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BINDER # 1

C

August 5th, 1972

Mr Rippon flies to Uganda in effort to stop expulsion of 50,000 British Asians

In an effort to persuade President Amin to change his mind about expelling Asians from Uganda Mr Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, flew to Kampala last night. Shortly before his aircraft took off he was told that General Amin would not meet him until Tuesday.

He decided, however, to go ahead with his mission.

In Kampala, there was no sign of General Amin softening his position. Our Correspondent reported that the most Mr Rippon could hope for is a few weeks' extension of the 99-day deadline for the exodus.

Lords told deadline 'inhumane'

By John Grosvenor

Political Staff

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, flew yesterday to Uganda in an attempt to get President Amin to reconsider the plight of the East African Asians; he intends to expel from his country.

Ministers first received reports from Kampala that President Amin appeared to be having second thoughts about meeting Mr Rippon just as he was about to board a VC10 at Heathrow.

Understandably, Mr Rippon was unwilling to act on the strength of unconfirmed reports. He set out as arranged, accompanied by a private secretary and Foreign Office officials and still planned to meet the Ugandan President.

Other ministers took a slightly less phlegmatic view. Without actually suggesting that General Amin was indulging in a form of brinkmanship, these ministers pointed out that the trip had been discussed with him by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and a provisional timetable drawn up.

In any event, Mr Rippon has definite meetings planned in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, and it would not cause any great disruption to his itinerary if he were to visit Kenya and Tanzania first and go on to Uganda next week. However, he would presumably have wished to have won round

the Ugandan leader before talking with the Kenyans and Tanzanians.

Announcing the mission, Lady Tweedsmuir, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the House of Lords that, in view of the seriousness of the situation that would arise if General Amin's expulsion order were carried out, it had been decided that Mr Rippon should go to Kampala to intervene personally with the general.

She explained that this was being done with President Amin's agreement and that Mr Rippon would also have talks with the Kenyan and Tanzanian Governments, "with whom we have been in touch". She added that the Government had also been in contact with India and Pakistan, "who now have a common interest with us in this matter".

Lord Shackleton, the Opposition leader in the Lords, wanted to see one mind concentrating on the whole problem, and some other peers wondered in private why Mr Rippon had been sent out rather than Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary.

Lady Tweedsmuir explained that Mr Rippon's visit was to see whether General Amin could have second thoughts. The Government felt that it was inhumane to the people concerned to suggest that those who had spent their lives in Uganda should suddenly be asked to uproot themselves.

The Conservative benches cheered when she said that it was extremely damaging to those concerned, and also to the country of reception, "suddenly to have an influx of people of this magnitude".

Earlier yesterday Mr Robert Carr, the Home Secretary, had spent some 40 minutes with representatives of the airlines and principal shipping companies discussing the position of United Kingdom passport holders in the light of the Ugandan announcement.

It was, as I understand it, an amicable meeting, but the Home Secretary was emphatic in his advice to the carriers that passport holders from East Africa should not be embarked unless they had entry certificates or special vouchers.

Ministers were at pains to explain last night that the decision to send Mr Rippon to Africa did not indicate "panic stations" in the Government. The visit of a senior minister to Uganda had always been a possibility, and in view of the seriousness of the situation and General Amin's apparently firm attitude, it was decided that speed was of the essence in negotiating with him.

Mr Rippon's primary objective is to prevail on General Amin to change his mind. If he fails in this, his next task will be to persuade the President to rethink his expulsion timetable.

Uganda says no room for 40,000 Asians with British passports

From Our Correspondent
Kampala, Aug 4

President Idi Amin announced tonight that Uganda will ask Britain to take over responsibility for all Asians here holding British passports. In a speech to troops he said there was "no room in Uganda" for British Asians, whom he described as economic saboteurs and corrupters.

About 40,000 Asians are likely to be affected by the decision, although General Amin himself cited a figure of 80,000. It is assumed usually that there are in all, 80,000 Asians in Uganda, of whom half carry British passports.

General Amin did not make clear whether he would insist on British Asians leaving immediately or whether the Government would agree to their departure being spread over a period. At present there is a working arrangement between Britain and the three East African Governments, under which the departure rate of British Asians is linked to the availability of entry vouchers to Britain.

Since the beginning of this year, the queue for vouchers among Asians in Uganda has been diminishing gradually.

General Amin told the troops, at Tororo, eastern Uganda, "I am going to ask Britain to take over responsibility for all Asians in Uganda who are holding British passports because they are sabotaging the economy of the country."

"I want the economy to be in the hands of Ugandan citizens, especially black Ugandans. I want you troops to help me protect the country from saboteurs. It is the first big attack General

Amin has made on the Asian community here since last December when he announced that 12,000 British Asians who had applied for Ugandan passports would have to reapply because their original applications were deemed to have lapsed.

The British High Commission in Kampala had received no advance information of the Government's new decision.

Peter Evans writes: President Amin's announcement has come at a bad time for the British Government, which will be seriously embarrassed, if many passport holders have to leave Uganda.

Within the past few months there has been an exodus from India of British passport holders seeking entry to Britain without papers. An indication of the Government's concern to keep down immigration is the much criticized way in which groups have been sent back to India, only to be refused re-entry there. Two groups have gone round the world before arriving back in Britain. Scores are in detention here.

Behind the Government's firmness is a promise made at the last election to allow no further large-scale permanent immigration to Britain.

Three of the 18 Asian immigrants who arrived at Manchester airport on a BBA flight from Brussels on Thursday night were flown back there last night. The Belgian authorities refused to let them enter, however, and they were returned to London Heathrow.

The remaining 15 were taken to Risley remand centre in Lancashire.

AUGUST 5
LONDON TIMES

BINDER # 1

D

August 7th, 1972

Calls to London show the desperation of Asians in Uganda

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The crisis facing British passport-holders in Uganda is not so simple as it seems. Impressions that the Asians are taking calmly President Amin's ultimatum to Britain to remove them are not borne out by anxious telephone calls reaching London.

Mr Praful Patel, secretary of the Committee on United Kingdom Citizenship, has received four calls from leaders of the Asian community in Uganda. One spoke of a lot of people thinking of buying airline tickets to get to Britain.

Mr Patel, who I know from experience on a visit to Uganda has intimate contacts there, has urged leaders to stay calm while the British Government seeks to sort out the problem.

During my stay, many Ugandan Asians felt insecure under President Obote. President Amin's announcement that they would have to leave may have raised hopes that they would, as a result, be allowed to escape increasing pressure against them by quick entry to Britain.

Their new desperation arises from the apparently firm stand by Mr David Lane, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, against any further increase in the number of vouchers issued to East African Asians. If he stays firm, and pressure is increased by President Amin, it would be realistic to expect that some British Asians would try to come here.

The Government's firmness springs from an election promise not to allow into Britain any further large-scale permanent immigration. This stand is based on a belief that good race relations depend on the knowledge of the white British majority that they will not be overwhelmed by large numbers of coloured immigrants. It was fear of this among some sections of the population in the early 1960s that led eventually to the new Immigration Act.

Race relations are delicately balanced. The immigrant community is much more cohesive than in the early 1960s and any move that provoked white indignation would now be likely to get a

much fiercer coloured response. A big influx of Asians could lead to an inflammation of race relations with dangerous polarization of views. This lies behind Government thinking.

The reaction of Mr Ronald Bell, Conservative MP for Buckinghamshire, South, in a statement on behalf of the Monday Club, is significant. The statement says: "These so-called British Asiatics are no more and no less British than any Indian in the bazaars of Bombay. They were either born in India or have retained close connexions with India. They have no connexion with Britain either by blood or residence. The problem of the East African Indians is not that they cannot go back to their own country, but that they do not want to."

"They want to come here, and the whole vast and growing race relations industry shouts in chorus that they have no divine right to come and, by coming, accelerate the colonization of Britain."

Again, the situation is not so simple as it sounds. Some other Conservative MPs are worried because these Asians are an conscience issue: they have the British passport. Not to honour it devalues British promises.

Moreover, these Asians are on the whole not like many who have come here straight from India. They are by nature self-sufficient and good at trade or qualified in the professions. Mr Praful Patel is himself an example of an articulate, educated and successful British Asian businessman.

As part of the business community himself, he estimates that there are about 20 British Asian millionaires now in Britain. He quotes an estimate given in 1969 by the Indian Deputy Prime Minister, that British banks have £240m belonging to British Asians. Generally the Asians are middle-class traders, business or professional people, though not all are. The danger is that the savings of those in Uganda and elsewhere will be used up and they will be forced to live on the charity of relatives and friends if they are deprived of a livelihood without entry to Britain.

India bars 40,000 Ugandan Asians

From Peter Hazelhurst
Delhi, Aug 6

India will not accept the bulk of the Asians, said to be about 40,000, with British passports who are to be expelled from Uganda, a Government spokesman said in Delhi today.

India maintains that all Asians who hold British passports in East Africa are Britain's responsibility and the group which is now threatened with expulsion in Uganda would come under the same policy which India applied to Asians who were forced out of Kenya.

Indian policy is that British passport-holders of Indian origin are allowed into the country in limited numbers on humanitarian grounds if their passports are endorsed to the effect that Britain acknowledges that the immigrants are a British responsibility.

Our Kampala Correspondent writes: The Uganda Government will hold Britain responsible for ensuring that the repatriation of some 40,000 British Asians here is completed within the next three months. That is how diplomats are interpreting President Amin's announcement last night that he will ask Britain to "remove" its Asian passport holders.

How this is to be accomplished will not become clear until General Amin has met the British High Commissioner in Kampala, Mr Richard Slater, and informed him officially of the Government's decision.

General Amin prefaced his announcement with a bitter attack on Asian businessmen and certain British companies.

"Asians always wanted to make the biggest possible profit with the least investment," General Amin said. "They milked the cow, but did not feed it to yield more milk." They prevented African farmers and businessmen from learning their skills and sabotaged the economy by profiteering, hoarding, currency frauds and similar offences.

The British Government are resisting appeals for a change in immigration controls which would allow more Asians with British passports to enter the United Kingdom from Uganda and India.

In a new development in the case of the Asians who have been shuttlecocked in aircraft from country to country, three of the Kenyan Asian immigrants detained by immigrant officials at Manchester airport on Thursday night were flown out from Ringway airport, Manchester, to Brussels last night.

The three had been kept with 12 others at a remand centre near Warrington. Three others are still at a detention centre near London airport and the Home Office is expected to make a decision about them today.

The 18 Asians were originally detained when they flew into Manchester from Brussels without entry vouchers.

AUGUST 7
LONDON TIMES

THE BRITISH OF UGANDA

President Amin's ultimatum to the 80,000 resident Asians in Uganda, and to Britain which he wrongly says is responsible for all of them, is a measure of his growing desperation in face of the difficulties of holding Uganda together. It is all too usual for autocrats to divert discontent by attacking foreign countries or local minorities. President Amin has done so more than once in his eighteen months of power.

First he accused Tanzania of invading Uganda on behalf of the deposed president, Dr Milton Obote, who has asylum there—an accusation he had to withdraw. Earlier this year he rounded on the Israelis, although on taking power Israel was the first country he visited, and Israel's practical aid has been invaluable—including the operation of the presidential aircraft. The Israelis hoped to keep Uganda out of the Arab camp, but with the end of the Sudan civil war, General Amin sacrificed their contribution for the sake of a new friendship with his Muslim neighbours.

The Asians had warning. Last October a special census was taken of them. Recently the applications of 12,000 for local citizenship were held up. They are of course an unpopular community in East Africa both for the trading skill that made them wealthy and the racial exclusiveness that made them confine employment and other opportunities to their own kin. But General Amin's simultaneous attack on British companies operating in Uganda, as being just as exploiting as the Asians, shows that his policy has come full circle from his first suspension of Dr Obote's plan to nationalize expatriate

firms, after the examples of Zaire, Tanzania and Zambia.

How much popularity this new gesture will buy, or for how long, may be questioned. All along, General Amin's problem has been the discipline of his army. This worried President Obote when General Amin was commander-in-chief, and Dr Obote's tribal areas, Lango and Acholi, were over-represented, particularly in the officer corps. The civil war within the army which supervened, and in which many senior officers were eliminated, made matters worse. Rapid promotions from the ranks reduced discipline further, which General Amin recognized by calling in a training unit from Sandhurst. But the reports of troops molesting and robbing civilians—black and Asian—have increased, and the appeal to anti-Asian prejudice seems designed to divert civilian loathing for the military regime.

The replacement of Dr Obote by General Amin was received with ill-concealed relief in Whitehall, not least because it was thought he would be more reasonable about British passport holders, whose rapid repatriation to Britain the Obote Government had been urging. He has been given much British diplomatic support and Uganda gets substantial British aid. But the Libyans have money too, and the wind now blows cold.

The timing of General Amin's demand that Britain accept its Asian citizens in three months is awkward for the British Government. It coincides with publicity about the airline shuttling of Asians who try to jump the queue of those awaiting entry on special vouchers. The deterrent of being sent back or imprisoned is now under strain, with accusa-

tions of inhumanity (including cases before the European Court).

It was possible for *The Times* to note in April that race was not the dominant issue in British politics that it threatened to become before the 1968 Act restricting Asian immigration was passed, and before the 1970 Act to approximate the status of Commonwealth citizens with that of aliens was purged of its irritants. By allaying apprehension here, the two Acts, whatever their defects, prevented race relations getting worse. But if President Amin were to have his way, the once-for-all allocation of an additional 1,500 entry permits last year to clear the queue would have to be repeated on a massive scale. Such a concession to race blackmail would encourage other African Governments to curry a quick popularity among their black subjects who covet Asian and other expatriate jobs, property and businesses.

The ultimate responsibility for British citizens lies with Britain. But if expatriate communities all over the world were to be forcibly repatriated, the international community would be wrecked. African Governments should be asked to abide by civilized norms of behaviour. Britain is settling Asians here at a faster rate than most similar communities would find tolerable. If the process were accelerated only one of the consequences would be the need to use the money now given in aid to Africa to establish the immigrants here. There are alternatives to this brutal molesting, expatriating and uprooting of settler communities, and the Government concerned should discuss them in a humane and orderly way.

AUGUST 7

LONDON TIMES

BINDER # 1

E

August 8th, 1972

Uganda planning to kick out 80,000 Asians

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuter) — About 80,000 British Asians accused of sabotaging Uganda's economy, are awaiting the final official pronouncement on their fate — expected expulsion from the country that has been their home for generations.

Final policy statement expected Wednesday

A final policy statement on the threatened expulsions is due Wednesday from President Idi Amin following a meeting with British High Commissioner Richard Slater and leaders of the big Asian community.

The British passport-holding Asians, who largely control Uganda's private commerce, were told by Amin last week they must leave the country within three months. The charge against them was economic sabotage

through profiteering, smuggling, hoarding and currency offences.

At Wednesday's meeting Amin will officially tell the British government representative of his plans to rid his country of Asians to make way for eventual black control of commerce and industry.

Amin has insisted that Britain bears responsibility for finding a new home for the Asians.

Wednesday's meeting was scheduled against a background of possible economic retaliation from Britain if Amin carries out his threat.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home countered the move with a warning Monday that Britain would review its economic arrangements with Uganda, which collects about \$11.5 million a year in aid from Britain.

Sir Alec branded the expulsion plan — affecting a people settled in Uganda for 70 years — as highly irresponsible and racist.

The threat of losing British aid did not worry him at all, Amin replied in Kampala.

"Uganda will not stop functioning without British assistance. Britain must be made to understand that these people are her responsibility."

Non-citizens

At the same time, Amin announced that his decision to oust the Asians would be extended to cover all non-citizens "sabotaging" the central African state's economy.

Kenya said today it would seal her frontier to bar entry to the Asians.

Kenya, with 140,000 Asians of her own, will seal off her 400 miles boundary with Uganda and mount "maximum border patrols".

AUGUST 8
OTTAWA JOURNAL
CITIZEN

Uganda boss extends ouster to all non-citizen 'saboteurs'

KAMPALA, Uganda — (CP) — President Idi Amin announced last night that all non-citizens here who have been "sabotaging Uganda's economy" will have to leave the country within the next three months.

Previously, his expulsion

program was directed only at the estimated 50,000 Asians here holding British passports.

However, in a statement broadcast by Radio Uganda, he said: "All non-nationals who are sabotaging the economy will also have to leave in three months time."

There was no official reaction here to the announcement by British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home that Britain would review all economic agreements with Uganda if Amin went ahead with his expulsion plans.

UNWORRIED

But in a statement earlier, replying to British press criticisms, Amin said he was "not worried at all" by the possibility of British aid being cut off.

In an earlier broadcast, Amin said British economic aid was worth about \$10 million a year.

"Britain is also at liberty to recall its military training mission," Amin said. "Uganda will not stop functioning without British assistance."

In his latest statement on Radio Uganda, Amin said his country has "no alternative" but to direct that British Asians here return to Britain.

Amin said: "The issue of Asians holding British passports must be guarded against by all African leaders."

"Britain must be made to understand that these people are her responsibility. Under all circumstances, they must

be regarded as British nationals whenever any African leader feels that there is no room in his country for such people."

PASSPORT LINEUP

In a recent British television interview, Ugandan Foreign Minister Wanume Kibedi said Britain should seek homes in Canada, Australia or other Commonwealth countries for the Asians about to be expelled from the African state.

Meanwhile, Asians with British passports lined up at the British consulate here.

Amin said about 80,000 Asians will be affected, but diplomatic sources here suggested 40,000 to 50,000 would be a better estimate.

The government-controlled Uganda radio, in a special commentary entitled the British Asians' Economic Sabotage in Uganda, said:

"No country in the world will lie low and see its economy sabotaged, worse still by a group of non-nationals."

Amin has accused Asians of sabotaging Uganda's economy by profiteering, hoarding, smuggling and currency frauds. He has also said that Asians have been "encouraging corruption."

General Amin confirms that other Asians will find themselves affected by his repatriation plan

From Our Correspondent
Kampala, Aug 7

President Amin, who on Wednesday will announce his "final policy decision" on the future of British Asians in Uganda, is expected to adhere to his present position.

Before making the announcement he will meet the British and Indian High Commissioners, the Pakistani Ambassador and leaders of the Asian community here over lunch.

He has already said that there will be no going back on his announcement that all the estimated 50,000 British Asians here will have to leave Uganda within three months.

There was no official reaction here tonight to Sir Alec Douglas-Home's warning that Britain would review all economic agreements with Uganda if the President went ahead with his plans. Earlier today, however, in a comment on British press criticisms of the proposed repatriations, General Amin dismissed the possibility as being of no concern.

"The British Government is at liberty to withdraw its military training team, even if it wishes by midnight tonight", he said. "Uganda will not stop functioning without British assistance."

In another statement tonight he took an even harder line than before on Britain and her Asian subjects. "Britain must understand that these people are her responsibility."

"African leaders must come out openly and identify themselves with the citizens of their countries. The emphasis of development in the various sectors should be directed towards our own citizens." Uganda had no alternative but to see that British Asians here returned to "their own country."

General Amin confirmed that his repatriation programme would not be limited to British Asians alone. "All non-nationals who are sabotaging the economy will also have to leave in three months' time", he said.

The fact that General Amin has chosen to hold the meeting at his own home and over lunch is being interpreted by some observers here

as a sign that some compromise may be possible.

If there ever was any basis for this speculation, Sir Alec's remarks in the House of Commons tonight have made it infinitely less likely. Nothing could be better calculated to enrage General Amin than accusations of irresponsibility and racialism.

Kampala, Aug 7.—All Uganda's commercial banks today began a two-day bank holiday—apparently designed to stop British Asians withdrawing large sums of money. —AP.

Our Political Staff write: Mr David Lane, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, was not able to offer any hope of increasing the number of entry vouchers for Asians from East Africa when he received a deputation yesterday at the Home Office.

Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer, Mr Sydney Bidwell (Southall, Lab), Mr Clinton Davis (Hackney, Central, Lab) and Mrs Mary Dines, secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, appealed for a more generous allocation of entry vouchers.

Uganda planning to expel all foreigners sabotaging nation's economy: Amin

KAMPALA — President Idi Amin said last night his decision to expel all British Asians would be extended to cover all non-citizens sabotaging Uganda's economy.

Britain must be made to understand that it was responsible for all Asians to whom it had granted British passports, he added.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Uganda, Gen. Amin said that Asians had come to East Africa 70 years ago through the Agency of Britain, which brought them to build a railroad between Uganda and Kenya.

"Since these people are not citizens of this country," he said, "Uganda has no alternative but to direct that they go to their country of nationality."

Gen. Amin went on: "African leaders must come out openly and identify themselves with the interests of their citizens. The emphasis of development in the various sectors should be directed toward our own citizens."

"This issue of Asians holding British passports must be guarded against by African leaders," he said.

"Britain must be made to understand that these people are her responsibility," Gen. Amin said. "Under all circumstances they must be admitted as British nationals whenever any African leader feels that there is no room in his country for such people."

"All non-nationals who are sabotaging the economy will also have to leave in three months' time."

He did not estimate how many Uganda residents the expulsion order might affect. The British Government estimates that 57,000 Asians in Uganda, mostly from the Indian subcontinent, have or are entitled to British passports. Uganda claims there are 80,000. No figures were available on the total number of foreigners.

Gen. Amin said he had decided to expel all British Asians here "for the good of Uganda." He was confident, he added, that in a few years Ugandans would manage their commercial sector just as efficiently as they now manage the agricultural sector.

The Ugandan Government said earlier that Gen. Amin will meet the British and Indian high commissioners, the Pakistani ambassador, and leaders of the Asian community in Kampala tomorrow to discuss the planned expulsion.

