to the Governor, is likely to be Sir James Haughton, formerly H M Chief Inspector of Constabulary, who retired two years ago.

Sir James is believed to be recruiting recently retired Assistant Chief constables from provincial police forces in Britain and ex-commanders from Scotland Yard.

The team is expected in remain in Rhodesia until elections take place and the government is formed to take over control of the police.

Relations between Uganda and Kenya get worse

KAMPALA — There is growing concern among Western diplomats in East Africa over the deterioration in relations between Kenya, bulwark of Western interests in the region, and the new Ugandan Government headed by President Godfrey Binaisa.

The overthrow of the tyrannical President Idi Amin last April, far from stabilising the situation, appears to be creating new tensions in East Africa. Hopes that President Amin's downfall could lead to a revival of the defunct East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) seem to have been dashed, at least for the foreseeable future.

Relations between Kenya and Uganda began their slide into suspicion and acrimony with the removal from office of President Yusuf Lule — a pro-Western, pro-Kenyan moderate who was nominated to head the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) government in Kampala after the overthrow of President Amin — and his replacement in June by President Binaisa.

The Kenyans claim they detected the hand of their arch-enemy, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, behind Mr Lule's removal. They believe the Tanzanian leader, whose forces brought about President Amin's overthrow and are still responsible for maintaining security inside Uganda, is determined to implant Tanzania's brand of socialism in Uganda, and that Mr Lule was equally determined not to be dictated to

overthrow by General Amin in 1971. Kenyans have developed exaggerated fears about the possibility of ex-President Obote's return to Uganda; a move Nairobi feels would not only result in the complete socialisation of Uganda but could also lead to civil conflict between pro-Obote and anti-Obote factions.

However, since he took over four months ago President Binaisa has sought to demonstrate that he is neither President Nyerere's nor Mr Obote's puppet. Although he cannot ignore his Government's dependence on Tanzania — particularly the 20 000 Tanzanian necessarily heeded, and President Binaisa has made it himself from the Tanzanian leader.

President Nyerere's advice is listened to but not soldiers based in Uganda — he has tried to distance clear that neither Mr Obote nor anyone else will take over the presidency until general elections are held in 1981. "We are definitely not taking our cue from Tanzania," Professor Yash Tandon, a leading policy-maker in the UNLF.

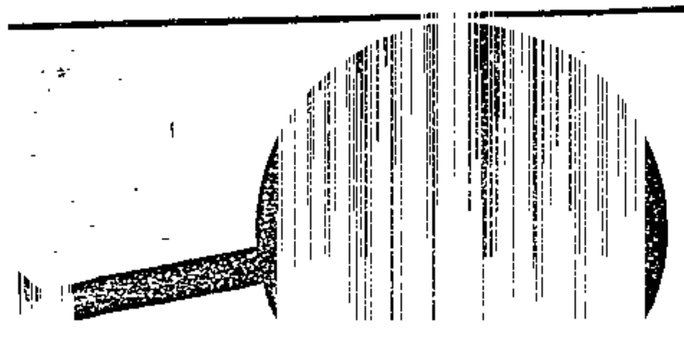
The Kenyans do not seem to be impressed. A series of incidents — such as the temporary seizure in Uganda of 38 Kenyan lorries on their way to southern Sudan, the sudden closure of Uganda's borders during the recent currency change-over, and Uganda's announced intention to develop a new route to the coast through Tanzania, in order to reduce its dependence on the railway line to the Kenyan port of Mombasa — have merely fuelled their suspicion.

The Ugandans say they are disappointed but not really surprised by Kenya's hostility towards their Government. They claim the Kenyans has a vested interest in seeing President Amin remain in power for as long as possible — first, because he was bitterly opposed to President Nyerere and, second, because Kenya's economy benefitted at the expense of Uganda's once prosperous but now badly neglected economy.

— Times Foreign News Service.



President Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda is nobody's puppet.



24/12/79 Star

Amin's gunrunners arrested in New York

334

NEW YORK — Two reputed top international arms traffickers, known to have supplied the former Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin, and the PLO, have been arrested on a variety of charges stemming from the alleged sale of 10 000 machineguns to police posing as revolutionaries, the Manhattan District Attorney announced yesterday.

Mr Frank Terpil, (40), of McLean, Virginia, and Mr George Gregory Korkala, (38), of Nutley, New Jersey, were arrested yesterday at the New York Hilton Hotel by city police, after the pair negotiated a R1,7-m machine-gun sale with two undercover police, the District Attorney, Mr Robert Morgenthau said.

Also being held as a material witness, but not charged with any crime, was an ex-marine, Mr John Dutcher, (40), a self-proclaimed assassin and soldier-of-fortune who allegedly agreed to train an army in the use of weapons sold by the pair, Mr Morgenthau told a news conference.

The District Attorney described Mr Terpil and Mr Korkala as upper-echelon, freelance military specialists who harboured fugitives, sold illegal weapons and trained terrorists and military activists through a series of front companies throughout the world.

FBI agents, armed with a search warrant, raided one of the pair's companies, Amstech in Nutley, following yesterday's arrests, and uncovered a cache of sophisticated sample weaponry, including envelope bombs and paperback bombs, he said.

"These people would deal with anybody," Mr Morgenthau said.

He said Mr Terpil operated two safehouses for fugitives in England, had sold R2,72 million in weapons, explosives and surveillance equipment to Uganda during the rule of Id Amin, and operated various front businesses in Washington, Paris and Panama. — Sapa-AP.