A Government spokesman said last night that Gen. Amin would announce his "final policy decision" on British Asians immediately after the meeting.

There was no immediate comment on a warning by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, that Britain would review all economic agreements with Uganda if Gen. Amin went ahead with the expulsion.

However, commenting earlier on suggestions by some British newspapers that Britain should halt economic and military assistance to Uganda in retaliation, Gen. Amin said he was not concerned about the possibility.

Meantime, Asians with British passports lined up at the British Consulate here yesterday. Officials said many of the Asians had come to complete the registration form which all Britons here have been advised to fill out.

In London, Sir Alec told Parliament it would be

"highly irresponsible" if Gen. Amin carried out his announced intention to remove all British Asians from his country within three months.

If Gen. Amin lives up to his threat, the pressure of sheer numbers could quickly bring the collapse of the program of restricted immigration, imposed in Britain in 1968 by the Labor Government as a means, it was said at the time, of easing racial tensions.

In effect, Britain that year created two classes of British citizenship by declaring that a

British passport did not endow its holder with an automatic right to settle in Britain if he happened to be Asian by origin and to have secured his passport in East Africa.

The pressures on Prime Minister Edward Heath's Government were apparent yesterday afternoon as labor backbenchers rose to demand that Britain fulfill its obligations to the Asians of Uganda who were granted a right of British citizenship in 1962 when the East African states were gaining their independence.

AUGUST 8
GLOBE & MAIL

BINDER # 1

F

August 9th, 1972

Ugandan leader heard call

'God directed me to expel Asians'

KAMPALA (AP-Reuter)

—Uganda President Idi Amin said Tuesday he has unanimous support from his cabinet in his decision to expel all Asians who hold British passports.

He also said he is willing to sacrifice his own life to

enable Ugandans to control their own economy, now dominated by the Asians.

The campaign against British Asians here is "a war of liberation," he said.

Amin also said that God directed him in a dream to expel the British Asians.

He said it had been revealed to him in a dream

last week that the Asian situation was becoming explosive.

"God was directing me to act immediately to save the situation," he said.

Amin said that ministers and members of Uganda's armed forces would be awarded medals "to commemorate the victory over

the expulsion of the Israelis and the Asians who are sabotaging the economy of Uganda."

Uganda broke off relations with Israel and expelled all Israeli nationals at the end of March, alleging that Israel had been engaging in subversive activities

and that the Israelis had "milked the economy dry."

Amin was scheduled to make a full statement after a meeting today with the British and Indian high commissioners, the Pakistani ambassador and leaders of the Asian community in Uganda.



Idi Amin
'War of liberation'

Expulsion ordered 'by God'



KAMPALA, Uganda — (AP) — President Idi Amin said last night that God directed him in a dream to expel thousands of British Asians from Uganda within three months.

Amin said it had been revealed to him in a dream last week that the Asian situation in Uganda was becoming "explosive."

"God was directing me to act immediately to save the situation," Amin told a group of African businessmen from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

The morning after the dream, the president ordered the expulsion from Uganda of all Asians who are entitled to British passports — about 80,000 people.

Amin later extended his order to include all foreigners who have been "sabotaging Uganda's economy."

"Uganda is . . . determined to teach Britain a lesson. Whatever is said in Whitehall regarding economic and military aid to Uganda, this cannot worry us at all."

Britain gives Uganda about \$10 million annually in development aid.

UK sets board to resettle Ugandan Asians

LONDON (AP) — The British government announced Friday it is setting up a special board to deal with the resettlement of Asian holders of British passports who will be expelled from Uganda.

Home Secretary Robert Carr said Britain already was counselling its Commonwealth partners to see if they would accept some of the uprooted Ugandan Asians.

About 50,000 Ugandan Asians, ordered by President Idi Amin to leave the country within 90 days, are expected to arrive in Britain. He said Asians monopolized Uganda's business and this was hurting the economy.

AUGUST 9

OTTAWA JOURNAL

Racism in Uganda

The Asian minority in East Africa is again threatened by the black majority and one of its governments. General Idi Amin, who seized control of Uganda in a military coup 18 months ago, has decreed that all Asians holding British passports must be gone in three months. Though this kind of racism is by no means new to the Indian Ocean side of Africa, the new outbreak in Uganda is potentially more dangerous than any before because of present conditions in Uganda.

President Amin is apparently inflaming an old African prejudice in order to absorb popular dissatisfaction with his Government. He has so far managed to stay in power by exploiting the tribal rivalries which the deposed Milton Obote rightly tried to suppress. Consequently his Administration has been prominently a record of large and small massacres. It is not difficult to envisage this murderous hatred turning against an easily identified, defenceless and generally despised group. There are about 88,000 Asians, mainly of Indian and Pakistani origin several generations ago, among the Ugandan population of 9.5 million.

They are mostly merchants and small businessmen, money-lenders and petty administrators, traders and craftsmen. Their skills and education have placed them a level above the mass of population and they have maintained their own tightly closed communities.

All this, and a mistaken though perhaps inevitable concession of British policy in the wrangles over independence constitutions in the early 1960s, have left them vulnerable. Britain promised them a continuing right to British citizenship even while they remained in the newly independent countries. Hence for several years there was no necessity for them to come to terms with the black majority, and no sense of obligation by the inde-

pendent governments to make a permanent place for them in the new scheme of things.

Kenya was the first to make a concerted effort to expel its Asian minority. The first effect was to demonstrate that Britain, with a growing race problem of massive immigration from India, Pakistan and the West Indies, could not honor its promise of the rights of citizenship. The legislation of 1968 established two classes of passport holder, and cut the flow of refugees from Kenya to a trickle.

The Kenyan Government later softened its policy and the racial situation there is relatively stable now. Then in 1970 Mr. Obote raised the threat against Ugandan Asians. He did not survive long enough in power to carry it out, but now General Amin has taken it up and set the deadline.

His action is clearly an example of irresponsible demagoguery. While there may be some sympathy for the argument that the East African Asian communities cannot expect to remain indefinitely privileged aliens in the new countries, there can be no civilized justification for wholesale deportation into a limbo of effective statelessness. Britain and other Commonwealth countries must bring every possible pressure to bear on President Amin, in the name of justice and humanity, to modify his declared policy.

Unhappily, the general's precarious hold on power in his country and the dangerous forces at work there make it all too possible that such appeals will fail. In that case a place will have to be found somewhere for these people. Britain certainly cannot be expected to absorb them all. Nor can India and Pakistan, with their own problems of overpopulation. But surely the burden can be spread among others, including Canada.

continues →

AUGUST 9

GLOBE & MAIL

BINDER # 1

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August 10th, 1972

History endlessly repeats itself, only changing the names as it goes along. Thus, some 35 years ago, Nazi Germany was persecuting the Jews. Their natural response was to get out, as they've had to do many times over. But in order to get out of one country, you have to get into another, and the German Jews found this difficult.

A few of them managed to get into Britain, a few into Canada, a few into the United States. The majority couldn't find a new home, so they stayed in Germany and eventually got butchered. That's why the Jews were and are so determined to have their own homeland of Israel, a place they can run to as and when necessary.

Why were countries like Canada so reluctant to take in Jewish refugees during the 1930s? Well, for one thing, there was a great depression on, with massive unemployment. But that's not the main point. The main point is that they were Jews, and therefore constituted a threat, both to Gentiles and (so I've often been told) to already-established Jews.

What sort of threat? Competition. The Jewish refugee has for centuries built up a record of getting in there and working hard and competing like crazy. That's his nature, and most people fear it. They want everybody to be as lethargic as they are. Competition, especially wage-and-hour competition, is "unfair".

Now we've got the same thing all over again, this time with Asians in Uganda. There are some 80,000 of them, merchants, and traders and professional men;

they've got ahead through hard work, so they're naturally disliked by the Ugandans. Knowing themselves to be unpopular, and knowing their future to be uncertain when (1962) Uganda changed from a British colony to an independent nation, some 50,000 of these Asians applied for and got British passports, in effect were given British citizenship.

The axe came down this week, with the Uganda Government telling the 50,000 holders of British passports to get out of the country within three months. Where are they to go? To Britain, would appear the obvious answer. But Britain has a racial problem at home which caused her some four years ago to invalidate the British passports held by Asian people in East Africa. Quite apart from this, Britain has a million unemployed, with the figure rapidly rising because of industrial strife.

So where are the Asians to go? No other country in Africa wants them. They could go "back" to India or Pakistan, but there's nothing for them in those over-populated and impoverished countries. In any case, India and Pakistan aren't really their homelands; nearly all the East Asians in Uganda were born there. Accordingly, it's being suggested by British newspapers and politicians that Canada and Australia should accept the about-to-be refugees.

Will they? I doubt it. Australia has full employment, and presumably can put them to work, but Australian people have an intense dislike of Asians, reflected in the traditional White Australia

policy. Canada, too, has a long tradition of disliking and excluding Asians; it also has large-scale unemployment. If it took 20,000 or 30,000 of these refugees in, they'd either end up on welfare (unlikely) or in the course of finding work (likely) would be accused of "taking jobs away from Canadians"—a nasty issue in an election year.

In the Cariboo district of British Columbia (as reported by The Globe and Mail last month) this precise issue already exists. An East Indian minority has aroused resentment among the whites because of its energy and ability in business affairs. East Indian men are working while whites are unemployed and why? Alex Fraser, MLA for Cariboo, explains:

"The East Indians are there when you want them. A white may get his paycheck Friday and have a few drinks and not come in to work on Monday, and there is an East Indian waiting for the job. If you have an East Indian on the payroll, he will work, and if he gets the flu and is so sick he can't come to work, he will send a friend to take his place."

Thus we get back to the Jews. The theory (with which, by the way, I agree) is that Canada needs industrious and enterprising people, and can always make room for them. The fact is that most Canadians dislike the guy who works hard and gets ahead. They dislike him even if he's a white Anglo-Saxon; and if he's Jewish or Asian or in any other way "different", they dislike him still more. I'll conclude these thoughts tomorrow.

AUGUST 10
GLOBE & MAIL

Big increase in Asian immigrants could become EEC problem

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

There was a big increase in Pakistanis and Indians last year acquiring citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by registration, which would make them eligible to move into Europe when Britain joins the European Community.

Government statistics published yesterday show that numbers of Pakistanis in this country acquiring citizenship by registration have doubled from 3,182 in 1970 to 6,081 in 1971. The figure for Indians has increased from 4,159 to 6,063.

Basically, those British subjects entitled to free movement within the EEC must have both right of abode under the 1971 Immigration Act and hold citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Mr W. R. Böhning, of the Centre for Research in the Social Sciences at Kent University, says that the Asians who have acquired citizenship by registration will thus become eligible to move into Europe.

He recalled yesterday that, during the passage of the Immigration Act, immigrant leaders and experts warned immigrants that to become patrials and eligible for movement, they must acquire citizenship by registration.

In part, yesterday's statistics are thought to reflect a response to this warning, though it is also true that more immigrants will have lived here long enough to be able to acquire citizenship.

But it is significant that figures for recent years indicate only a very steady and less dramatic increase, apart from an unexplained freak rise in 1967. Moreover, there seems to be a fascinating parallel with the rush to Britain before the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act clamped down on numbers.

The Pakistani flow of immigration then was much more volatile than the Indian, indicating a

more sensitive response to legislation affecting their movement. The flow from the Caribbean in fact tailed off before the Act, unlike the Asian, which again presents a parallel to what seems to be happening now.

Other factors, besides impending legislation, appear to have affected the West Indians. There is no sign of any rush to acquire United Kingdom citizenship, perhaps because a number of Caribbean immigrants are rather thinking of returning home, or because they prefer to be here speaking English, as at home, than trying to make themselves understood in Europe.

Mr Böhning is author of *The Migration of Workers in the United Kingdom and the European Community*, published today. In it he notes that the Dutch, in particular, are now attempting to exclude coloured British people from the benefits of free movement.

Mr Böhning's figures show that, through registration as United Kingdom citizens, or because they were born here, a third of an estimated coloured population of 1.87 million are United Kingdom citizens.

Any movement within Europe would come from among the working population, of whom about 200,000 are eligible. But he estimates that, by the end of the transition period for Britain's entry to the European Community on January 1, 1978, a little less than half of the coloured population expected then of 2.3 million would be United Kingdom citizens. This figure includes children. Any movement would be expected to come from about 550,000 who would then be of working age, he estimates.

The Migration of Workers in the United Kingdom and the European Community, by W. R. Böhning Oxford University Press for Institute of Race Relations, £3.

Statistics of Persons acquiring Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies 1971, HMSO, 14p.

'Racial' warning to Uganda

Lagos, Aug 9.—President Idi Amin of Uganda should rescind his decision to expel all Asians with British passports in the interest of the black race, the Nigerian newspaper *Renaissance* said today.

In a leading article headed "Racial or what?" the Enugu-based newspaper said that the decision was "rash and unrealistic."

Blantyre.—The independent *Malawi Times* today said that President Amin's move would help neither his country's economy nor its international image.

Lusaka.—The *Zambia Daily Mail* said in a leading article that the British "outcry" over the issue was

"uncalled for". It was the British Government that had encouraged these unfortunate people of Asian origin living in East Africa to take British citizenship.

Delhi.—The independent *Times of India* said that the Indian Government "cannot possibly be insensitive to the fact that General Amin's unilateral and uncalled for move is a blatant act of racial discrimination."

Tel Aviv.—The Israel newspaper *Maariv* said: "The ruler with the empty coffers is seeking new friends who would be prepared to pump dollars into his treasury." It added: "The new friends will soon realize that General Idi Amin is an unreliable ally."

AUGUST 10
LONDON TIMES

Committee to watch over Uganda Asians

By Our Political Staff

The British Government has set up a standing committee of ministers and officials to watch the situation of the Asians who are threatened with deportation by the Uganda Government.

Mr Carr, the Home Secretary and Leader of the House, disclosed this in the Commons yesterday when he answered anxious questions from MPs about the possibility of the House being recalled during the summer recess. He said that, both in respect of the Ugandan situation and the dock strike, the usual arrangements for a recall would apply.

On the Ugandan threat, Mr Carr said that the Government was undertaking intense diplomatic activity "to try to ward off this threatened inhumane treatment of many thousands of Asians, the majority of whom are United Kingdom passport holders". As a first step, the High Commissioner was seeing President Amin.

The standing committee would "watch this matter from day to day, to make sure that all action is taken to try to avert the terrible threat overhanging these people and to make contingency plans if, alas, President Amin does not yield to reason."

Our Kampala Correspondent writes: President Amin of Uganda today informed the British, Pakistani and Indian Governments that all non-citizens of Asian origin would have to leave Uganda within 90 days. The only exceptions, he said, were certain categories of professional people. About 60,000 Asians altogether are being expelled.

The extension of his directive to cover Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh citizens in addition to British Asians far outweighs the expected concession to doctors, dentists and other professional people whose services Uganda cannot dispense with at its present stage of development.

General Amin announced his "final policy decision" as he called it, after a luncheon attended by the British and Indian High Commissioners, the Pakistani Ambassador and leaders of the Asian community here.

He made it clear that there could be no question of extending the 90-day time limit and said that it would be up to the Asians concerned to make their own arrangements to leave Uganda before the deadline.

In the case of the British Asians, he added, ultimate responsibility for seeing that they went would rest with Mr Richard Slater, the High Commissioner. General Amin added that the only advice he could give was that Asians should begin negotiating the sale of their businesses to Ugandans without delay.

"I have today signed a decree," he said, "revoking with effect from today all entry permits and certificates of residence which had been granted to (non-citizen) Asians."

After General Amin had finished speaking, Mr Slater told him that he would "have to reserve Her Majesty's Government's position on the rate of admission of British Asians."

AUGUST 10
LONDON TIMES

British pressure Amin

**Want deadline
for Asian ouster
extended**

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuter) — Britain is mounting a diplomatic campaign to persuade President Idi Amin to extend his 90-day deadline for thousands of British Asians to quit Uganda.

Amid rising British concern, Prime Minister Edward Heath sent a personal message Wednesday to Gen. Amin, who ordered nationals of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to leave as well.

The president warned Wednesday that unwanted Asians who overstayed the deadline would be "sitting on this fire."

There are about 80,000 Asians in Uganda. Observers say the number affected by the expulsion order could top 50,000 despite a concession by the 44-year-old general that those holding professional posts could stay.

Richard Slater, Britain's high commissioner, told Amin that Britain never denied responsibility for holders of British passports, but it reserve its position on the rate at which it could admit displaced Ugandan Asians.

He said Britain would have difficulty taking such a sudden influx of Commonwealth citizens.

In London, Home Secretary Robert Carr said the British government has set up an emergency group of ministers and officials to deal with the situation.

AUGUST 10
OTTAWA JOURNAL

BINDER # 1

H

August 11th, 1972

UK will accept refugees

LONDON (AP) — The government has accepted ultimate responsibility for British Asians living in East Africa, officials reported Thursday, and has made contingency plans to accept the estimated 50,000 ordered out of Uganda by President Idi Amin.

At the same time, authorities were urgently seeking extension of Amin's 90-day deadline for the departure of Asians.

But Amin said Thursday night he would not listen to Britain's appeal for modification of the expulsion order.

"This is impossible," he said in Kampala, Uganda's capital.

"I am not going to listen to imperialist advice that we should continue to have foreigners controlling our economy. I've already made up my mind — finished."

AUGUST 11
OTTAWA JOURNAL

British accept responsibility for Asians in Uganda

LONDON (AP) — The government has accepted ultimate responsibility for British Asians living in East Africa, officials reported Thursday, and has made contingency plans to accept the estimated 50,000 ordered out of Uganda by President Idi Amin.

At the same time, authorities were urgently seeking extension of Amin's 90-day deadline for the departure of Asians.

But Amin said Thursday night he would not listen to Britain's appeal for modification of the order.

When Amin issued his or-

der expelling the Asians, he said they were sabotaging the economy. Other foreigners sabotaging the economy also will be expelled, he pledged.

Besides the 50,000 Asians in Uganda who have or are eligible for British passports, approximately 30,000 others with non-British foreign passports have been ordered by Amin to leave, the British foreign office estimated.

Officials said the government accepted responsibility for the British Asians in East Africa since they were offered British citizenship

when Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania became independent.

But Britain has tried to control the flow of these immigrants, now limited to

vouchers for 3,500 heads of household a year. Including their dependents, some

18,800 East African Asians are allowed to enter Britain annually.

AUGUST 11
OTTAWA CITIZEN

Uganda government blocks run on banks

KAMPALA — (UPI) — The government yesterday imposed new currency restrictions to prevent the more than 50,000 Asians ordered out of Uganda from causing a run on the banks.

Departing residents must now clear all applications for foreign currency through the Central Bank of Uganda, a government spokesman said.

The move came less than 24 hours after President Idi Amin said almost all residents of Indian extraction carrying British, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh passports must get out of the country within 90 days.

ALLOWED \$2,000

Previously, departing residents were allowed to take \$7,000 out of the country. Bank sources said this amount would now be greatly reduced to save Uganda's slender foreign reserves.

As the government ordered the restrictions, Asians crowded into the banks, sought help in departing from the British consul and lined up at government health offices to receive the cholera shots necessary for travel.

Many expressed fear for their safety if they were unable to leave the country before Amin's deadline.

The bulk of those being expelled arrived during the British colonial era, then opted for British Commonwealth citizenship when Uganda gained its independence in 1962.

British authorities have voiced extreme reluctance

about allowing these refugees to enter Britain and no airline will issue them tickets without a visa.

Amin ordered the Asians expelled because he said they dominated Uganda's economic life at the expense of native Africans.

"No country can tolerate the economy of its nation being so much in the hands of non-citizens as is the case in Uganda today," he said.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath sent a personal appeal to Amin calling for a more moderate policy towards the Asians and more time to make arrangements for those to be expelled.

Professional men and technicians preparing to leave Uganda with their expelled fellow-Asians

From Our Correspondent
Kampala, Aug 10

President Idi Amin of Uganda tonight derided Britain's attempts to mobilize Commonwealth opinion against the expulsion of thousands of Asians here. "I have already made up my mind. Finished!", he said.

As he spoke, there were signs that the coming exodus might be even bigger than his Government has bargained for.

In his first comment on last night's statement from London that Britain was maintaining contact with other Commonwealth governments, and that it would seek to negotiate with Uganda over the expulsions, General Amin said: "This is British imperialism. I am not going to listen to imperialist advice that we should continue to have foreigners controlling the economy."

"The British are the kings of imperialism, who are letting down Africans in Rhodesia and now want Uganda to be like Rhodesia." He said Uganda's armed forces must fight and not give up until Uganda's economy was fully under Ugandan control.

The reference to the role of the Army is bound to intensify the fears generated among Asians here by General Amin's statement yesterday that those who remained in Uganda beyond the 90 days allowed for their departure would be "sitting on a fire". Many Asians here are very frightened of what may happen in the next few months. Although there has been no panic, the Asian community as a whole has been brought face to

face with the insecurity of its position in Uganda.

"It will be hot," an Asian doctor told me. "I doubt if many people will stay to see. It won't be just the fire, but the sword as well."

Numbers of professional people, exempted from the expulsion order because Uganda requires their services, said they were considering leaving along with their fellow-Asians. They were not acting from feelings of solidarity, they said, but from fears of harassment and victimization if they stayed. Several Asians with Ugandan citizenship expressed similar views.

Many more of these Ugandan Asians will be forced to leave, whether they wish it or not, because their citizenship will be revoked during the five-week verification campaign which began here today.

President Amin has said the Government feels that the number of Asian Ugandan citizens should be "much fewer" than 25,000, the figure claimed by the Asians. Many are likely to lose their citizenship on technical grounds. They can be debarred if they have failed to take an oath of allegiance to Uganda or even if one of the original documents needed to prove their claim is missing.

Others will be weeded out because they obtained citizenship by bribery, or because they failed to renounce the citizenship they held previously.

If the exodus of professional people assumes substantial proportions, Uganda could face serious problems. Although the numbers involved are relatively small—not more than about 4,000 including families—they occupy important positions in the country's economy. Without Asian technicians many industries could not function here, just as some hospitals would be

unable to carry on without Asian doctors.

It is too early to say how many professional people will leave, and their fears are probably groundless. Far more likely to suffer are the Asian *dukawallas*, or small shopkeepers, who stay on after the expulsions by virtue of their Ugandan citizenship.

Of the estimated 60,000 Asians who will definitely have to leave within the next three months the great majority are British. Today groups of them milled round in front of the British High Commission, discussing their plight in tones that were sometimes as uncompromising to Britain as to Uganda.

The estimated 50,000 British Asians who will be going have no choice but to await the British Government's decision on whether Britain will admit them. Without some guarantee to this effect they cannot buy an airline ticket; and since Kenya's decision to close its border against Ugandan Asians an airline flight is their only means of getting away.

Even if the problem of destination is solved, there are big administrative difficulties to cope with. Apart from the sheer logistics of moving 750 people a day every day

for three months, some Asians with large families will not have the money to buy airline tickets. If they are not to feel General Amin's promised "fire" someone will have

Citizens of India and Pakistan, with no problems of entry, are making hurried preparations to leave Uganda. A long line of them waited at a city clinic here today for cholera inoculations. Like the British, many of them told me they were resigned to abandoning their property here. "No one will buy it," one man said. "Why should they, when in two or three months they can have it free?"

Meanwhile exchange controls and border security have been tightened to stop a big outflow of Asian money. When the banks reopened after a three-day closure,

it was announced that all applications for foreign travel and residents' departure allowances would have to be referred to the Bank of Uganda.

At the same time travellers leaving here by air and by road were being thoroughly searched for money and valuables. Overenthusiastic customs officers at remote crossings on the Rwandese border have been refusing to let any traffic at all pass through. The Government was trying to get in touch with them to have the crossings reopened.

Mr Richard Slater, the British High Commissioner, today paid a five-minute call at the Foreign Ministry at his own request, possibly to deliver a Note from the British Government. However,

even before General Amin's statement tonight, Asians were convinced that Britain backed the means to alter Uganda's decision. It seems that they are right.

Kampala, Uganda, announced today that it was denouncing a British Mr. Carey Evans, who is accused of making malicious and unfounded accusations in a letter written to Britain.

Mr Evans has been working at the Kileleshwa copper mine in the west of Uganda. Other Asians expelled from Uganda will not be allowed to settle in Tanzania, Mr Saidi Maswanya, the Home Affairs Minister, said today.

"Our policy is very clear on this question that Uganda Asians are not our responsibility," he said in an interview.

AUGUST 11
LONDON TIMES



General Amin (in uniform) lunching in Kampala yesterday with the three diplomatic envoys most involved in the Uganda Asians crisis. (left to right) Mr Dharam Deva of India, Mr Richard Slater of Britain, and Air Vice-Marshal Khayr Khan of Pakistan.

BINDER # 1

I

August 12th, 1972

Top UK negotiator to Uganda

LONDON (CP) — Geoffrey Rippon, one of the strongest figures in the British cabinet, has been chosen to open talks with Uganda president Idi Amin aimed at averting full-scale deportation of more than 50,000 Asians from the African country.

Rippon, who handled the monumental task of hammering out terms for Britain's entry into the European Commons Market, will begin discussions with Amin early next week in the Uganda capital of Kampala.

Meanwhile, foreign office sources here say the government is studying a number of external affairs department say ing with the crisis if negotiations do not succeed and Amin carries out his threat to expel about 55,000 Asians holding British passports.

These measures include a possible formal British request to countries such as Canada and Australia to help absorb the refugees.

Spokesmen for the Canadian external affairs department say any such request would have to be judged on the basis of how any additional immigrants would fit Canada's social and economic requirements.

BINDER # 1

J

August 14th, 1972

RACIAL EXPULSION

There is no sign so far of President Amin of Uganda being persuaded to abandon or modify his declared policy of mass racial expulsion. Nor does his contemptuous response to the opening moves of the British Government encourage the hope that he will relent. But the means of persuasion are by no means exhausted, and the attempt must not be abandoned until they are.

It is probably useless, by any combination of appeals, threats and inducements, to try to get President Amin to give up his objective, which is to run most of the Asian residents out of his country. But it ought not to be impossible to bring him to pursue the objective with more regard for the humanity of the Asians themselves and for the interests of friendly countries affected by his decision. And he must be capable of seeing the logistic impossibility of expelling upward of 50,000 people within three months, unless they are to be treated no better than cattle.

On its own the British Government may not have sufficient leverage. But in combination with others there is better chance of progress. The first

concern of the British Government should therefore at this stage be to concert action with the other countries principally affected. Mr Rippon's mission to East Africa may be seen as having that as part of its purpose. And it would do no harm to use whatever opening is available to raise the plight of the Uganda Asians in the forum of the United Nations. Threats of mass deportation impinge on relations between states as well as on human rights.

The British Government is more likely to make headway with initiatives of that kind if it is clearly seen to accept the obligation it has incurred to the East African Asians who are British passport holders. Ministers have acknowledged Britain's ultimate responsibility for them, and Mr Rippon repeated the acknowledgment in Kampala yesterday. The assurances would appear stronger if there were some indication of how the Government proposes to discharge its residual responsibility, should the need arise. It is too soon for cut-and-dried plans: representations may yet make some impact on President Amin; his government is unstable, and the

appropriateness of the plans would depend on the size and time-scale of the exodus. But some rather more open contingency planning would be advantageous, both to assure others of Britain's good faith and to prepare opinion at home.

One line of approach would be to attempt to win the cooperation of India and Pakistan in an arrangement similar to that now agreed with India in respect of Kenya Asian holders of British passports. They are received in India for settlement provided their right to move on to Britain if they wish is secured. That right, in the case of the mass expulsion of Uganda Asians, would have to be subject to a much accelerated, but still controlled, rate of absorption into Britain. Immigrants already settled here stand to suffer more than anyone else from a rate of new immigration greater than the social body of the host country can digest or than its prejudices can tolerate. The Indian and Pakistan governments, which have an indirect concern for the welfare of the Asian communities settled here, should be able to appreciate the importance of that consideration.

The crisis in Uganda has given rise to the question whether there is any refuge other than Britain for the dispossessed Asians. Correspondents of *The Times* report reactions.

Roger Choate writes from Stockholm: The Government is maintaining a studied silence on whether Ugandan Asians would be permitted to flock to Sweden in view of the neutral country's liberal laws regarding refugees and military deserters.

For years the Social Democratic Government has practised an open-door policy towards military deserters, and has admitted political dissidents and refugees from East and West.

Diplomatic circles recalled that almost 300,000 deserters and refugees had found sanctuary in Sweden by the end of the Second World War. Since then more than 600 deserters or men evading military service in America, Britain, France, Israel and other countries have settled here.

One sticking point is whether the Ugandan Asians are refugees in the strict sense of the word, in view of the fact that they hold British passports. Government newspapers have been censorious of Britain's immigration policies towards Asians and Africans with British passports, describing them as racist.

Political commentators in Stockholm made it clear that the Government of Mr Olaf Palme views the plight of the Ugandan Asians as an ugly legacy from Britain's colonial past, and declared that London must assume responsibility for their fate.

The country is only now emerging from last year's economic recession, and unemployment is still regarded as unacceptable by the Social Democratic planners. Immigration in any form is being discouraged, and a sudden influx of new settlers could well produce an adverse reaction from Sweden's equivalent of the Trades Union Congress.



Mr Anthony Duff, the British High Commissioner to Kenya, with Mr Geoffrey Rippon following the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster's arrival at Nairobi airport.

Michael Knipe writes from Cape Town: Appeals to the South African Government to allow "a substantial number" of the Ugandan Asians to settle in the country have been made by two leaders of the Indian community. There is little likelihood of the Government taking such action, however.

The remoteness of the possibility can be judged from the fact that it was only as recently as 1961 that the Government recognized that South Africa's Indians were a permanent part of the Republic's population.

Richard Wigg writes from Buenos Aires: At first sight Latin America theoretically might offer a haven for Ugandan Asians—for over the years several hundred thousand Japanese have built new

homes for themselves in countries as differing as Brazil and Peru, Paraguay and Argentina.

Yet subtle and complex immigration restrictions do exist in Latin America. Highly important is the skill immigrants offer. Unfortunately the Asians as businessmen, shopkeepers and doctors face native competition in already over-recruited fields.

Stewart Harris writes from Canberra: Australia will not resettle any significant number of British Asians from Uganda. Last year the total number of coloured people with British passports settling here was about 150 and very few of these were from Africa.

Dr A. J. Forbes, the Minister for Immigration, said firmly: "The question of any action beyond our normal policy has not arisen and we do not expect it to arise."

Our Wellington Correspondent writes: The New Zealand Government will probably respond sympathetically to any appeal to resettle Asian families expelled from Uganda though the number admitted is likely to be tiny in relation to the scale of the problem.

Mr David Thomson, the Minister for Immigration, is to study a request from the National Council of Churches for the Government to make immediate provision on humanitarian grounds for the entry of a limited number of families. The minister has said: "Provided it is a refugee situation, the Government's position has usually been positive."

Our Delhi Correspondent writes: Delhi may allow Ugandan Asians to enter India on "a selective basis", according to informed sources. The case of every entrant will be considered on "its merits".

Rawalpindi, Aug 13.—The Pakistan Government will wait for fuller details before making concrete decisions in the case of British passport-holding Pakistanis being expelled from Uganda. Foreign Office sources said today.

Leading article, page 12

AUGUST 14
LONDON TIMES

'We accept our responsibilities'

From Philip Short
Entebbe, Aug 13

Britain has decided in principle to admit some 50,000 Ugandan Asians holding British passports, if they are expelled from Uganda. This was made clear today by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, when he left for Kenya at the end of a 30-hour fact-finding visit here.

Mr Rippon was clearly anxious not to say anything which might encourage Asians with British passports to begin entering Britain haphazardly before adequate arrangements have been made to receive them. But when I asked him whether they would in fact be let in, he left his meaning in no doubt.

"We will accept our responsibilities, and we have a responsibility which we have always accepted for people who hold United Kingdom passports", he stated. "We have got to do what we can to protect them, and to secure them and give them sanctuary. But we can't automatically move tens of thousands of people from one country to another halfway round the world without there being great inhumanity and great injustice and a mess."

"If people are expelled and they are United Kingdom passport holders, then however unreasonable that expulsion may be, and however inhumane and unjust the conditions in which it is brought about, we have to accept the responsibility. . . I don't think anyone in a situation like this can stand aside and say, 'Oh, it's no concern of ours'."

"We, for our part, in the United Kingdom will bear our share of the responsibility and we ask other people to do the

same in a calm and sensible and orderly manner. We can't bear all the responsibility, but we can bear the responsibility for doing the best we can for United Kingdom passport holders", the minister added.

Although Mr Rippon did not meet President Amin, who said he was too busy to see him, his visit was not fruitless. He was able to meet representatives of the Asian and British communities, hold talks with local diplomats and see for himself the extent of General Amin's intransigence.

He is now aware that the Ugandan Government will not change its decision, and he realizes that, while Britain will bring what influence it can to bear, there is little likelihood of persuading General Amin to extend by even a week the 90-day deadline for the Asians' departure.

Perhaps most important of all, he has also been able to appraise the fears of British Asians here for their property and personal safety. A group of them told Mr Rippon this morning that they feared that Ugandans would interpret the expulsion and persistent vilification of their community as "a licence to do as they wish", and that "humiliation might turn into danger".

Mr Rippon said afterwards that he had no reason for thinking that they were "in immediate fear of their lives", but that naturally in this situation they were worried—"anybody would be".

In the light of all this, the main topic of discussion between the British and Ugandan governments over the next few weeks will be the resolution of practical difficulties attendant on such a

massive enforced exodus. Altogether more than 60,000 people will have to be out of Uganda by the beginning of November.

In a letter setting out his appreciation of the problems, Mr Rippon has suggested to General Amin that an early start be made to consultations.

He told me at the airport today: "It is not just a question of receiving them into the United Kingdom. It is a question of having regard to their rights as United Kingdom passport holders. We have a duty towards them. We don't have to take them penniless. We are entitled to say to the Uganda Government: 'These are people who have been here for generations, they have property and assets—what arrangements are going to be made for them to sell their businesses in an orderly fashion, and then to transfer their assets out of the country? What money are they going to be allowed to bring with them? What arrangements are going to be made for transport?'"

"These are practical problems that just can't be solved overnight. Governments can have policies, but they can't wave a magic wand that will bring them into effect overnight. What we must be concerned with is whatever the policy of the Uganda Government—however wise or not it may be, that is for them to decide—whatever the policy of the government, it must be carried out in the modern world with humanity and justice and in an orderly way, and that I think we have to emphasize."

Nairobi, Aug 13. Mr Rippon arrived in Nairobi from Kampala yesterday after failing to see President Amin. —Reuter.

AUGUST 14
LONDON TIMES

Britain to bring United Nations into dispute on Uganda Asians' plight

Britain is to refer to the United Nations the case of the British Asians facing expulsion from Uganda. The Government is also to hold urgent talks with India, Pakistan and other Commonwealth countries. The possibility of a summit meeting, including the East African countries, is not ruled out.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, made it clear when he left Uganda for Kenya yesterday that the British Government had decided in principle to allow the estimated 50,000 British Asians to be admitted to Britain. He did not see President Amin during his visit.

Commonwealth summit possible

By John Groser
Political Staff

After the Government's decision to refer to the United Nations President Amin's order for the expulsion of Asians from Uganda, Ministers were quick to add that this did not mean Britain was trying to evade its responsibility for East African Asians who hold British passports. Nor was it an act of retaliation for President Amin's refusal to meet Mr Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, after he had said he would.

Mr Heath and senior Ministers put into top gear the departmental machinery which has been investigating ways of handling the influx of great numbers of immigrants. All the plans were provisional, it was emphasized, until the size of the problem was determined.

Almost everything said by Ministers last night was qualified by the caveat that the Government still did not know the exact implications of President Amin's decision. Until it did, talk of staging posts in Asia or of opening military camps in Britain was meaningless.

Mr Heath kept in touch with Mr Rippon from Chequers throughout the weekend. When it became clear that President Amin did not intend to keep his appointment, it was decided that Mr Rippon should continue his journey after impressing on the Ugandans that the primary need was to establish the facts and figures of the situation.

The Government is to hold extensive and urgent talks with

Pakistan and with India and other Commonwealth countries. Mr Heath has not ruled out the possibility of a summit meeting with the heads of all these Governments.

The Government is making it quite clear that Britain does not have a monopoly of concern in the matter. Other Governments are responsible as well, it is insisted, and the implications for Commonwealth countries of a radical change in British immigration policy needs no emphasizing.

If there is to be a summit conference, however, it cannot be imminent. The Prime Minister's colleagues take the view that it will be at least a week or 10 days before the facts and figures are determined and it is hoped that, by then, President Amin will be less intransigent in his attitude.

Should he at any time appear willing to have useful talks, Mr Heath would readily send another envoy to Kampala—possibly Mr Rippon, but more likely some other Foreign Office Minister.

Certainly no one in the Government appeared to feel "snubbed" yesterday. Big countries, I was told, should not allow themselves to be hurt by the behaviour of small ones.

Great store was being placed on Mr Rippon's visit to Kenya and Tanzania. It was not ruled out that President Kenyatta might be able to talk some diplomatic sense into the Ugandans. President Nyerere and President Amin are said not to be on speaking terms, so it is unlikely

that Mr Rippon will seek to enlist the aid of the Tanzanian leader.

Speaking on the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend*, Mr Rippon said that the Ugandan Government had the power to lay down its policy and he thought it would have to be accepted. It would be impossible, however, to deal with all the problems in the time specified.

In a revealing passage he reminded President Amin that, if he was thinking of using these tactics to expel non-Ugandans, he should remember the thousands of Ugandans who were living elsewhere.

Ministers would not confirm last night that this meant that the Government would expel all Ugandans from Britain.

Our New York Correspondent writes: The issue of the Asians in Uganda was mentioned last week in the United Nations committee on racial discrimination. The committee was discussing a proposed change in its rules which would allow it to consider facts about racial discrimination other than material placed before it officially by member nations. The change was suggested by Sir Herbert Marchant, the British delegate.

Mr Mahmud Aboul-Nasr, the delegate from Egypt, said such a change would, for instance, allow him to raise the subject of the Uganda Asians and accuse Britain of discrimination against its Asian subjects.

Sir Herbert rejoined that he would certainly want to raise the issue if nobody else did.

AUGUST 14
LONDON TIMES

U.K. officials study ways to head off sudden influx of Asians from Uganda

By COLLIN McCULLOUGH
Globe and Mail Correspondent

LONDON — While British officials are trying to find some way to deflect, at least temporarily, the impending flood of Ugandan Asians into Britain, other Government departments are apparently studying emergency measures such as transit camps to handle some of the 50,000 immigrants who may arrive.

A Home Office spokesman last night refused either to confirm or deny reports that the Government is considering the possibility of taking over disused army barracks and setting up camps for expelled Asians as well as examining plans for settling immigrants in different parts of the country.

But he added it would be surprising if various contingency proposals were not considered and said that no statement would be made until negotiations were completed between Britain and Uganda.

The first twitches of fear are becoming evident. Such cities as Bradford, Leicester and Coventry, already facing

racial problems, have told the Government they are unwilling to take more than a few hundred Asians.

Geoffrey Rippon, the Cabinet minister who went to Uganda in an abortive attempt to see President Idi Amin, has received a cable from the right-wing Monday Club, of which he is a member, urging him to secure a transit and holding centre on any available Indian Ocean dependency to cope with the influx of Asians.

While the British Government has accepted ultimate responsibility for Asians in Uganda holding U.K. passports, it is concentrating on avoiding a sudden large influx of immigrants that could create a political crisis in a country that has racial unrest in certain areas and 800,000 unemployed.

Still another fear is that Asians with U.K. passports in Tanzania and Kenya may also be expelled. Both governments have co-operated with Britain in the slow emigration of Asians but they now will face strong pressure to follow

Uganda's example and oust all Asians immediately.

In meetings this week with Tanzanian and Kenyan officials, Mr. Rippon will be asking that their policy remain unchanged and that they try to persuade Gen. Amin to extend his three-month deadline for the deportation of Asians.

Foreign Office sources say they do not think Gen. Amin will reverse his decision, which he says came to him in a dream as a message from God. Outside of another stroke of divine intervention, the most they expect is that

Mr. Rippon can get him to agree to an orderly method of transporting the Asians and also compensation for their property and businesses.

The governments of New Zealand and Australia said last night they do not intend to change their present immigration policies. Canada's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mitchell Sharp, made a similar statement earlier this week, and last night the deputy High Commissioner in London, R. L. Rogers, said the British Government had made no representations to his office or, so far as he knew, to Ottawa.

M. H. Wade, deputy secretary-general of the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, said last night his office was concerned about the situation but had no plans to become involved at the moment and there been no requests that it should.

Pakistan Radio, apparently speaking for the Government, said Pakistan would do its utmost to take care of its na-

tionals but there are only a few Pakistanis in Uganda.

Although India has refused to accept Ugandan Indians with U.K. passports, the British Foreign Office is hoping that New Delhi might be persuaded to take a large percentage of them if Britain provides financial assistance and the guarantee that they will be able to emigrate to the U.K. within a certain time.

India takes the view that the problem belongs to Britain, since London assumed a moral obligation for Asians living in former colonies by giving them U.K. PASS-PORTS.

There are about 50,000 Asians holding these passports in Uganda, about the same number in Tanzania and more than 80,000 in Kenya.

Yesterday, Conservative MP Angus Maude recommended that the case be taken to the United Nations but a Foreign Office spokesman said no consideration was given to such a move and that Uganda had every right to expel aliens. However, there is a possibility that a complaint could be made to the UN on humanitarian grounds if Gen. Amin sticks to his deadline.

Under amendments to the Immigration Act in 1968, a quota system for Commonwealth countries was introduced for the first time and the number of permits for heads of households from East Africa was set at 1,500. The number was doubled a year ago.

The Uganda situation has already put Britain's liberalism to a severe test.

The Times of London has said Britain is settling Asians at a faster rate than most countries would find tolerable and that aid to Africa would have to be used to establish immigrants if the process were speeded up.

The Sunday Telegraph said Britain must accept the Asians but that Ugandan aid should be cut off and that India, Pakistan and the West Indies should be told that no more immigrants could be accepted in the foreseeable future.

The Daily Express, which has been working itself into a lather, published a vicious editorial cartoon showing the imagined results of Britain being populated only by Asians and West Indians because the British practice birth control.

The cartoon showed a House of Commons with benches filled by Asians and blacks. One of the turbaned figures had a suitcase labelled Secretary of State for Curry Affairs. A portrait of a black queen was on the wall and the members were studying a bill to convert St. Paul's Cathedral into a mosque.

Across the nation, which has been preoccupied by the dock strike and the opening of the soccer season Saturday, the import of Uganda's decision is only starting to be realized.

Last week, David Lane, undersecretary at the Home Office, said: "We are already a crowded island and immigration must and will remain strictly controlled."

Other Government officials made similar declarations but it now is evident that the U.K. has little choice but to take in the Asians.

It is a serious political situation. Any casual visitor is left with the impression that the British public generally is completely opposed to a large increase in the number of Asians or blacks. The Pakistanis in particular are the butt of crude jokes.

Typical of the humor is the following line, heard on television: "Did you hear the story about the 5,000 Pakistanis swimming the English Channel disguised as an oil slick?"

AUGUST 14
GLOBE & MAIL

BINDER # 1

K

August 15th, 1972

Is Amin trying to blackmail Britain?

The Economist

LONDON

PRESIDENT Idi Amin of Uganda said again last week after meeting the British High Commissioner that he intended to go through with the expulsion of all Asians in Uganda holding British passports, although this time he seemed ready to exempt, for the time being at any rate, those who could be most useful to his country.

The British Government is working on the assumption that he means what he says, even though it would be unwise to apply normal, rational criteria in judging what Mr. Amin does or is likely to do. By his own account it was God who, in a dream, told him he must act.

Since he came to power in January last year by leading an army coup to depose Milton Obote, Mr. Amin has shown himself increasingly erratic in behavior and intemperate in his outbursts. But he happens to be the present head of the Ugandan Government and Britain must deal with him if it is to deal with anyone.

So the effort must be made to understand why he has given the British Government this ultimatum and has boasted of his determination to teach Britain a lesson.

Mr. Amin achieved power with the help of the armed forces. One of his earliest acts was to increase military expenditure and build a much bigger army. But that has made his dependence on the army greater not less; and he must know that an army which connived in his takeover of power—by no means the first attempt at a military coup in independent Uganda—could back another to get rid of him as he got rid of Mr. Obote.

The army he depends on is notoriously indisciplined, riven by tribal feuds which have led to large-scale killings and emaciated by desertions. The build-up of the armed forces has been at the expense of economic development; the Ugandan people, to whom he offered himself as a father-figure come to save and protect them, have been exhorted to austerity, and the country's reserves have withered.

The President has sought to contain the unrest in the army and among his countrymen by classic diversions, alleging less and less credible foreign plots to oust him and to attack Uganda. In April this year he turned on the country which was thought by many to have helped him to power, expelling several hundred Israelis who had

been privileged friends of his regime.

The Asians in Uganda are a much more fertile focus for xenophobia, however. Resentment of their general prosperity, their acquisitive skill as traders and their professional status is common throughout East Africa. Mr. Amin identified them as the counterpart of Hitler's Jews, supposedly draining the strength of his country, responsible for all its miseries.

And, after all, while the real Jews, the Israelis, could be counted only in hundreds, the British Asians numbered many thousands: more than 50,000 according to British estimates, 80,000 according to the Ugandans, although that figure would appear to include those Asians who opted for Ugandan citizenship and whom the President has said can stay.

So Mr. Amin, who started out expressing tolerance toward them, has now said they must go.

If Mr. Amin does not relent, or is not bought off by promises of more aid, then Britain will have no choice. It will have to discharge its plain obligation to take all 50,000 British Asians from Uganda. That would be morally right and, in terms of Britain's international standing, inescapable. It would do much to take away the

bad taste left by the immigration acts which denied Asians automatic entry.

But it would be silly to imagine that it could be done without a lot of initial tension and friction and hardship for many Asian families—especially if the Ugandan Government restricts the export of their capital.

It can be said that if all 50,000 arrived in Britain this year colored immigration would still be well below that for the peak years of the 1960s. Because of their prosperity and their educational and professional attainments—perhaps as much as a third of the men are doctors, lawyers, accountants, teachers and so on—they would be much less likely to head for the ghetto areas of the big cities, but rather disperse quickly, as other middle-class Asians have done, and head for the suburbs and the home counties.

The typical East African Asian is provident and ambitious, saving up to get his own business, running, say, a launderette or a sub-post office. He does not like sending his children, who are used to lessons in English, to "black" schools. Generally, it is the young ones who most want to come to Britain, even if their elders might be willing to retire to India.

On almost every ground these adaptable, self-sufficient, industrious and entrepreneurial people would, in the long run, be likely to prove a great asset to Britain.

The only good thing that can come out of Mr. Amin's eruption is the coming together of all other interested countries. No country, not Britain, nor India, nor Pakistan, nor Bangladesh, nor Kenya and Tanzania (two countries which might well see their own interests jeopardized by Uganda) can stand aside. Each has a responsibility, none more than Britain.

Every pressure should be exerted upon Mr. Amin to calm down. Britain should make a positive offer to increase substantially the numbers of vouchers for those East African Asians (including those from Kenya and Tanzania) who want to come to Britain, while continuing to phase their entry.

India, in particular, should be prevailed upon to do what it can to open its doors to people who could well help its development.

Above all, the resolution must be for international action to end what is an international problem and an international scandal.

AUGUST 15

LONDON TIMES
GLOBE & MAIL



Amin with armed troops in Kampala. He claims that God told him in a dream to act.

AUGUST 15
GLOBE & MAIL

Recalling the massive soldier who seized power

By J. N. CHAUDHURI

Gen. Chaudhuri is former Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army and former Indian High Commissioner to Canada.

THE FIRST TIME I met President Idi Amin of Uganda was in 1964 at a Commonwealth military exercise in England. It was one of the last of such annual gatherings and the British military chiefs had arranged a discussion on how a combined Commonwealth military force might co-operate in putting down an insurgency.

The locale selected was disguised but looked suspiciously like a Southeast Asian country. As the scheme envisaged an Indian brigade, a Pakistani brigade and a brigade made up of troops from Black Africa—all welded into a single force—I expressed disagreement with the basic concept. It was difficult to see this heterogeneous collection of soldiers combining and it was impossible to envisage the Prime Minister or President of the countries concerned allowing their troops to get mixed up in this sort of operation.

I must have spoken my mind fairly strongly for there was a pause while changes were made. During this interval, a huge African major with tribal scars cut deeply into his face spoke to me. He stood taller than my 6 feet, 2 inches, and was twice my breadth.

Shaking my hand warmly, he congratulated me on saying what every non-European officer had felt. He added that in the whole of his military service, never had he seen a non-white disagree so bluntly with a white.

Later inquiries revealed the man was Mr. Amin. He had started military life as a private soldier and worked his way up first to sergeant-major and then to commissioned rank. In the process he had also become heavyweight boxing champion of Uganda.

The next time I met Mr. Amin was 1970.

I had flown into Entebbe from Bhujumburu in Burundi, a beautiful trip over some magnificent scenery. As the aircraft came to a halt I looked out and saw a military guard of honor near the terminal building. Wondering who the VIP was, I decided to sit tight until the ceremony was over and then quietly get off.

Nothing happened till our High Commissioner came to the plane and asked why I wasn't disembarking. Hearing my explanation, he exclaimed "You are the VIP." "Certainly not," was my answer, "I'm not entitled to a guard of honor."

"I know that," said the High Commissioner, "that's what I told General Amin. But he says if he wants to pay you a compliment, no one can stop him—not even you."

Well I got off and, borrowing the High Commissioner's hat, not to wear but to carry in my hand, I inspected the guard and shook hands with the General who was then Commander-in-Chief. He had matured a good deal. He spoke freely about the past but not much about the future.

Lent his plane

I explained my interest in the inter-relationship of government and the armed forces in developing countries. Could I have his views? His response was to lend me his plane and make a program for a visit to Murchison Falls.

Two days later we lunched together at Muljibhai Madvani's mansion in Jinja. Muljibhai, Uganda's richest Asian, had taken Ugandan citizenship. The Israelis were well in evidence and even Mr. Amin's private pilot was an Israeli. The Asians I met on this trip insisted they were far better off than their compatriots in Kenya.

The third time I met Mr. Amin was in January this year. Having overthrown Milton Obote 12 months previously, Mr. Amin was now President. Things were much

more official but still we sat together for an hour, while the President told me his plans for his country and asked about mine. A chill had already arisen in his relationships with the Israelis (shortly to be ousted) while Asians in Kampala were alarmed by the President's suggestion that they should intermarry with Africans.

As I left, the President introduced me to a British colonel who had come in with a team to train cadets for the Ugandan army. Two years ago he would have been an Israeli. Despite the changes one thing was clear: the economy of the country needed a boost.

Mr. Amin now has quite a problem on his hands. His military coup strengthened the position of the armed forces but this in itself is another problem. The armed forces are made up of various tribes with strong rivalries between them, they are not a particularly cohesive group and there have recently been some factional quarrels within the force.

Soldiers in power also tend to take the law into their own hands. Two white journalists, who were looking into this aspect were quietly murdered. The last British Chief Justice of Uganda, personally asked by the President to investigate this incident, got no co-operation and so mailed in his report and resignation from Kenya before taking off permanently for England.

In his search for money to prime the economy and also maintain his troops in the style they now consider appropriate, Mr. Amin has travelled some considerable distance.

First he went to the Israelis, who were not over-anxious to oblige, particularly as the President was drawing closer to the Arab Government of Sudan. The next trip was to West Germany, which did not yield many dividends. Then on to Britain where an agreement for an annual subvention of more than \$10-million and military aid at

cut rates was signed. But this was inadequate and so the next approach was to oil-rich Libya and its strongly Islamic leader, the quixotic Colonel Muammar Kadafi.

Details of what transpired on this visit remain confidential but since then Mr. Amin has been talking with more assurance. At the same time, though, there is a Ugandan military delegation in Moscow and the Russians are not Colonel Kadafi's best friends.

The benefits from these arrangements, if benefits emerge, will take time to become apparent. Meantime, the army continues to demand new equipment and the attention of the populace requires diverting. The President needs stratagems to take the heat off himself and his Government. To blame economic confusion on Asian sabotage is a useful smokescreen, particularly as a little flame does exist to give the smoke some verisimilitude.

Control the economy

The Asians do largely control the economy, they are extremely cliquish, they have kept the Africans out of the country's trade while those who opted for British passports do not really care for the future of Uganda, or India for that matter. Britain is now their adopted home.

Britain is alarmed that Mr. Amin's threat of expelling thousands of British Asians in the next three months will present it with a serious political problem, while Mr. Amin is aware that their early departure will not do the Ugandan economy much good. Harsh words have been spoken on both sides but a compromise may be reached.

Despite his recent, tough political postures and divine dreams, Mr. Amin is a genuine patriot. At the moment, he is riding not one but a team of tigers. Does he get any satisfaction out of knowing that he mounted them of his own free will?

AUGUST 15
LONDON TIMES

Mr Rippon takes up Amin offer for talks on British Asians before flying back to London

By Philip Short

Kampala, Aug 14

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's special envoy to East Africa, will after all meet President Idi Amin of Uganda before returning to London, a British High Commission official said here tonight.

His decision follows a statement by the Ugandan leader that he would be willing to meet Mr Rippon tomorrow morning, if Mr Rippon was prepared to extend his stay in East Africa.

President Amin said earlier he saw no more future in Uganda for Asians who had taken out Ugandan citizenship than for those with British or other foreign nationalities. He was speaking at an informal gathering of reporters, prelates and army officers on the balcony of his home.

General Amin also indicated his willingness to meet Mr Rippon, who left here yesterday after a 30-hour fact-finding visit. The two men did not meet when he was here, because the President said he was too busy and Mr Rippon said he could not extend his stay.

Mr Rippon was to have flown back to London from Dar es Salaam overnight. However, I understand a text of President Amin's remarks was sent to him.

General Amin said he had not intended any snub to Mr Rippon, but he did not have time at the weekend for anything but a hurried meeting with the British minister.

As there were a number of important questions to be dis-

cussed, he had not thought that a rushed meeting would be desirable. He said that if Mr Rippon did come tomorrow, he would give an official luncheon in his honour and then they could talk at length.

Referring to the future of Asians with Ugandan citizenship, he said: "If all of them go I'll be very, very happy. As long as you have Asians working here, they will never teach you to take over from them. Never in a hundred years." At present there are 23,000 Asians here with Ugandan citizenship.

When I asked him whether he was contemplating measures to enforce the departure of these Ugandan Asians and of professional people exempted from the expulsion decree, he made no direct reply, but said he thought that in many cases those concerned were thinking of leaving anyway.

He did not foresee any disruption of the economy or essential services, because "other friendly countries" would help Uganda.

However, he denied that immigration officials had been tearing up the citizenship documents of Asians with Ugandan passports. Nor had there been popular violence against Asians, although two or three Asians in rural areas had committed suicide, he said.

The President spoke at length on the importance of Ugandans not harming the estimated 60,000 Asians here awaiting expulsion within 90 days, and this was clearly the main theme of his statements today. "They need have no worries", he said. "No

harm will come to them. They will be treated humanely when they are leaving." Altogether, he made the same point three times.

He endeavoured to tone down the anti-British note in many of his recent remarks. He emphasized his respect for the Queen — "I have two pictures of her Majesty in my office" — and his affection for the British people.

"The British are my best friends," General Amin said, "but I did not like Britain's policies". He said that he had received a telegram from Mr Heath on the morning he made his "final policy decision" to expel the Asians. But this could never have influenced him.

Kampala, Aug 14.—In Nairobi tonight Mr Rippon said: "I have just received a telephone call from our High Commission in Kampala saying a formal invitation has been made through the proper channels to meet President Amin tomorrow."

He said the talks would open a dialogue on the threatened expulsion of Asian non-citizens. "I think we should discuss an issue which affects the lives of thousands of people", he added. —Reuter.

Our Nairobi Correspondent writes: Mr Rippon met African leaders today for the first time since he arrived in East Africa on Saturday.

He had talks with Mr Rashidi Kawawa, Tanzanian Prime Minister, and Mr John Malecela, the Foreign Minister. Reliable sources indicated that this meeting was largely a courtesy call.

AUGUST 15

LONDON TIMES

Mr Callaghan favours Britain says phasing of arrivals no help for queue jumpers

By George Clark
Political Staff

Mr James Callaghan, the shadow Foreign Secretary and former Home Secretary in the Labour Government, said in a radio interview yesterday that the best solution of the Ugandan Asians problem would be if some method of phasing their arrival in Britain could be agreed with President Amin through diplomatic approaches.

"We are always living on a knife-edge with this problem. I had the same difficulty with Kenya in 1967-68 but we managed to negotiate our way out of that", he said.

"We should do again what we did in 1968 and try to involve India at an early stage—not with a view to shrugging off our responsibilities. But there are no doubt a lot of Asians, if the situation is the same, who, given that they have to leave, will want to go to India."

Mr Callaghan recalled that at the time of the Kenya trouble he had said that Britain would have to accept the East African Asians who had British passports, but he hoped it would not come to that. Although he was bitterly criti-

cized from some quarters at the time, he introduced legislation which was designed to achieve a regular, controlled flow of immigrants. It had the overwhelming support of the House of Commons and control had been effective over the past four years.

When asked if there was any alternative to accepting responsibility for the Asians, Mr Callaghan said that he did not think there was. He regretted that British passports had ever been issued to them but that had been done under the Act introduced by Mr Duncan Sandys in 1954.

Mr Callaghan thought that to allow all the Asians into Britain "in one swoop" would cause enormous difficulties.

Interviewed on the same BBC programme, Mr Ronald Bell, Conservative MP for South Buckinghamshire, said that the situation was dangerous because Uganda was only a minor part of the problem. "The 50,000 could become 600,000 if you once accept that this is an obligation on this country."

Mr Bell said that there never had been an undertaking that Britain would take these people.

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Aug 14

Fifty-six Indians from East Africa with British passports who are stranded in Turin said today that one of their number who died last week had been cremated and that, ironically, his ashes will probably be sent to relatives in Britain.

The group came to Italy from India on June 10 in the hope of gaining admission to Britain. They are regarded by the British authorities as queue jumpers and no official help can be given to them.

Their attempt to continue their journey from Italy to Britain came to nothing when the French refused them entry at the Mont Blanc tunnel. They have been living in Turin largely on charity at a public camping site since June 21.

Our Diplomatic Staff write: The Foreign Office repeated last night that the Asians, trying to get to Britain by using the illegal route through Italy, should be repatriated to their country of origin.

AUGUST 15

LONDON TIMES

Ugandan consents to meet UK envoy

From AP-Reuter

NAIROBI, Kenya (CP) — British Minister Geoffrey Rippon announced here late Monday he will meet Ugandan President Idi Amin today for talks on Amin's decision to expel British Asians from his country within 90 days.

Rippon arrived here after a brief visit to Dar es Salaam to

discuss the Asian problem with Tanzanian officials and the British high commission there. He told reporters at a Nairobi Airport news conference that he had received a telephone call from the British high commissioner in Kampala telling him that Gen. Amin now was extending a formal invitation for him to have talks.

Rippon arrived in East Africa during the weekend, but had been told Amin could not meet him until today to discuss the general's decision to order some 50,000 British Asians to leave Uganda within 90 days.

Meanwhile, in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, Amin ruled out Monday any change of mind on his decision to expel the Asians.

The Ugandan president had words of praise for Britain, but said he would not reverse his move to throw out British Asians of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh extraction.

Amin said he was unable to meet Rippon during his 36-hour weekend visit here — but that he had not intended his as a snub.

Amin said: "I have made it clear that I have been very busy and I had arranged an appointment with Rippon Tuesday. The appointment is still there."

AUGUST 15
OTTAWA JOURNAL

BINDER # 1

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August 16th, 1972

Canada third choice

Six per cent of Asians prefer Canada; India No. 1

By KEVIN DOYLE

LONDON (CP) — Given a choice, most Asians in Uganda would prefer to stay where they are.

But faced with the threat of expulsion, the majority would like to go to India, with smaller groups selecting Britain and Canada.

Surveys taken in East Africa by the Minority Rights Group here, prior to Uganda's recent decision to expel 50,000 British passport holders indicated 67 per cent, if faced with deportation, wished to go to India.

About 18 per cent preferred Britain and six per cent, the third largest sector, selected Canada.

A recent pamphlet published by the rights group, a large voluntary organization, says:

"Many of the Asians equipped for life in the United Kingdom could also fit into Canadian society and most would be willing to emigrate there. But immigration regulations are stringent . . . so Canada cannot really be looked to to alleviate the hardship cases un-

less there is a significant change in policy."

At the time of Uganda's independence in 1962, Asians with British citizenship who had been born in the country and had at least one parent born there automatically qualified for Uganda citizenship.

Those who did not qualify automatically but who lived in Uganda had two years in which to decide whether to take out citizenship there or retain their British status. The Asians now facing expulsion are those who turned down Uganda citizenship.

Deadline extension denied

**Amin stands pat
on ouster of
Uganda Asians**

LONDON (AP) — The British government was under mounting pressure today to state its plans for coping with a looming influx of up to 60,000 Asians being expelled from Uganda.

Newspaper editorials warned of "threatening catastrophe" and urged "realistic leadership" as special envoy Geoffrey Rippon returned from abortive talks in Entebbe with President Idi Amin of Uganda.

Amin told reporters Tuesday he stands by his decisions that Asians with British passports must be out within 90 days and said Rippon, who had sought more time, "has accepted that."

Amid the political flurry, some practical plans were set in motion to absorb the refugees.

The Joint Committee for the Welfare of Immigrants reported it was flooded with letters from East African Asians in Britain offering temporary homes for the Uganda Asians.

The Quakers and the British Council of Churches planned to set up temporary accommodation. Christian Aid pledged to meet the expenses of volunteers helping in such operations.

Although the department of education was preparing contingency plans to handle the influx of Asian schoolchildren, little activity was reported in other government departments—such as the home office, which will have prime responsibility for resettlement.

AUGUST 16
OTTAWA JOURNAL

Asian community seeks housing, schools and employment for immigrant families from Uganda

From Christopher Sweeney
Leicester, Aug 15

Leaders of the Asian community in Leicester hope to take over 200 houses due for demolition and set up temporary schools, if it becomes necessary to accommodate Asians from Uganda. Local authority permission would be required.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate several hundred of the 2,000 or so who are expected to join relatives in the city if General Amin, President of Uganda, keeps to his three months' deadline for expelling them from the country. The Leicester Asians expect to raise at least £10,000 to provide for the immediate needs of the refugees if they come.

After a flurry of activity, the British Asians Welfare Committee was set up last night. Proposals will be put to the city council and may prove to be a model for other cities in England.

Industrialists and businessmen will be encouraged to set up in development areas in Scotland and Wales. Financial information and details of the prospects there are being collected.

If other accommodation cannot be found community leaders plan to rent buildings and convert them into temporary accommodation with beds and bathrooms. Arrangements have been proposed to the city council to facilitate house mortgage agreements. Local business and professional men will stand as guarantors.

If children could not be accommodated quickly into the education system, teachers who had run schools in Uganda would set up temporary classrooms. Dr Kundan Seth, of the East African British

Subjects Committee, said that buildings could be found and renovated for schoolrooms.

Mr H. S. Ratoo, chairman of the British Asian Welfare Committee, said today: "We must not put all the burden on the British Government or people. We must take the responsibility and make preparations to help the people."

He said the refugees should be dispersed to avoid overcrowding and antagonizing non-Asian residents. Each city would put up a quota depending on jobs and housing prospects and the amount of temporary accommodation available. In Leicester house owners are being canvassed to find spare rooms and flats.

There are about 6,000 British Asians in Leicester and they have been established here longer than in most other cities. They have been among the pioneers in community relations in England and representatives sit on several city council committees. They have also organized themselves well. During the exodus of Asians from Kenya four years ago 500 went to Leicester and were quickly absorbed.

The city has about 30,000 immigrants in a population of 284,000. There has been some friction and suggestions in the past week that another influx of Asians could not be absorbed.

About 7,000 people in the city are unemployed. Although that figure would clearly increase with any new intake, many of the Uganda Asians are highly skilled or from the professional and business class.

If many Asians arrive all English cities will face housing and education difficulties. Mr A. J. Davis, director of education for Leicester, said today that although the city had a good record for

absorbing immigrants any sudden increase would cause strain.

"We have been absorbing about a hundred immigrant children a month and have very little spare capacity. What there is is some distance from the areas in which the Asians would live. Bussing would be one answer, but that is not suitable for very young children.

If we had, as some people are suggesting, a thousand children in a week then we could not guarantee an immediate place. However, we have been coping with this situation since 1967 and we will cope with it if it comes."

He said the Uganda and Kenya Asians were particularly keen on educating their children, and some headmasters had been extremely pleased with their effect on the school. Special measures would have to be taken if the number of children suddenly increased. A site was available for a system-built school, which could be put up in three months.

Mr Goswami, chairman of the Joint Committee for the Welfare of Immigrants, predicted that the teachers, accountants, lawyers and other professionally qualified men would face the greatest difficulty over jobs. But a few hundred skilled men should be able to get jobs in the hosiery and knitwear industry in the town.

Integration for the Uganda Asians would be less difficult than it had been for earlier Indian or Pakistanis, Mr Goswami said. They are educated along English lines and are basically rather middle-class. Since they speak English there is no language or cultural barrier. According to community leaders, they would be an asset because of their skill and enterprise.

Leading article, page 11

U.K. may urge Canada to take Ugandan Asians

By Gordon Pape
Southam News Services

LONDON — Britain may make an emergency appeal to other Commonwealth countries, including Canada, to accept some of the 50,000 Asians who have been ordered to leave Uganda within 90 days.

British minister Geoffrey Rippon, who returned to London today after failing to persuade President Amin to reconsider his expulsion order, told a news conference that "a great international effort may be needed" to bring about the resettlement of the Ugandan Asians.

Asked specifically whether Canada and other Commonwealth countries would be asked to play a part, Mr. Rippon said: "Quite a lot of help is required. I would hope that many countries would recognize that these Asians could make a useful contribution to their economy and take them."

"Moral responsibility"

The minister said Britain accepts that it has a "legal duty and a moral responsibility" towards its passport holders in Uganda.

But Whitehall is clearly hoping that General Amin will relent and allow more time for the mass exodus, and that other countries will share some of the burden.

Mr. Rippon said there are indications that many of the U.K. passport holders in Uganda would prefer to go to India, where they or their parents were born, rather than emigrate to Britain.

Letting the Asians in will cause strife: Powell

TETTENHALL, England (CP)—Conservative hard-liner Enoch Powell predicted today an explosive racial conflict in Britain if more than 50,000 Asians now facing expulsion from Uganda are admitted to the United Kingdom.

Powell, a prominent figure on the extreme right of

the governing Tory party, called for international action to assist the Uganda Asians who have been given 90 days to leave.

"Let the other countries of the world, in accordance with their size and opportunities as well as with some regard to their affinities, take action to afford refuge to the exiles," said Powell, an outspoken critic of non-white immigration to Britain.

He said Britain already is seething with racial strife which is mostly hidden from the public because the press and police conspire to suppress such news.

Widespread racial turmoil, disrupting normal patterns of life throughout Britain, were inevitable if all the Asians were admitted.

Admission of the Uganda Asians would lead to a flood of immigrants from other parts of East Africa and possibly the Far East as well, he said.

If other countries would agree to accept some of the Asians, then "I am sure that Britain should not and would not decline her due share."

AUGUST 16
OTTAWA CITIZEN

PREPARING FOR THE EXODUS

It is a good thing that Mr Rippon has succeeded in setting up with General Amin what he calls "a working arrangement to deal with the matter practically". The very operation of such an arrangement, involving cooperation between the British High Commission in Kampala and officials of the Uganda Government, can hardly fail to have some impact on the situation. It will at the least make clearer the logistics of moving up to 80,000 human beings out of a landlocked state in central Africa to several destinations thousands of miles away.

It is therefore not too much to hope that while President Amin may, for public consumption, stick to his demand that all Asians are out in three months in fact not only will the time allowed be extended, but, as the effects of stripping the Ugandan public services and economy of much key personnel begin to take effect fairly quickly, there may be some relenting in the numbers to be made jobless and homeless on the Ugandan side.

The High Commission now becomes a key point in the emergency—which indeed can almost be regarded as a kind of man-made natural disaster in so far as its effects on people's shelter and provisioning is concerned—and it must be strengthened. This means not just more officials to deal with the intricacies of passports, but financial experts to deal with the massive claims for compensation for British subjects' losses, and coordination with the diplomatic missions of the other powers involved

—India, Pakistan, and perhaps others.

On his return today, Mr Rippon will have many questions to answer. No doubt he will be cautious, for such relations as he has created with the General may be fragile. He will probably not wish to speculate on the determination of the General to stick to his deadline, or on what will happen to those Asians (and plainly there will be many) who overstay for lack of transport, documents or places to go to. Mr Rippon's first task must be to outline the magnitude of the burden which he thinks the people of Britain (white and non-white) are committed to shoulder, and over what period in consequence of the pledges made by various governments to British passport holders. Pay day, in fact, has arrived.

A question that will be pressed is the extent to which the Government are discussing with other governments, especially with India, the initial reception of these refugees. There seems reason to hope that India would accept a proportion, especially those quite considerable numbers who evidently wish it, to stay in India for a time until they can be absorbed into the British social structure and employment in an orderly manner. If this involves a diversion of financial aid to India, it will be worth incurring—certainly those towns in Britain which fear they will be expected to receive the brunt of the influx would say so. Nobody wants to see shanty towns springing up on wasteland in and

round our cities, nor is it in the interest of the refugee, any more than is their incarceration in transit camps in Uganda. This is a point the Indian Government may well accept, provided the emphasis is on transit. The alternative would be for the Government to take powers, additional to those conferred by the present voucher system, to direct refugees who arrive without assurances of employment to specific areas. This would be a deeply regrettable break with British tradition and might produce among many Asians the cry that they would rather live in slum conditions with their kinsfolk than in more hygienic conditions in isolation.

One thing above all is clear from the tenor of Mr Rippon's (wisely few) remarks. The barrier of an intake of 3,500 settlers with work vouchers from the Commonwealth annually has now been decisively broken. Even on the assumption that General Amin will change the timetable, and that India, if not Kenya, will provide some staging-posts, the annual intake on the most favourable forecasts of what our responsibilities mean can hardly fail to double. To meet General Amin's full requirements, the intake would have to be about quadrupled. Whatever it may turn out to be, it will be a big pill for the nation to swallow at a peculiarly difficult moment. One of the biggest tasks of the Government (and the Opposition) is to give the nation realistic leadership in a development that by next winter or spring could far overshadow the dislocations of this summer.

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LONDON TIMES

British team will organize massive exodus of Asians from Uganda

A team of British officials will go to Uganda soon to work out the details of a massive exodus of British Asians by sea or air which is to begin within the next few weeks.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, who was flying back to London last night, failed to dissuade President Amin from his decision to expel the Asians. He said that every effort would be made to comply with the 90-day expulsion time-limit, and he felt some progress had been made in Kampala on "practical" matters.

General Amin refuses to alter deadline

From Philip Short
Entebbe, Aug 15

A massive lift of British Asians from Uganda by sea or air will get under way within the next few weeks after the failure today of Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to make any impression on President Amin's determination to expel them.

An estimated 50,000 people must reach Britain within the next 84 days or be herded into special camps to await transportation. A team of British officials will arrive soon to work out details of the exodus, and extra staff are being sent to the British High Commission here to process entry applications.

Although there has been no specific commitment to work within General Amin's three months deadline, Mr Rippon made it clear this afternoon that every effort would be made to comply with it.

"From the British Government's point of view", Mr Rippon said, "we will demonstrate that we are prepared to accept our share of the responsibility and to demonstrate the practical nature of the methods that can be taken."

"But it is not in the interests of anybody that thousands of human beings should find themselves, as it were, in limbo, without their legal status defined or in camps, and we want to try to avoid this. I think we are agreed about that."

Confirming that Mr Rippon was referring to the evacuation of British Asians here, a well-placed source said that it was not yet clear whether air or sea transport would be used. Much depended on the attitude of the Kenya Government, which has closed its border to Uganda Asians.

General Amin's continuing hard line has come as no surprise here. He is so committed politically to the completion of the expulsions within the allotted time that neither Mr Rippon nor any other British minister could reasonably have expected to make even a slight impression on his thinking during the two hours of talks this morning at the President's home in Kampala.

The Uganda leader's first words at the press conference that he and Mr Rippon addressed jointly on the lawn of the old British governor's residence here were: "I am not changing my mind that the Asians who are British will have to go to England, and he (Mr Rippon) has accepted that. My decision of 90 days still stands."

By all accounts, Mr Rippon's meeting with the President was amiable even if largely unconstructive. However, at the press conference afterwards there were one or two sharp exchanges.

After Mr Rippon had declared that any system of transit camps should be avoided, General Amin said that he wanted nobody to get the impression that

Britain would put obstacles in the way of Uganda's expulsion policy. "I will not accept any delaying tactics here in Uganda", he added.

"We are not concerned about tactics, we are concerned about realities", Mr Rippon interjected.

General Amin introduced the subject of transit camps when he was asked what would happen to non-citizen Asians who failed to leave the country within the three months' time limit. He replied: "The Government will have to cooperate with the British Government, and maybe the Red Cross, and assist them by building camps for them while they are awaiting transportation to England."

Many Ugandans, he added, felt that 90 days was too long to give the Asians and would have preferred 30 days. The reason, he said, was that Asians had been trying to burn their cars and property to prevent Africans having them.

Mr Rippon indicated that he had tried unsuccessfully to persuade General Amin to be a little more flexible about the deadline for the Asians' departure. He let fall the suggestion that the sheer size of the logistical problems involved in so massive an exodus might yet induce flexibility where other influences had failed.

Asked how he thought the British public would react to the prospect of 50,000 new immigrants, Mr Rippon said: "The real difficulty is in absorbing large numbers of people in a short period of time. But I think the British public accepts that when people have been given United Kingdom passports as a matter of history, and have been given assurances by successive British governments, that they will honour them if they are expelled and those assurances must be fulfilled."

Mr Rippon said that the important thing now was to establish a "working relationship" with Uganda so that a means existed of resolving the practical problems of the exodus. In this respect some progress had been made today, he said.

While Britain was willing to fulfil its legal and human obligations, it could not do so until it had fuller information about their extent. No working blueprint for the transport and reception of British Asians had yet been drawn up, apparently because the whole affair had been sprung on the British Government so suddenly.

Mr Rippon said today that what was needed was a "continuing dialogue" between the two governments. He himself would return to Uganda for further talks with General Amin in October, by which time it would be possible to assess the progress of the expulsion programme.

"We will both demonstrate our good faith in fulfilling our respective governmental obligations", Mr Rippon added.

Earlier, Mr Rippon had told the press conference that he had been "greatly reassured" by the steps General Amin said he was taking to protect the lives and property of expelled Asians and to safeguard their interests.

These verbal assurances appear to have been the only quid pro quo Mr Rippon obtained from General Amin for Britain's decision to shoulder the responsibility for British Asians here.

Our Nairobi Correspondent writes: Mr Daniel Moi, Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs, said today that the Kenya Government will take drastic action against any Kenya Asian found giving refuge to Asians expelled from Uganda.

He said that British Asians passing through Kenya to their destinations "will not be allowed to stop over, even to say 'hello' to their friends in any of Kenya's towns. They must take the most direct route to their destinations."

A Staff Reporter writes: The influx of Uganda Asians might not be as severe a problem as some forecasts suggested, two race relations experts said yesterday.

Mrs Mary Dines, secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, estimated that two-thirds of the Uganda arrivals would have relatives or friends in Britain able to take care of them, thus relieving pressure on the welfare services.

Mr Praful Patel, secretary of the all-party Committee on United Kingdom Citizenship, said that the actual number of immigrants arriving would be only between 25,000 and 30,000.

"Neither would there be the really severe problem in schools that has been predicted", he went on. "The number of children arriving would more realistically be about 10,000, and all of them over the age of four would be English-speaking. They would not produce the pressure on the system which mainland Asians produced."

The voluntary agencies and the Home Office are standing by for a possible emergency. The British Red Cross has offered the Government assistance, and a welfare committee has been set up by a number of voluntary agencies. This will prepare contingency plans for the arrival of United Kingdom passport holders and their families.

The committee comprises the Community and Race Relations Unit of the British Council of Churches, Christian Action, the Catholic Committee for Racial Justice, the Friends Community Relations Committee, the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants and the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service.

AUGUST 16

LONDON TIMES

BINDER # 1

M

August 17th, 1972

Uganda Asians could need world aid—U.K. minister

LONDON — (CP) — British cabinet minister Geoffrey Rippon says a massive international operation may have to be mounted to help absorb thousands of Uganda Asians now facing deportation.

Asked at a news conference if Commonwealth countries, such as Canada, will be approached to accept some of the Asians, Rippon said he hopes, "many countries will feel that many of these Asians could make a contribution to their economies and would welcome them."

In Uganda, where President Idi Amin has ordered all Asian holders of British passports out of the country by Nov. 5, authorities yesterday ordered about 25,000 additional Asians, all of them citizens of Uganda, to report to immigration offices within a month.

The government says it wishes to verify the citizenship of these people but will not accept duplicates of original documents, which is all many of the Asians possess.

Amin added to the growing tension throughout East Africa with a warning to the government of neighboring Rwanda that he would order the destruction of its capital, Kigali, if any Ugandan was harmed because of Rwanda's links with Israel.

He contended that since Uganda broke diplomatic relations with Israel four months ago, the Israelis had made Rwanda a chief base for subversive operations against his government.

"The whole of Africa is fighting against imperialism and Zionism," he said.

Rippon, who returned to London Wednesday after emergency talks with Amin, said he had no success in trying to persuade the Uganda leader to moderate his policies. The minister plans to return to Uganda, likely in October.

Uganda's Place

In Canada's Conscience

The president of Uganda is apparently determined on his course of arrogance and inhumanity towards the 50,000 Asians in his land. And a great many people in Britain are determined that Britain should not have the further problem of caring for all of these expelled persons added to Britain's present problems.

As we said here last week, surely Canada can play more than a nominal role in this challenge to British conscience.

The Manchester *Guardian* wrote of it this way:

"What does Britain do if General Amin cannot be persuaded? There is only one thing that it can do and that is to remember and honor its pledge to the 40,000 Asians who took up its offer of citizenship. In the debate on the 1968 Act, Mr. Callaghan committed Britain to looking after any East African Asian who was involuntarily thrown out of Africa. Mr. Iain Macleod (former Conservative cabinet minister) writing in the *Spectator* in 1968, said that although it was hoped that most people would not need it, it was fully understood at the time of the passing of the 1962 Immigration Act that there should be a right of entry to Britain for Asians or Europeans in East Africa. The government must not forget his words: 'Leaving aside the emotive words, this is what was proposed, special entry in certain conditions which have now arrived. We did it. We meant to do it and, in any case, we had no alternative.'"

This pledge did not involve Canada. We are not obliged to help those 50,000 Asians or any of them. But was the pledge not in essence a part of the general attitude of the old Empire and present Commonwealth towards helping developing countries and minimizing the lines of prejudice that follow color and race? Canadians pruned themselves over many decades in the reflected glory of some of the good things Britain did for other lands and other peoples. We allowed ourselves to feel that we were a part of the British race that was doing these things.

Today Britain is infinitely less able than we to carry this "white man's burden." Indeed, we assert lofty ideas that we don't regard non-whites as a burden but as brothers. That being so we should make a positive move towards finding living room for these homeless from Uganda. It is said a poll shows six per cent of them would like to come to Canada. Let's take that 3,000 and more, and make our gesture quickly and firmly.

But as to the formal pledge in the 1968 British Act, surely Britain in this very changed world can now notify all countries concerned that henceforth she is no longer able, alone, to play the role of the world's conscience. This would make the consequences of similar expulsions from other countries the responsibility of the likes of General Amin. Moreover, Asians and others living prosperously in other countries on borrowed time, would be themselves responsible to judge the degree of uncertainty in their residence and move to where they can before compulsion is the law.

AUGUST 17

OTTAWA JOURNAL

International drive sought

UK urges world to help with Asians

LONDON (CP) — British cabinet minister Geoffrey Rippon says a massive international operation may have to be mounted to help absorb thousands of Uganda Asians now facing deportation.

Asked at a news conference if Commonwealth countries, such as Canada, will be approached to accept some of the Asians, Rippon said he hopes "many countries will feel that many of these Asians could make a contribution to their economies and would welcome them."

Meanwhile Wednesday, the crisis in East Africa deepened.

In Uganda, where President Idi Amin has ordered all Asian holders of British passports out of the country by Nov. 5, authorities ordered about 25,000 addi-

tional Asians, all of them citizens of Uganda, to report to immigration offices within a month.

The government says it wishes to verify the citizenship of these people, but will not accept duplicates of original documents which is all many of the Asians possess.

"The whole of Africa is fighting against imperialism and Zionism," he said.

In Mombasa, Kenya, the government refused to let 83 Asian passengers land from an Indian ship. The Asians involved, all of them hoping to travel overland to Uganda to join relatives and friends, were forced to remain on the ship when it sailed.

Asians already leaving Uganda and intending to board the ship at Mombasa were kept under police escort until they embarked.

AUGUST 17

OTTAWA JOURNAL

Expelled by Uganda

Britain calls on world to give Asians homes

From Reuter, The Associated Press and The Times of London

LONDON — British Cabinet minister Geoffrey Rippon said yesterday he hoped that many countries of the world would welcome some of the 50,000 Asians scheduled to be expelled from Uganda by Nov. 5.

But he reiterated Britain's acceptance of its responsibility for Asians in Uganda who hold British passports.

Mr. Rippon, addressing a press conference shortly after his return from emergency talks with President Idi Amin, did not reply directly to a question on whether British Commonwealth countries, like Canada, would be asked to accept some of the Asians.

He said only that he hoped "many countries would feel that many of these Asians could make a contribution to their economies and would welcome them."

British officials later said the British Government had not made any approach to countries like Canada, Australia and New Zealand on this. But Britain is in close diplomatic touch with the Governments of India and Pakistan, many of whose nationals are threatened with expulsion from Uganda.

Mr. Rippon said it would be "well nigh impossible" to meet Gen. Amin's 90-day expulsion deadline and get the Asians out "in an orderly manner."

"You cannot treat human beings like cattle," he said.

In talks with Mr. Rippon Tuesday, Gen. Amin refused to extend his deadline but he gave assurances that the Asians will be able to sell their property, get their funds and take them out of the country.

Kenya, meanwhile, turned away 83 Asians, 47 of them holding British passports, after they had arrived aboard an Indian ship, the Mozaffri. She sailed later from Mombasa with all 83 still aboard. The ship is now bound for Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, where another attempt will be made to land them.

Many are women joining their husbands. Eight are young women hoping to complete arrangements for their marriages to Asians in Uganda. All had entry passes.

And in Wolverhampton, rightwing Conservative Member of Parliament Enoch Powell said the Asians had no legal right to enter Britain.

He said British passports were issued by prerogative not by right and they did not entitle the Asians to enter Britain.

Britain should continue to assist oppressed peoples and accept its "due shares."

But other countries should take action to give them refuge and "on any reasonable criteria Britain's due share would be infinitesimal," he said.

AUGUST 17
GLOBE & MAIL

Rwanda handed warning by Ugandan president

LONDON (CP)—Uganda President Idi Amin added to the growing tension in East Africa Wednesday with a

warning to neighboring Rwanda that he would order the destruction of its capital Kigali if any Ugandan was harmed because of Rwanda's links with Israel.

He contended that since Uganda severed diplomatic ties with Israel four months ago, the Israelis had made Rwanda a chief base for subversive operations against his government.

"The whole of Africa is fighting against imperialism and Zionism," he said.

Meanwhile in Mombasa Kenya, the government refused to let 83 Asian passengers land from an Indian ship.

Asians already leaving Uganda and intending to board the ship were kept under police escort until they embarked.

AUGUST 17
OTTAWA CITIZEN

BINDER # 1

N

August 18th, 1972

Must give up UK citizenship

15,000 Asians to go to India

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuter) — Up to 15,000 of an estimated 55,000 British Asians ordered to leave Uganda by Nov. 5 are expected to settle in India instead of Britain, diplomatic sources here reported today.

Many British Asians—including elderly people who do not want to start fresh in Britain and wealthy members of

the community with property in India—have been applying at the Indian high commission here for visas.

The sources said the Indian high commission was issuing entry certificates to British Asians provided they were willing to renounce their British citizenship and become Indian citizens.

This would leave about 40,000

Asians holding British passports awaiting entry to Britain. Most are of Indian or Pakistani origin.

This figure includes about 5,000 professional people hitherto exempt from President Idi Amin's expulsion order. The president announced Thursday night they too would have to leave.

Gen. Amin—who has accused Asians of sabotaging the Ugandan economy—did not say whether the 90-day expulsion time limit would apply to the professional groups but the implication was that it would.

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Amin also said he was "going to return refugees living in Uganda to their respective countries" in another step toward Ugandanization of the economy.

There are about 100,000 refugees from Rwanda and 80,000 from Southern Sudan living in camps in Uganda besides small numbers from Zaire and Burundi.

The president did not mention a deadline for their departure.

AUGUST 18

OTTAWA JOURNAL

15,000 Asians apply to India

Reuter

KAMPALA, Uganda — Up to 15,000 of an estimated 55,000 British Asians ordered to leave Uganda by Nov. 5 are expected to settle in India instead of Britain, diplomatic sources here reported today.

Many British Asians — including elderly people who do not want to start fresh in Britain and wealthy members of the community with property in India — have been applying at the Indian high commission here for visas.

The sources said the Indian high commission was issuing entry certificates to British Asians provided they were willing to renounce their British citizenship and become Indian citizens.

From current applications, the sources said, it appeared that between 10,000 and 15,000 British Asians would go to India.

This would leave about 40,000 Asians holding British passports awaiting entry to Britain. Most are of Indian or Pakistani origin.

This figure includes about 5,000 professional people hitherto exempt from President Idi Amin's expulsion order. The president announced last night they too would have to leave.

Gen. Amin — who has accused Asians of sabotaging the Ugandan economy — did not say whether the 90-day expulsion time limit would apply to the professional groups but the implication was that it would.

"We shall suffer for some time but it does not matter," he said.

The president said he was "going to ask Asian professionals who were previously exempted from the expulsion order to leave Uganda because they could not serve the country with a good spirit after the departure of other Asians."

Amin also said he was "going to return refugees living in Uganda to their respective countries" in another step toward Ugandization of the economy.

There are about 100,000 refugees from Rwanda and 80,000 from Southern Sudan living in camps in Uganda besides small numbers from Zaire and Burundi.

AUGUST 18
MONTREAL STAR

BINDER # 1

O

August 19th, 1972

U.K. calls on Canada to admit Asians expelled by Uganda

By COLIN McCULLOUGH
Globe and Mail Correspondent

LONDON — The British Government has asked Canada, Australia and New Zealand to take in some of the 50,000 Asians who will be expelled from Uganda by the end of October.

A Canadian High Commission spokesman said: "The request is an additional element in the serious consideration being given to the problem by the Canadian Government."

He would not say whether Ottawa was prepared to give a direct answer soon to the British Government.

"We would like Canada to accept as many Asians as possible," said a British Foreign Office official last night but no figures were suggested.

"The Ugandan Asians speak English and many of them are highly educated and sophisticated and have technical and managerial skills. We feel that they could fit into Canadian life easily.

"Naturally we would prefer to keep these types of immigrants ourselves, but it is impossible for us to tell them where they should or shouldn't go."

In Ottawa, an External Affairs Department spokesman confirmed that a formal request from the British Government for Canada to receive an unspecified number of Ugandan Asians was received yesterday.

It was presented to Assistant Under-Secretary of State Paul Tremblay by Deputy High Commissioner George Whitehead.

The Department spokesman also said that Les Smith, Acting High Commissioner for Canada to Kenya, arrived in Kampala to assess the situation on Thursday.

In the standard diplomatic phrase, the spokesman said that the British request will receive serious consideration.

Britain's official request to the three Commonwealth countries indicates that the Government has given up hope of changing the mind of Ugandan President Idi Amin, who has said that God told him in a dream to order the Asians to leave the country.

Estimates vary, but it is thought there are at least 50,000 Indians and Pakistanis in Uganda. Most of them hold U.K. passports, granted by Britain after 1962 to certain

residents of newly independent African nations.

There are a further 55,000 Asians in Kenya and 22,000 in Tanzania who also hold British passports.

Britain has established an annual quota of 3,500 Asian families from East Africa, providing they hold U.K. passports.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the British Government was having talks with the Indian and Pakistani Governments about the Asian problem, but that no other Commonwealth countries had been asked to accept the immigrants.

"We couldn't seriously make the same request to other African or Asian countries because they have problems of their own to contend with."

He said talks with the Indian Government had covered two main points.

"Many of the Ugandan Asians hold Indian passports and therefore the Indian Government should share our interest in trying to persuade Uganda to extend its three-month deadline for expelling its Asians.

"Our second point has been that we would like India to agree that Asians with U.K. passports should be able to go to the country of their choice. For cultural, language and family reasons, some of them would probably like to move to India."

Yesterday, Home Secretary Robert Carr announced that a special Government board would be established to cope with the expected arrival of Asians.

The board will try to avoid excessive pressures on community relations, housing and schools by spreading immigrants across Britain. However, Mr. Carr added that some would probably want to settle near relatives or friends in large cities and the Government would not compel them to stay in certain places.

Antagonisms toward potential new immigrants are beginning to surface in some areas. A few local councils have told the Government they cannot take in any more Asians. A letter writer in the Guardian yesterday said Asians in Uganda were no more British than Mao Tse-tung. And last night about 200 people marched to Trafalgar Square carrying Union Jacks and signs saying: First 50,000, Then 500,000 and Keep Britain British.

AUGUST 19
GLOBE & MAIL

PLANS FOR RECEPTION

Mr Robert Carr's announcement of a resettlement board to handle the influx of Uganda Asians is on the right lines, but its scope is still vague. The decision in principle to put the responsibility on one agency is sensible. It is understandable that until more is known about the numbers likely to come here, by what means, and over what period, the scale of the board's operations (as opposed to its preparations for any contingencies) may have to remain indefinite. Yet even now it is possible to envisage the problems that may dictate the board's place in the governmental machine.

The impact of the migration will fall disparately upon several central departments, of which the most important are housing, employment, education and social services. Territorially it will fall on a number of local authorities (the more, the better). But the departments all have their existing plans and finance for expansion to which the new immigrants will be extra. The local authorities as they take the strain must in the main turn to central government—to these departments severally—for additional resources, as well as for any extra powers needed. The board will have to be a clearing-house for these shopping

lists and calls for help and money. It will not do for the board to be only a post office or advisory service between local authorities and Whitehall, or between the departments, or between the immigrants and voluntary agencies and Whitehall and town halls generally. That would bring delays, bad guidance, more over-crowding in multi-occupied premises, and possibly localized breakdowns in social services, as the procedure of administration ground along at its normal pace.

What seems to be needed is an agency with funds to top up the social services' budgets in areas in sudden need, and other areas to which the board wishes to attract newcomers on the plea that housing, jobs and schools places are easier there. The agency might be given some power, furthermore, to acquire housing and property, at any rate on temporary leases. If housing is the pressing problem Mr Carr foresaw yesterday, current practices in demolishing homes (even if sub-standard) for redevelopment may have to be postponed. Decisions by a local authority to divert newly available housing to people who have less formal claim would produce friction. The acquisition of existing stock by an agency created for an emer-

gency would be likely to cause less resentment. It follows that the agency should come under a minister with access to the Cabinet. Just how great his responsibility would be, cannot be known until the size of the inflow is. But the line of command needs to be clear.

Other countries with large immigration priorities, like Israel or Australia, have surmounted these problems. It can be done. The prospect may be less daunting when more is known about the possible offtake to other Commonwealth countries, and also about the composition of the Ugandan community from information gained as passports are processed in Kampala. In some measure it must be a balanced community—it has its quota of doctors, teachers and service cadres who could partly minister to its needs here as there—but again such a fitting-in process requires departmental agreement (and perhaps arrangements with professional bodies). The resettlement agency needs power to induce action. It would be absurd if, for example, school classes became swollen in some localities while the Ugandan teachers, who had been teaching the children whose arrival caused this to happen, drew unemployment pay.

AUGUST 19
LONDON TIMES

Once the principal merchant class in Africa, Asians face threat of becoming refugees

KAMPALA — (Reuter) — Most of the thousands of Asian families ordered to quit Uganda by President Idi Amin will be packing up the only home they ever knew.

Yet this was an eventuality which the bulk of them have been led to expect since Uganda gained independence from Britain in 1962 and came under majority black African rule.

In trade

Many Asians share Amin's view that Britain, with India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, must accept responsibility for their own nationals, but the shock for Asians here is the suddenness with which the end seems to have arrived for Uganda's "brown middle class."

Until Amin gave them 90 days to pack up and go, the

Asians holding British passports, most of them small "dukawallahs" (shopkeepers) and traders, were leaving Uganda family by family at a pace leisurely enough for them to make arrangements to begin a new life elsewhere. They also could take some of their money with them.

The slow pace of their gradual exodus was set by rigorous British immigration laws whereby only 3,000 heads of families out of East Africa's 150,000 British Asians could qualify to enter Britain a year.

Amin's decree ordering Asians out of Uganda within 90 days, other than bona fide Uganda citizens and some exempted categories, threatens to change the British quota system.

Between now and early November, if Britain does not persuade Amin to modify his demand, perhaps as many as 60,000 people will find themselves uprooted.

Fearful

The Asians are baffled and frightened, although many are resigned to a still uncertain fate.

Residents leaving Uganda may take out money and valuables worth only about \$7,500, little enough to begin building a new life in a new land for those who have not been able to remit past savings.

Amin's warning that Asians who overstay their 90-day deadline will be "sitting on the fire" has aroused fears of reprisals.

"We don't know what would happen if we disobeyed," an Asian youth said. "We might be beaten or even killed."

Asians here said they had

waited for years to get vouchers to enter Britain.

"We never wanted to stay on here after independence but where could we go?" some asked.

Toward the close of the 19th century, the British imported some 32,000 Gujarati Hindu laborers from British imperial India to work on the Uganda railway linking this country with the port of Mombasa on the Kenya coast.

Many of the Asian laborers settled here and were joined by more Indian immigrants. With British help they quickly established themselves throughout East Africa as an entrenched trading middle class.

In the smallest township, the Asian "dukawallah" owns the shabby general store, selling everything from cigarettes to nails and kerosene and often acting as the local money-lender.

In colonial times, Asians made the most of the privileges British colonists gave them in Uganda's racial hierarchy, ranking them beneath the white ruling elite but above the black masses.

In any roadside village, the story of the moment was almost always about the "Banyini," an abusive term for the Asian, who had run over somebody's chickens or worse still, knocked down a black child.

'Africanize'

As Uganda neared independence, the British started a crash program to "Africanize" the civilian bureaucracy where the Asians, with their superior training, filled many middle-level posts. Banks and commercial firms also brought in similar programs

although they still employ many Asians.

But Black Africans found it more difficult to obtain bank loans and acquire the business skills necessary to break the Asian "dukawallah's" hold on trade and petty commerce.

The Asian seemed an irremovable and all too visible barrier to black ambition.

The 44-year-old Amin contends that "the Asian community has frustrated attempts by Uganda Africans to play a part in the economic and business life of this country," and "refused to identify themselves with Uganda."

The racial exclusiveness of the Asians, their foreign tongue and predominant Hindu religion all tended to arouse black African anti-pathology.

AUGUST 19

MONTREAL GAZETTE

Many expelled families may go to Canada

Continued from page 1

influx of holders of British passports from Uganda.

Most immigrants now are dependants of heads of households who are already here and they are entitled by law to come. In any case the number of employment vouchers issued to people other than United Kingdom passport holders from East Africa was only 2,250 last year. To stop this would not do very much to ease the problem."

Leaders of the Asian community in Britain have emphasized that many of the Uganda Asians will try to emigrate to Canada, where about 30,000 Indians and Pakistanis have settled in the past five years.

Canada has an immigration selection system based on education, fluency in either English or French, age, occupation and the demand for particular skills in Canada. There is no colour bar and immigrants are selected on a points system. There are no quotas from particular areas of nationalities. Most of the immigrants come

from the professional, managerial, clerical and commercial categories, to which many of the Uganda Asians belong.

When the Asians arrive in Britain it is clear that many will apply to go to Canada and it may mean that the more highly skilled and educated ones will be scooped off. New arrivals will be given information about the application procedures by Asian welfare organizations here, and that may mean that thousands of the refugees will go.

There may be a small emigration to New Zealand over the next few years, but with Australia in the grip of an election in which coloured immigration is a contentious issue it is unlikely that many could go there.

About 50 members of the National Front yesterday protested with banners outside the Home Office against the decision to allow the Asians into Britain.

The Monday Club yesterday reminded Mr Heath of the pledge given in the 1970 Tory manifesto that "there will be no further large-scale permanent immigration." The right wing group said that against the undoubted wishes of the people, there may be an inten-

tion to admit many thousands of Asiatic people from Africa."

In South Wales, Pontardawe rural council has decided to offer council homes to three Asian families.

Mr Bryan Harris, secretary of Pontardawe Labour Party and a member of the council, moved the emergency resolution offering homes.

"If every local authority in Britain followed suit in the same ratio," he said yesterday, "the problem of the Asians who are likely to be homeless would be largely solved."

Mr Harris said the council clerk, Mr S. R. Patel, an Indian, was approaching the Welsh Office with the council's offer.

Our Delhi Correspondent writes:

Even though Delhi's initial reaction to the proposal that India should give "transit facilities to the Uganda Asians is not favourable, there is every possibility that the Indian Government will make some form of accommodation."

Britain has not yet made any official proposal, although Mr Kaui, the Foreign Secretary, is said to have spoken about it in London. It is emphasized that Asians holding British passports are the

responsibility of Britain and India cannot do anything for them. But at the same time it is felt that India cannot ignore the fact that many of the affected people have had links with her.

General Amin's action came to Delhi as a surprise, because barely 10 days before Kampala announced his quit order the Uganda Minister of Health came to India with a team of medical experts to recruit about a hundred doctors.

In Canberra yesterday Mr Calwell, the former Australian Labour opposition leader, urged the Federal Government not to accept Asians from Uganda. "Australians are predominantly European in origin and we must keep it that way," he said.

Mr Calwell released a statement commenting on a report that Mr Bottomley, Britain's former Commonwealth Secretary, had urged Australia to accept Asians from Uganda. "The one thing we must avoid in this country," he said, "is the growth of Black Power, and 90 per cent of Australians agree with that, no matter how they might differ as to the number of people who should be admitted to Australia annually."

Leading article, page 13

August 19
not whole article.

AUGUST 28
GLOBE MAIL

Thousands rendered stateless as faults are found in their papers Asians queue to beat citizenship deadline

From Philip Short
Kampala, Aug 18

Several hundred Uganda Asians tonight prepared to camp outside the immigration department here, some of them for the second night running, in an attempt to beat the Government's deadline for the verification of their Ugandan citizenship.

Under a directive from President Amin, all Asians here holding Ugandan passports must produce their original citizenship documents to the immigration authorities by the middle of next month to have their claims checked. The exercise is being carried out by regions. For the Kampala area, where most

of the Asians live, it is due to end tomorrow night. Any Asian holder of a Ugandan passport who has not reported by then will automatically lose his citizenship.

Some applicants were asked to produce additional documents and told to return tomorrow. Others, and these were the majority, were shown faults in their papers. Of the 23,000 Asians who claim to be Ugandan citizens, more than half are being told that their citizenship is invalid on some technicality or other. They are rendered stateless.

Another category of Asians holding British or Indian citizenship formed a short queue. They were applying for exemption from

the expulsion decree, under which 60,000 Asian non-citizens must leave Uganda within the next three months.

When the expulsion policy was announced just over a week ago General Amin said professional people and owners of agricultural and industrial enterprises would be able to claim exemption. Yesterday he said he had reconsidered that decision. Asian professional people would also have to leave, because "they could not serve the country with a good spirit after the departure of other Asians."

Long lines of Asians formed at the British High Commission, where extra staff are dealing with a flood of passport applications.

Additional officers will start arriving from London at the weekend.

Officials today were making contingency plans to cope with the mass of work that will arise once the British Government announces officially that it will admit Ugandan holders of British passports. About 40,000 British Asians will want to move themselves and as many of their belongings as they can take with them in a few weeks.

Reports continue to arrive of suicides by Asian traders up country and here in Kampala. How many are attempting to take their own lives is not known, but in the past week at least five have succeeded.

AUGUST 19
LONDON TIMES

BINDER # 1

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August 21st, 1972

Ugandans seek entry

KAMPALA (AP) — A small group of Asians, almost outnumbered by police, queued in front of the immigration department here Sunday afternoon in the hope that by proving their claims to Ugandan citizenship they still might escape President Idi Amin's expulsion order.

Most Asians reacted Sunday with stunned disbelief to Amin's announcement Saturday that all the 23,000 Asians here who hold Ugandan citizenship would be expelled from this country.

Under a directive issued by Amin 10 days ago, all Asians claiming to be Ugandan citizens must report to the immigration authorities here by the middle of next month to have their claims approved, or have their citizenship revoked.

Many of those who reported at the department last week were told that their citizenship papers were faulty, and their citizenship was being revoked as a result. Diplomats here expected about 10,000 Ugandan Asians to become stateless in this way.

Uganda's 60,000 non-citizen Asians, most of whom hold British passports, must

leave here by early November, but so far no deadline has been fixed for Asian citizens' departure. Amin has only said that they will be expelled as a "second phase operation after the present exodus is completed."

About 15,000 of Uganda's Asian citizens were born here, and have no other citizenship to fall back on.

AUGUST 21

ST. JOHN'S EVENING
TELEGRAM

Young PCs want Canada to accept Uganda refugees

MONCTON, N.B. (CP)—Members of the Atlantic Provinces Progressive Conservative Youth Federation want Canada to accept as many refugees from Uganda as possible.

The only resolution passed during the federation's annual meeting here during the weekend called on the federal government to work with the British Commonwealth to assist Asian Ugandians who are being forced from the country.

The resolution said Canada should accept as many of the refugees as possible.

The 60 delegates attending the two-day convention also leaned towards regional control of development policies, now controlled in Ottawa, and better administration for the federal opportunities for youth program. No formal resolutions were passed.

Earlier in the convention, Gordon Fairweather (PC-Fundy-Royal) said absentee ownership, not foreign ownership, was a matter for government concern.

Mr. Fairweather told the delegates the issue was not ownership of land but the use to which land is put.

He said the issue was the availability of clean beaches and water for Canadians.

Mr. Fairweather was one of four Conservative MPs who took part in a panel discussion during the convention.

John Lundrigan, MP for Gander—Twillingate said he was concerned with the state of federal-provincial relations and called for more co-operation between the two levels of government in an attempt to formulate viable programs.

Heath MacQuarrie, MP for Hillsborough, told the delegates Canadians should not believe the issue of legalization of marijuana had been settled simply because of the LeDain report on the non-medical use of drugs.

He said the day may still come when it would be legal to smoke marijuana and not tobacco.

James McGrath, MP for St. John's East, called for more research on the use of drugs.

Premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick, speaking in public for the first time since dismissing Tourism Minister J.C. Van Horne last week, said he planned to use his power in an attempt to restore public

confidence in politics and political institutions.

His province had lost the immediate sense of self-government caused in part by non-participation and non-concern and warned this could eventually lead to cynicism about politics and politicians.

Mr. Van Horne was asked to resign from the provincial cabinet because of what the premier called his failure to keep his department's programs within the budget.

Dalton Camp, former national president of the progressive conservative party, told the delegates the party would have to fight the next federal election on the issues of the economy, and waste of human resources. The party must have a conscientious, democratic appeal.

"Opposition parties don't win," he said, "governments lose."

Mr. Camp said he did not favor maritime union as it would not solve economic problems or political problems. The people of the maritimes were closer to their governments than those elsewhere, he said.

The PC candidate in Westmouth for the next federal election, Michael Meigher, called on the delegates to help make governments more humane through a "peaceful revolution."

But he warned the delegates that the powers of young people had been exaggerated and should be seen in a light of reality. All parties must urge young people to become involved in politics, he said.

AUGUST 21

ST. JOHN'S EVENING
TELEGRAM

Uganda adds 23,000 citizens to Asian expulsion order

KAMPALA, Uganda — (UPI) — Shock and despair spread among Ugandan citizens of Asian descent yesterday as they learned of President Idi Amin's decree that they must join 60,000 non-citizen Asians expelled from the African country.

Long lines of Asians who had been seeking to prove their citizenship and thereby escape the initial expulsion order dwindled outside the immigration department as the impact of Amin's announcement sank in. Hundreds waited Saturday, but only a few dozen were in the lines yesterday.

"It doesn't make sense. I don't understand it," said one 20-year-old Ugandan citizen of Asian descent, repeating the statement over and over again.

Amin, who two weeks ago announced the expulsion of 60,000 Asians who hold British, Indian and Pakistani passports, told a mass rally Saturday that he had decided 23,000 Ugandan citizens of Asian descent also must go "because of acts of sabotage and arson the Asians have now started or planned to start on leaving the country."

SECOND PHASE

The non-citizen Asians must leave by Nov. 7. Amin said the expulsion of citizens

would follow as a "second phase operation" afterward.

Some Asians outside the immigration office said they hoped Amin still might change his mind, or that at least they might be allowed to stay longer by proving their Ugandan citizenship.

The majority of the 23,000 Ugandan citizens of Asian descent were born here, the descendants of immigrants from the Indian subcontinent during British colonial rule. They have no other citizenship to fall back on and presumably would become stateless. But about 8,000 were formerly British citizens and many said yesterday they would try to get their British citizenship restored.

If Britain restores their citizenship, presumably the 8,000 would join 50,000 other Asian British passport holders for whose fate London has accepted responsibility.

Amin said the purpose of his original expulsion decree was to "liberate the economy" from non-Ugandan control. Asians dominate the business and professional life of the country.

He told Saturday's rally the government itself would conduct the sale of all Asian-owned buildings, industries and businesses and Asians would not be allowed to transfer properties to friends or relatives. Only personal effects may be disposed of in private transactions.

AUGUST 21

MONTREAL GAZETTE

BINDER # 1

Q

August 22nd, 1972

**Cabinet making
decision Thursday**

Up to 18,000 from Uganda coming here?

By Gordon Pape
Southam News Services

LONDON — Up to 18,000 Ugandan Asians may pour into Canada as part of a worldwide operation to find new homes for the 80,000 persons facing expulsion from Uganda.

A decision by the Canadian government on what action to take is expected in Ottawa before the end of this week.

Special team being sent to Kampala soon

Already there is strong speculation in government circles that Canada will take between 16,000 and 18,000 of the expelled Asians and that a special Canadian immigration team will be sent to Kampala within the next two weeks to begin the massive processing operation.

If Canada does decide to accept such a large number of refugees, the result will be the biggest single influx of East Indian immigrants into Canada in history and will almost certainly will result in temporary problems of housing and employment.

It was confirmed in London Monday that the British government last Friday made a formal request for Canadian help in a message from the British High Commission in Ottawa to the external affairs department.

Official British sources describe the request as "a probe" and stress that the Canadian government wasn't asked to take any specific number of Asians.

Immigration Minister Bryce MacKasey said in Ottawa Monday "a few thousands" could be allowed in as immigrants but his opinion will have to

run the gamut of his cabinet colleagues when they meet Thursday.

"It could be a United Nation's problem before it is over," he hinted.

With Australia and New Zealand having shown little interest so far, it seems that Canada is Britain's last hope in avoiding a massive flow of up to 60,000 Ugandan Asians into Britain.

Laws racially unbiased

Much has been made in the British press during the past few days of the fact that Canadian immigration laws aren't racially biased and that Canada has no quota system that would restrict the flow of Asians into the country.

Uganda's expulsion orders affect about 80,000 persons. Of those, between 50,000 and 57,000 have British passports and as things now stand they must be out of Uganda by early November.

Another 23,000 are supposed to be Ugandan citizens—Asians who applied for citizenship in the two years after independence in 1962.

The Canadian High Commission in Nairobi last week reported a substantial increase in inquiries about immigration to Canada from Asians in Kenya.

AUGUST 22

OTTAWA CITIZEN

Anti-Asian fever grips Africa

LUSAKA, Zambia (AP) — The anti-Asian movement gathered steam across East Africa today with resident shopkeepers and businessmen of South Asian extraction the target of sharp new blasts in Zambia, Kenya and Uganda.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, however, branded as a racist act Uganda's recent expulsion order against Asians who became Ugandan citizens.

A group of African businessmen in Zambia charged that their Asian rivals engaged in large-scale currency smuggling to set up factories abroad with the profits of African operations.

In Kenya, deputy home minister Martin Shikuku attacked that country's non-citizen Asians and said he fully backed Uganda's decision to expel all Asians.

AUGUST 22
OTTAWA JOURNAL

Racism as policy

President Idi Amin of Uganda is throwing out not only the estimated 60,000 Asians of British, Indian and Pakistani nationality. He has now decided to evict also the 23,000 Ugandan citizens who are of Asian extraction, including those born there, thus rendering its citizenship meaningless and elevating racism to official policy.

The attack by such a government on the eligibility of Rhodesia to take part in the Olympic Games because of that country's discriminatory policies is not a protest but a parody.

President Amin gave as a reason for his latest move the "acts of sabotage and arson the Asians have now started or planned to start on leaving the country." The president undermines his own cause, for there is strong implication in his reasoning that the crimes the Asians are said to be plotting are a reaction to his own policies. Uganda, like any other country, can readily take steps to enforce laws against arson or conspiracy, but law is not what Uganda seems to be after. It wants a scapegoat.

However deplorable it may be, the policy has been set and seems unlikely to be overturned. The 23,000 Ugandan citizens will become stateless, and some international agreement must be reached for their

resettlement. As for the others, Britain has already accepted responsibility for the majority who hold British passports. It could scarcely do less, despite the restrictions of the 1968 immigration act, but the problems will be immense.

The non-citizens must be out of Uganda by November 7. What happens if they are not is still uncertain — perhaps they will be packed off to concentration camps. The refugees will have to leave most of their wealth behind, and even in England they may find themselves living in hastily organized centres until they can be absorbed or dispersed.

Britain did take in 30,000 Hungarians after the 1956 Soviet intervention, but the current influx will be aggravated by the same color differences that led to their African expulsion. The klanish Enoch Powell has already begun to protest, and unfortunately he will have many less blatant sympathizers. For this reason, many of the refugees may elect not to stay. Still, whatever the outcome, the more quickly and effectively the government acts, the easier it will be for all. Robert Carr, the home secretary, has already announced a special board to be set up to handle the resettlement, but its composition and its funding remain vague.

Ottawa may rule Thursday on taking Uganda Asians

By GUY DEMARINO
of The Gazette

OTTAWA — The federal cabinet will discuss Thursday whether and how many Uganda Asians should be allowed into Canada.

But it won't be an easy decision, and is by no means certain that Canada will accept any of those Indians holding British passports and living in Uganda, who are being expelled on three months' notice.

"It could be a United Nations' problem before it's over," hinted Immigration Minister Bruce Mackasey yesterday.

With Australia and New Zealand having shown little interest so far, it seems that Canada is Great Britain's last hope to avoid a massive pouring of up to 60,000 Ugandan Asians into Britain.

ASKED HELP

Last Friday, the British High Commissioner in Ottawa formally asked Paul Tremblay, Associate Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, for help in accepting some of the Uganda residents.

External affairs sources stated yesterday no precise figures had been mentioned, but unofficial estimates of up to 18,000 immigrants have not been denied.

Mackasey's own opinion is that "a few thousands" could be allowed in as immigrants, but his opinion will have to run the gamut of his cabinet colleagues at a meeting Thursday.

And with a federal election



BRYCE MACKASEY
... UN problem?

in the wings, several cabinet ministers are known to be opposed to admitting a large number of immigrants at a time of rampant unemployment.

There are precedents for allowing into Canada large masses of new immigrants. In the 1956-1959 period, 37,189 Hungarians were admitted after the unsuccessful Hungarian uprising. And between Sept. 1968 and Jan. 1969, 11,209 Czechoslovaks were allowed in, under similar circumstances.

But unemployment did not register 6.3 per cent of the work force then, meaning over half a million Canadians without a job. The big question is how would the Canadian public, in an election year, take to thousands of new immigrants looking for jobs and housing — particularly immigrants of a highly visible kind as the Uganda Asians would be.

Canada is estimated to have some 70,000 East Indians now,

largely in British Columbia and Ontario and largely from India and Pakistan.

The Ugandans will need extraordinary help," the immigration minister said yesterday. But he disclaimed any knowledge of a Canadian team of immigration officials flying to Uganda to facilitate the processing of the expelled Asians.

"Right now there's nothing to process," Mackasey said.

However external affairs sources said the Canadian High Commissioner in Kenya was in Kampala, Uganda's capital, last Thursday and filed a report to Ottawa on the expulsion problem. The sources would not disclose the content of the report but said it contained no recommendations.

MANY IN FAVOR

Obviously then the cabinet will have to decide on its own whether it's practical, and politically wise, to admit a large number of immigrants at this time. An immigration department survey of editorial opinion across Canada since the Ugandan president ordered the expulsion of his country's Asians revealed a good majority in favor of the acceptance of some Asians.

But department officials hesitate in concluding that Canadians as a whole would be as favorable, particularly in Toronto, where most of the new arrivals are expected to want to go, and B.C., where others would head for.

'Now they're getting even'

Uganda's Asians terrified

By BERNARD WEINRAUB...
(C) New York Times

KAMPALA, Uganda — The midday sun throbbed on dusty Parliament Avenue. The crippled beggars huddled beneath store canopies. Outside the British high commission, hundreds of Indians and Pakistanis, perspiring and frightened, surged around the doorway.

"We are told we cannot stay, but what should we do, when should we go?" said a shopkeeper standing in the mob and waiting to register for a British passport.

Beside him, another shopkeeper said, in a cracking voice: "Everything's gone. The shop, the money, the

house, everything, everything."

President Idi Amin's decision of Aug. 4 that there was "no room" for most Asian in Uganda has plunged the nation's big Indian and Pakistani community into terrified uncertainty. The Asians — druggists, coffee and cotton exporters, were given three months to leave Uganda, an East African nation to which their ancestors emigrated at the turn of the century from the poverty of the subcontinent. The immigrants became railway construction workers and small-scale traders here.

Amin, a one-time boxer who wears the uniform of a para-troop general and carries a

revolver, specified that the order covered those Asians — about 55,000 of the 80,000 here — who hold or are entitled to British passports. The others have Uganda passports.

In the white stone offices of the British high commission, the wives and teen-aged children of consular officials joined the harassed staff to cope with the crowd outdoors.

Many of the Indians and Pakistanis had no passports; others had travel documents that had lapsed. Some had Ugandan passports that had been termed faulty by local immigration officials, putting their holders' status in doubt.

British officials are waiting for orders from London on how to start the evacuation of the India and Pakistani community here, part of a group of 309,000 Asians living in East Africa. More than half are entitled to British citizenship because, when East African countries became independent from Britain in the early 1960's they decided to remain British subjects.

The tightly organized communities of Indians and Pakistanis, have retained their own culture, clubs and neighborhoods in those communities and in embassies along dreary Kampala Road, the capital's main street. Local residents and foreigners alike are asking what spurred the mercurial president to seek to rid the country of what he calls "the saboteurs of the economy."

British officials fear that the move will bring other African leaders to expel Indians and Pakistanis, widely resented for their social aloofness and business acumen: at the time of Uganda's independence in 1962, four out of five of the businesses were in Asian hands.

"The resentment toward the Asians is vast, even among intellectuals," said a western diplomat. "President Amin does seem to have the support of the people, who keep saying over and over that from the time they were children they were treated as inferiors by the Asian shopkeepers.

"Now they're getting even and they have no qualms about it."

AUGUST 22

OTTAWA JOURNAL

The crush in London's little Asia

By COLIN McCULLOUGH

LONDON

TRAVEL DIRECTLY west of Piccadilly Circus by subway and bus for one hour and you'll find yourself in Southall. It is a district in the Borough of Ealing, within Greater London.

There are no apparent boundaries to Southall; it is like trying to find where Parkdale begins and ends in Toronto. But even a stranger knows when he is in Southall.

Along the main shopping street, The Broadway, almost every other person he sees is either an Indian or a Pakistani. Groups of women glide past in gold-fringed silk saris, music stores display the latest hit records from India, billboards outside the movie house advertise an Indian epic.

And in The Three Horseshoes pub, most of the tables are occupied by turbaned Sikhs quietly gossiping in Punjabi over a pint of bitter or Guinness.

Uganda is thousands of miles from Southall, but probably no community in Britain felt a greater personal involvement in the news that President Idi Amin had decided—after receiving a message from God in a dream—that all Asians holding British passports should be expelled from Uganda in 90 days.

At first, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home indicated there would be no retreat from Britain's position of allowing entry to only 3,500 East Africans annually. But as it became obvious President Amin would not budge, it became equally obvious that Britain would have to accept a sudden influx of about 45,000 Asian Ugandans.

To many of the English in Ealing, the huge wave of immigrants seems aimed directly at them—or at least at Southall, the southwest corner of the borough where most of the Asian population is concentrated.

The borough council has asked the Home Office not to permit any more Asians into the area. Borough leader John Telfer said he's in favor of the Ugandan Asians coming to Britain as a matter of honor, but not to Southall where housing and schools already are strained to capacity.

"If we get any more there could be a breakdown," he said.

The council is Labor-controlled but Southall MP Sydney Bidwell, himself a Labor Party member, said, "There are a very addle-brained bunch of people running the affairs of Ealing."

He talks about the benefits of diversity immigrants bring to a community, about how he always attends Indian Independence Day celebrations in Southall, about racist statements of Conservative Enoch Powell.

"It's absurd to talk about no immigration," said Mr. Bidwell. "The number of people coming to Southall will be determined by their ability to purchase homes."

But he also talked about the need to set up temporary transit camps, and suggested that the Asians should maybe settle in Surrey or Beaconsfield.

"My fear is that they'll be exploited by landlords in Southall. Already there are often two or three families living in one house, and there's no hope of them getting council housing for five or six years."

"And do you know that about 60 per cent of the kids born in the area are Indian?"

Exact statistics for Southall are hard to come by. Ealing itself has 300,000 people. Southall's population is estimated at about 50,000, of which 17,000 are Indian, Pakistani and West Indian.

Figures are firmer on school enrolment; the adult immigrant population is difficult to pin down, but when schools reopen every September the number of classrooms has to equal more or less the number of students, though it's been a case of less rather than more in recent years.

"The fact is that we've reached a situation where there are not enough schools," said A. D. Matthews, assistant principal of education for immigrants in Ealing. "We need six new large schools to accommodate students in Southall."

Mr. Matthews said Ealing has 46,000 children attending school. There are 11,000 "immigrant" children, of which 7,000 are Indian or Pakistani.

Ealing has 50 "immigration reception" classes in various schools, where new arrivals spend up to a year and a half learning to speak English and catching up to their age level in other courses. There is also a special centre to educate young people from 15 to 18 years of age.

Southall has been the critical area, though, and it was here that Ealing education authorities six years ago began a busing program similar to the one that has caused so much furor in the United States.

"It all began after a Government White Paper in 1965 recommended that immigrants should be dispersed to other schools in cases where a school had an immigrant population of more than one-third," said Mr. Matthews.

"We began with six buses the next year, but the number of immigrants kept increasing. Now we have 53 buses taking children to other schools."

"In all, there are 2,200 primary school children being bused every day. It's costing the borough \$275,000 a year for buses and escorts."

Recently education authorities decided the "dispersal program" could go no further. The roads around Southall were becoming too congested, with as many as 16 buses leaving from one point every morning.

"There's no question of cutting back on the busing," said Mr. Matthews. "We long ago reached the saturation point in Southall schools. Now we're

busing students because there isn't room for them in Southall. It has nothing to do with dispersal any more."

The problem, according to Om Dogra, an Indian who works for the Community Relations Council in Ealing, is that education authorities assumed the increase in immigrant population was a temporary phenomenon.

"Instead, the number of immigrants has increased and the borough's services have not kept pace," he said. "There hasn't been one new school built in the last eight years, and now more than 2,000 kids are bused to school four or five miles away from where they live."

There are also pressures on Ealing that are caused by immigration from within Britain, said Mr. Dogra, as more and more people from the north come to the London area looking for jobs.

"I don't sense that community relations are getting any worse here. There's more social dialogue. The longer an immigrant stays here the more he tries to relate to his environment."

"Really, racial harmony is not difficult to achieve if there are enough jobs and if people have a reasonable place to live."

But one of those ingredients is not in plentiful supply.

"We just haven't any idea what's available to rent," said David Griffin, a partner in Farr Bedford Real Estate

AUGUST 22

GLOBE & MAIL

CONT...

in Southall. "There's such a shortage of housing that people don't have to bother coming to us to rent their homes for them. There's gross overcrowding."

Five or six years ago, Indian immigrants were able to buy a house at a comparatively low price in central Southall. Now the prices have shot up, partly because of a general housing shortage everywhere in London and partly because Indians have to compete with Indians for property.

"Some English people sold at low prices to get out a few years ago, but only in the central area. Now it's difficult to sell a house there to an English couple, even if they have the money. It's pretty well left to the Indians."

Indian immigrants came to Southall originally because it meant work; Quaker Oats and British Leyland both have factories nearby. More immigrants came to join relatives and friends. They rented rooms and bought flats in the central area, where housing was old and cheap.

Now this part of Southall is predominantly Asian. There are only three movie houses and all show Indian films. Some shops cater to Asian trade and many are owned or operated by Indians.

Hindu temples have been founded, one just recently when the Hindu Cultural Society bought St. John's Church hall for \$22,500. A previous attempt to buy a former Congregational Church

fell through when the Society was outbid by another group which intends to establish a Sikh temple and Punjabi language school.

The immigrant population is a minority in Ealing, but it is a very visible minority and, according to one borough alderman, the non-Asian community is becoming frightened.

"Racial relations were good, but unfortunately there is a growing antagonism toward immigrants," said Robert Hetherington, leader of the Conservatives on the borough council.

"Even before the Uganda situation, the Conservative association here sent a delegation to the national party chairman asking for some sort of relief for Ealing, but nothing resulted.

"Our resources were strained then. I can't imagine what will happen if the Ugandan Asians come. I reckon that 32 per cent of students in Ealing are colored. By 1981, the figure will be about 55 per cent. Already there are some schools with 70 per cent immigrant enrolment.

"A major problem is overcrowded living conditions. A Punjabi Sikh accepts as part of his religion that he must take in any relative. Now I would take in a brother, but I would scarcely regard a third cousin twice removed as being family.

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Sign outside Southall's old town hall in the Borough of Ealing.



Indians stroll past Southall theatre where an Indian movie is playing.

"What is really causing bad feeling, though, is the number of East African Asians coming here. They are astute businessmen and they're buying up commercial properties and retail businesses. This produces resentment among longtime residents and, I suppose, it's the very thing President Amin of Uganda was talking about."

Both Labor and Conservative members are united on the position that no Ugandan Asians should be allowed to come to Ealing unless they are joining their immediate families, though Mr. Hetherington admits there is some question about the definition of "immediate family."

"Our local Conservative Association is also sending another deputation to the party chairman, and one of the delegates is a Sikh, which indicates the strength of feeling on this issue."

But if the Ugandan Asians do come to Britain, as seems probable, how can they be prevented from arriving in Ealing?

Mr. Hetherington confessed he didn't have the answer, but suggested the Government should ensure that only a small proportion come to Britain in the first place.

"Why couldn't a lot of them go to Canada?" he asked. "You've got a vast underpopulated country with lots of room."

But he laughed when he said it. Nobody, especially in Southall and Ealing, really expects the Ugandan Asians will be taken in by any other country.



Sikhs outside a pub. Inside most of the tables are occupied by their kin.



Indians leaving a double-decker bus. A third of Southall's population are Asian and West Indian.

—Globe and Mail, Colin McCullough

Looming election could sway immigration issue

By Southam News Services

The coming federal election could cloud the issues when cabinet sits down Thursday to discuss the fate of 18,000 Ugandans knocking at Canada's door.

Given three months notice to vacate, the 60,000 East Indians living in Uganda on British passports have to go somewhere, and Britain has officially asked Canada to accept some as immigrants.

With a federal election in the wings, several cabinet ministers are known to be opposed to letting a large number of immigrants in at a time of rampant unemployment.

There are precedents for allowing into Canada large masses of new immigrants. In the 1956-59 period, 37,189 Hungarians were admitted after the unsuccessful Hungarian uprising. Between September 1968 and January 1969, 11,209 Czechoslovak immigrants were accepted in similar circumstances.

But unemployment didn't register 6.3 per cent of the work force then, meaning more than 500,000 Canadians were without a job.

The big question is how would the Canadian public, in an election year, take to thousands of new immigrants looking for jobs and housing.

Canada is estimated to have almost 70,000 East Indians now, mostly in British Columbia and Ontario and mainly from India and Pakistan.

Immigration team

The Ugandans "will need extraordinary help," immigration minister Mackasey said Monday. But he disclaimed any knowledge of a Canadian team of immigration officials flying to Uganda to facilitate the processing of the expelled Asians.

"Right now there's nothing to process," Mr. Mackasey said.

However external affairs sources said the Canadian high commissioner in Kenya was in Kampala, Uganda's capital, last Thursday and filed a report to Ottawa on the expulsion problem.

The sources wouldn't disclose content of the report but said it contained no recommendations.

Obviously then the cabinet will have to decide on its own whether it's practical and politically wise to admit a large number of immigrants at this time.

An immigration department survey of editorial opinion across Canada since Ugandan's president ordered expulsion of his country's Asians revealed a majority in favor of the acceptance of some Asians.

But department officials hesitate in concluding that Canadians as a whole would

be as favorable, particularly in Toronto where most of the new arrivals are expected to want to go and B.C. where others would head for.

Lots of money

On the plus side for the Asians is that they are mainly merchants, professionals and skilled workers and also are said to have access to large amounts of cash.

Whether that cash would be easily transferrable to Canada is debatable, in the opinion of immigration officials. Some say a means test should be demanded of the African Asians.

Also on the plus side is the favorable reaction Canada would get around the Western world by accepting some of the Ugandans.

But if that creates problems at home and wins no votes for the government, the Ugandans probably won't be welcome—unofficially at least.

If the Uganda Asians have the money they are alleged to have, one last possibility is open to them if Canada is their ultimate goal. They could simply buy an airline ticket and arrive in Canada as visitors, declaring sufficient funds for the stated stay.

Once in, Canadian immigration laws allow them to apply for landed immigrant status, which they could easily do.

Even if all or many of them eventually are rejected as immigrants, the backlog created by several thousand applications and appeals would permit them several years in Canada.



Bryce Mackasey
Faces onslaught

AUGUST 22
OTTAWA CITIZEN

BINDER # 1

R

August 25th, 1972

3,000 to 5,000 expected

Canada ready to welcome 'some' Asians

By RICHARD JACKSON
Journal Parliamentary Staff
Canada is accepting "a number" of Asians from Uganda, says Prime Minister Trudeau.
Immigration Minister Mack-

asey added, as he and Mr. Trudeau came out of cabinet Thursday, that so far there was no decision whether or not a ceiling would be placed on the number to find refuge in Can-

ada following their expulsion from Uganda by President Idi Amin, who says he received his inspiration for the forced exodus from God.

The prime minister in his statement regretted and deplored the decision of the Ugandan government to expel Asians with British passports.

Some Canadian officials were in Uganda today making preliminary plans for processing of applications from Asians who wish to come to Canada.

Government officials said a full team of immigration and health department officials — about 12 persons — is expected to be in Kampala early next week to interview the Asians and discover just how many want to come to Canada.

The only guide available is a survey taken last week by a British society that indicated six per cent of the 50,000 wanted to come here.

The prime minister gave no indication of an upper limit to the number that Canada will accept. The only hint came earlier in the day when he told reporters Canada will accept a certain number under certain conditions. However, there are indications that Canada is prepared to accept between 3,000 and 5,000 Ugandan Asians.

He said the Canadian team going to Uganda in the next few days "will enable us to form a clearer impression of the numbers involved and of the extent to which exceptional measures may have to be taken to deal urgently with those who would not normally qualify for admission."

"Should circumstances demand, the minister of manpower and immigration has been authorized to institute a program of admission on an emergency basis."

Mr. Mackasey disclosed that the "point system" under which immigrants are admitted — on the basis of education, skills and other qualifications — is being "reviewed" in an attempt to estimate how many Asians could make the grade.

"The idea," said the minister, "is to help them, and the more who could qualify — and hold jobs — the more would be helped."

He suggested that for a great many of them there should be little difficulty in qualifying, since they were businessmen, professionals and entrepreneurs well able to support themselves and their families in a new mission of any large number of Asians because of the current high unemployment, running in excess of six per cent of the labor force.

"But," he philosophized, "if it wasn't for immigration, many of us, including myself, would not be standing here today."

"If there is a backlash, then we are prepared to live with it."

He wasn't clear whether admission of the Ugandan Asians would be by "application" or through "invitation by selection."

PM's Asian pledge 'genuinely humane'

LONDON (CP) — The British government welcomed today Canada's "genuinely humane" decision to accept some of the thousands of Asians facing deportation from Uganda.

In an official statement, the government said it hopes the Canadian move, announced

Thursday by Prime Minister Trudeau, will encourage many other Commonwealth governments to take similar action.

"We are very grateful for this offer from Mr. Trudeau," a foreign office spokesman said. "It is the kind of genuinely humane action that is needed to deal with this critical problem."

The foreign office spokesman said the Canadian government has not yet given an indication of how many of the 50,000 Asians facing expulsion it is prepared to absorb.

"But we have no worries on that score. We have always believed Canada would do its utmost."

A British airlift of some of the Asians is to begin in a week as part of an emergency operation to evacuate them before the Nov. 5 deadline set by Uganda President Idi Amin.

Meanwhile, British officials are privately expressing growing fear for the safety of thousands of Asians facing deportation from Uganda.

A foreign office official says there is a distinct threat of powerful anti-Asian hostility among the Africans, particularly in the army, boiling over into outright attacks against Asians and their property.

If this happened, sources here believe, Uganda President Idi Amin would not likely be able to control the situation.

This concern was one of the major reasons Britain decided to begin evacuating some of the 50,000 Asian holders of British passports next week.

In London Thursday, groups of placard-carrying demonstrators roamed through major streets protesting Britain's decision to take responsibility for

the Asians who have been expelled by Amin.

Smithfield Market meat workers and Billingsgate fish porters — about 500 strong — marched on the home office with a petition for Home Secretary Robert Carr calling for an end to all immigration.

Workers, who fear their jobs will be less secure when the Asians arrive, were joined by equal members of the militant right-wing National Front.

News of the Canadian announcement is featured prominently in British newspapers today. The Times devotes a major front-page story to Trudeau's statement and notes that Canada is apparently prepared to accept a number of Asians above those who would be admitted normally under immigration regulations.

Britain last week formally asked Commonwealth countries, including Canada, Australia and New Zealand, what plans they had for accepting some of the Uganda evacuees. Canada was the first to offer a firm reply.

Another Commonwealth country, India, also is sending an official team of investigators to Kampala to study the situation but no clear offer has yet been made by the Indian government.



ASIAN IMMIGRATION PROTESTED

LONDON — Sign-carrying London workers demonstrate outside the British Home Office Thursday against the expected arrival of Ugandan emigres. Citizens of Asian origin holding British passports have been asked to leave by the Ugandan government.

(AP-Journal Wirephoto)

AUGUST 25
OTTAWA JOURNAL

No limit, but 5,000 expected

Canada takes

Uganda Asians

By GUY DEMARINO
of The Gazette

OTTAWA — Canada will accept up to 5,000 Uganda Asians within two months.

In announcing the cabinet decision "to offer an honorable place in Canadian life" to some of the 50,000 Asians ordered out of Uganda by early November, Prime Minister Trudeau said he authorized Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey to set up an emergency admission program.

The Trudeau announcement did not specify how many Ugandans would be allowed into Canada, but Mackasey later told The Gazette he expected 3,000 Ugandans would take up Canada's offer of help immediately, and 1,000 or 2,000 more would do likewise as the program begins working.

There is no upper limit in the offer, said the minister, "but if all the developed Commonwealth countries do their share to help, 5,000 people for Canada should be adequate," he said.

However, Canada would not be prepared to accept anywhere near the 16,000-to-18,000 Asians mentioned in recent news stories as a British suggestion to the Canadian government, Mackasey added.

SPECIAL TEAM

The prime minister announced that a team of immigration and health officials would fly to Uganda's capital, Kampala, to speed up the processing of the applicants. This, he said, would give Canada "a clearer impression of the numbers involved" and of "exceptional measures" which may be necessary to admit those unable to meet Canada's immigration qualifications.

Mackasey said he hoped all applicants would qualify under the immigration point system, but if necessary the system would be relaxed. He added that Canada is prepared to let the Ugandans in under its assisted passage scheme, under which the cost of travelling to Canada is advanced to the prospective immigrant and is repaid to the government later.

Asked whether Canada's agreement to absorb some of the Asians, all holders of British passports, would be interpreted as a tacit approval of the Ugandan government's expulsion order, the minister replied the Canadian government did not want to be held responsible for a possible massacre.

CONCERNED

"If a bunch of fanatics starts a genocidal war against the Asians," he said, "we'd have it on our consciences. We are very concerned that the situation in Uganda could rapidly deteriorate."

He cited two precedents of large scale immigration to Canada, such as the 37,000 Hungarians accepted in the 1956-59 period and the 11,000 Czechs accepted in late 1968. He added that because the Uganda Asians fall mainly in the merchant or professional class, the problem of job-finding would not be as acute as some critics insist.

"No doubt there will be a backlash among some groups," Mackasey concluded.

"But they (the Asians) are people in need of help." He said there would not be a means test as such, but the point system includes ways of showing "the ability to support yourself."

In fact, for non-sponsored, independent immigrants, having enough funds to establish a small business or store qualifies the applicant for 25 extra points — and 50 points means admission. Many of the Uganda Asians are said to have access to up to \$25,000 each, in cash deposited in banks outside Uganda.

Other cabinet sources said the discussion on the Asians' admittance was brief, and the decision to allow them into Canada was generally supported by all ministers.

One of the things that the Canadian team flying to

Uganda next week will have to organize is the means of transporting the new immigrants. Since they are not apparently allowed out of Uganda into neighboring countries, an airlift seems the only way. They could go to London, England, and reach Canada from there, but chartered planes could be used for a direct flight to this continent.

The Trudeau statement concluded that the humanitarian reasons given for the government decision would help Uganda and also Great Britain, whose people "would otherwise be forced to share their already overcrowded island with a tide of involuntary immigrants."

Both the prime minister and Mackasey said the Uganda Asians would add to the cultural richness and variety of Canadian life, and will make, together with other Asian immigrants already here, an "important contribution to Canadian society."

AUGUST 25
MONTREAL GAZETTE

Ottawa team to visit Uganda to speed Asian immigration

No decision yet on 'ceiling' here

By PAUL JACKSON
Special to The Sun

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced late Thursday that a team of Canadian government officials will head for Uganda within the next few days to get applications for entry to Canada from some of the 50,000 Uganda Asians being expelled from that country.

While the prime minister did not say how many of the Uganda Asians Canada would be willing to accept, he said "exceptional measures" may have to be undertaken to deal urgently with prospective immigrants who would not normally qualify for admission to Canada.

Immigration and Manpower Minister Bryce Mackasey said so far there has been no decision whether or not any ceiling would be placed on the numbers admitted.

Unconfirmed wire service reports here have placed the top figure at anywhere between 3,000 and 6,000.

In a strongly-worded statement, Trudeau said that Canada "deplored and regretted" the actions of Uganda President Idi Amin.

He said that External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp as well as representatives of other countries had appealed to Amin to reconsider his decision to banish the Uganda Asians. Amin had refused to relent.

The Uganda president on Aug. 5 gave his country's 50,000 Asian residents who hold British passports three months to get out of the country. The majority of them have lived in Uganda all their lives. Amin has said that in 10 years the only Asians he hopes to see in Uganda are

Trudeau said he could understand the problems the mass exodus of Uganda Asians could cause Britain where, since they hold U.K. passports, most of them would head for. The prospect of a mass influx of Asians has caused a storm in Britain.

"In an attempt to ease the effect of this humanitarian problem, both on those forced out of Uganda and on the people of Britain who would otherwise be forced to share their already overcrowded island with a tide of involuntary immigrants from Uganda, the Canadian government is prepared to offer assistance.

"A team of officials from the departments of manpower and immigration and national health and welfare is being dispatched within the next few days to Kampala to accelerate the processing of applications from those Asians who apply to come to Canada. This step will enable us to form a clearer impression of the numbers involved and of the extent to which exceptional measures may have to be taken to deal urgently with those who would not normally qualify for admission," said Trudeau.

He emphasized that should circumstances demand Mackasey has been authorized to institute a program of admission on an emergency basis.

"At the same time, Trudeau said he and the Canadian government still hoped that Amin would relent and allow the Uganda Asians to stay in their home country.

"I must also observe that General Amin's regrettable expulsion decisions, if implemented, would appear to be contrary to his country's obligations under the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights as well as against the principles of the Commonwealth Declaration of 1971 in which member states reiterated their belief in

human dignity and non-discrimination," said the prime minister.

Trudeau said he is sure that Uganda Asians who come to Canada under the government's emergency program will make a contribution to this country.

"For our part we are prepared to offer an honorable place in Canadian life to those Uganda Asians who come to Canada under this program.

"Asian immigrants have already added to the cultural richness and variety of our country, and I am sure that those from Uganda will, by their abilities and industry, make an equally important contribution to Canadian society," said Trudeau.

AUGUST 25
VANCOUVER SUN

Asians expelled from Uganda

Seven British airlines join lift

By Gordon Pape
Southam News Services

LONDON — What may be the biggest civilian airlift in history is being organized by the British government to bring 50,000 Asians out of Uganda before the expiration of President Amin's expulsion deadline.

Seven British airlines have agreed to take part in the big lift, which is expected to start on a small scale next week and move into high gear in September.

The mass evacuation of tens of thousands of people by air within such a short space of time is believed in London to be without precedent anywhere.

To do the job, the seven airlines—which included BOAC, British Caledonian, and five charter companies—will have to divert planes from their peak season holiday trade. At least three flights a day out of Uganda will be needed to bring all the Asians out before the

early November deadline.

The participating airlines have agreed to charge the Ugandan Asians \$175 a seat for the flight to Britain, compared to the regular economy fare of \$400. It is expected that most of the Asians will be able to pay their own way, although there is continuing concern about whether President Amin will allow them to take any of their assets out of Uganda.

While plans for the airlift were being drawn up, the

Home Office announced the establishment of a Uganda resettlement board, which will be responsible for receiving the Asians and finding homes and jobs for them.

Angry reaction

The announcement of concrete plans for getting the Asians to Britain and integrating them into the country has brought home for the first time to many Britons the real implications of Gen. Amin's actions.

Until this week, few people in this country seemed

to take very seriously the possibility of some 50,000 Asians suddenly descending on them out of the sky.

Now angry reaction is beginning to appear.

In London, Conservative aldermen in the borough of Ealing, where about 10 per cent of the population is made up of immigrants from various countries, have asked the government to use every possible means including financial payments to persuade the Asians not to settle in the district.

In Birmingham, which also has a large colored population, Conservative Alderman Charles Collet claimed the city's welfare and social services would collapse if the so-called "peaceful invasion" takes place.

He predicted serious racial trouble in Birmingham within 10 years if these Asians are allowed to come along with any other Indians plus more West Indians.

"This will not be an English city," he warned. "It will be a brown mixture."

AUGUST 25
OTTAWA CITIZEN

'Genuinely humane'

U.K. hails Canada move

LONDON (CP) — The British government welcomed today Canada's "genuinely humane" decision to accept some of the thousands of Asians facing deportation from Uganda.

It said it hoped the Canadian move, announced yesterday by Prime Minister Trudeau, will encourage many other Commonwealth governments to take similar action.

"We are very grateful for this offer from Mr. Trudeau," a foreign office spokesman said. "It is the kind of genuinely humane action that is needed to deal with this critical problem."

News of the Canadian announcement is featured prominently in British newspapers today. The Times devotes a major front-page story to Trudeau's statement and The London Evening News and The Evening Standard both carry front-page pictures of Trudeau. The News carries a banner headline reading: "Asians: Canada will take 6,000."

Among Commonwealth countries, asked for what plans they had for accepting some of the Uganda evacuees, Canada was the first to offer a firm reply.

AUGUST 25
OTTAWA CITIZEN

Canada will take up to 5,000 Uganda Asians

By Guy Demarino
Southam News Services

Canada will accept up to 5,000 Uganda Asians within two months.

In announcing the cabinet decision Thursday "to offer an honorable place in Canadian life" to some of the 50,000 Asians ordered out of Uganda by early November, Prime Minister Trudeau said he has authorized Immigration Minister Mackasey to set up an emergency admission program.

The Trudeau announcement did not specify how many Ugandans would be allowed into Canada, but Mr. Mackasey later told Southam News Services he expected 3,000 Ugandans would take up Canada's offer of help immediately, and 1,000 or 2,000 more would do likewise as the program begins working.

There is no upper limit in the offer, said the minister, "but if all the developed Commonwealth countries do their share to help 5,000 people for

Canada should be adequate," he said.

However, Canada would not be prepared to accept anywhere near the 16,000-to-18,000 Asians mentioned in recent news stories as a British suggestion to the Canadian government, Mr. Mackasey added.

May qualify

The prime minister announced that a team of immigration and health officials would fly to Uganda's capital, Kampala, to speed up the processing of the applicants. This, he said, would give Canada "a clearer impression of the numbers involved" and of "exceptional measures" which may be necessary to admit those unable to meet Canada's immigration qualifications.

Mr. Mackasey said he hoped all applicants would qualify under the immigration point system, but if necessary the system would be relaxed. He added that Canada is prepared to let the Ugandans in under its assisted passage scheme, under which the cost of travelling to Canada is advanced to the prospective immigrant and is repaid to the government later.

Canadian officials are in Uganda today "building a service" to process applications from Asians who wish to come to Canada. A team of about 12 is expected in Kampala early next week to interview the Asians and see how many want to come to Canada.

AUGUST 25
OTTAWA CITIZEN

Mackasey fears genocidal war

By Southam News Services

Canada does not want to be held responsible for a possible massacre of Ugandans, Immigration Minister Mackasey said Thursday after the announcement that Canada would accept up to 5,000 Uganda Asians within two months.

Mr. Mackasey's statement was in answer to a question as to whether accepting the Ugandans would be interpreted as tacit approval of the expulsion.

"If a bunch of fanatics start a genocidal war against the Asians," he said, "we'd have it on our consciences. We are very concerned that the situation in Uganda could rapidly deteriorate."

He cited two precedents of large scale immigration to Canada, such as the 37,000 Hungarians accepted in the 1956-59 period and the 11,000 Czechs accepted in late 1968. He added that because the Uganda Asians fall mainly in the merchant or professional class, the problem of job-finding would not be as acute as some critics insist.

Many have cash

"No doubt there will be a backlash among some groups," Mr. Mackasey conceded. "But they (the Asians) are people in need of help." He said there would not be a means test as such, but

the point system includes ways of showing "the ability to support yourself."

In fact, for non-sponsored, independent immigrants, having enough funds to establish a small business or store qualifies the applicant for 25 extra points—and 50 points means ad-

mission. Many of the Uganda Asians are said to have access to up to \$25,000 each, in cash deposited in banks outside Uganda.

Other cabinet sources said the discussion on the Asians' admittance was brief, and the decision to allow them into Canada was generally supported by all ministers.

One of the things that the Canadian team flying to Uganda next week will have to organize is the means of transporting the new immigrants. Since they are apparently not allowed out of Uganda into neighboring countries, an airlift seems the only way. They could go to London, England, and reach Canada from there, but chartered planes could be used for a direct flight to this continent.

The Trudeau statement concluded that the humanitarian reasons given for the government decision would help Uganda and also Great Britain, whose people "would otherwise be forced to share their already overcrowded island with a tide of involuntary immigrants."

Both the prime minister and Mr. Mackasey said the Uganda Asians would add to the cultural richness and variety of Canadian life, and will make, together with other Asian immigrants already here, an "important contribution to Canadian society."

AUGUST 25
OTTAWA CITIZEN

Emergency meeting on Asians planned for Leicester

An emergency meeting of Leicester City Council is being arranged by members who fear the city's large East African Asian population will attract refugees from Uganda.

Conservative members of the council yesterday joined local government officials in opposing the settlement of more Asians in the city. They described the situation as "one of the most serious emergencies this city has ever faced".

Leicester claims to have the highest concentration of Indian and Pakistani immigrants from Africa of any city in Britain.

Alderman Kenneth Bowder, leader of the Conservative group in the Labour-controlled council, said yesterday: "The city as a whole must be consulted. We want

action. We want it now. We want the people of Leicester as a whole to express a view to the Government."

Alderman Edward Marston, leader of the council, said last night: "We are virtually full up. All our services are working to the extreme limit of their capacity.

"Emergency steps will be willingly taken to shelter and receive these people as a temporary measure; but we can hold out very little promise if many thousands of new arrivals come here. In their own interest they should be urged to settle in other places less overcrowded."

In Manchester, immigrant organizations will meet next week to discuss the expected arrival of thousands of Ugandan Asians. Community relations officers will

meet Manchester City Council representatives today.

Arthur Osman writes from Birmingham: A meeting of 20 organizations representing the social services, welfare, education, health, community relations and the churches, will be held in Birmingham next Thursday to discuss the possible influx of Asians. Councillor Stanley Yapp, Labour leader of the city council, said yesterday that he had called the conference as he thought it was a proper step to take at this early stage. It could help to coordinate resources.

Mr Yapp said there was no question of putting extensive contingency plans in hand or creating a magnet for immigrants. The influx was essentially a national matter.

"We have a fair number of immigrants in Birmingham", Mr Yapp said. "The situation has been handled well and there have been no undue problems. We want no exacerbation of the situation. The position will have clarified itself by next week, but it is important that we should have complete cooperation among the various organizations that will be involved."

Our Ashford correspondent writes: 48 illegal immigrants were sent back from Folkestone yesterday after they had attempted to enter Britain on a cross-Channel ferry from Ostend. They arrived at the port as part of a coach party in the British Rail ferry Horsa. The Home Office said the 48 claimed to be students.

AUGUST 25
LONDON TIMES

Canada ready to take Uganda Asians 'on certain conditions'

By Christopher Walker

Canada will accept a certain number of Asians from Uganda under "certain conditions", Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister, said yesterday, reported AP from Ottawa. He would not say how many Canada would accept.

Mr Bryce Mackasey, the Minister for Immigration, said the country would "assist in the absorption" of the Asians.

Members of the newly formed Uganda Resettlement Board held informal talks in London yesterday but the first official meeting is scheduled for next Wednesday. Whitehall officials said that few concrete proposals about reception or resettlement of the 50,000 Asians being expelled from Uganda were likely to emerge before then.

One of the main questions unanswered concerns the possible setting up of refugee camps to accommodate the Asians. Christian Aid has described the forthcoming influx as a major refugee crisis.

Sir Charles Cunningham, chairman of the board, said on the radio yesterday: "We are naturally having to survey the possibility of providing temporary accommodation for immigrants who cannot move immediately either to the area or to the permanent accommodation they will be using."

The board would not be able to direct immigrants to any particular area. It would use "all persuasion available" to guide them to areas not already under stress because of their immigrant population.

Final decisions about the huge airlift, due to start next Friday, have still to be completed between government officials and the seven British airlines that will take part.

Whitehall officials are confident that the arrival of the first 15,000 Asians will create few serious difficulties. They are all people whose families have made plans for arriving in Britain.

Difficulties are likely to begin when the first of the estimated 33,000 remaining Uganda Asians begin to arrive.

Official silence on specific plans beyond the first 15,000 is thought to owe something to diplomatic efforts behind the

scenes to persuade President Amin to extend his deadline.

Philip Short writes from Kampala: Fewer than two-thirds of

the 50,000 British Asians in Uganda are planning to settle permanently in Britain, according to Asian leaders here. The rest will either travel direct to India or will move on to other Commonwealth or Western European countries after a temporary stay in Britain.

Most of the 5,000 or so temporary immigrants will be qualified professional people and their dependants and Asian businessmen and industrialists who have resources outside Uganda.

Some expect to stay only a few weeks to complete arrangements to move on. Others may stay for years. Among them are members of comfortably off Asian families who plan to retire to India but whose children are completing their education in Britain.

A further 10,000 to 15,000 British Asians here are expected to travel to India without using Britain as a staging point.

The first 15,000 British Asians who will be going to Britain, either as temporary or permanent immigrants, have still had no official guidance on how much money they may take, or what is to be done with the businesses they leave behind.

It is unlikely that those questions will be answered until next Tuesday, when Presidents Amin and members of his Cabinet will address a meeting of industrialists, bankers and representatives of the Asian and European communities.

The timing of the meeting has reinforced the scepticism of British officials towards London reports that the airlift of British Asians may begin as early as September 1.

The consensus is that it is more likely to start in about 10 days.

Michael Leapman writes from New York: A United Nations subcommission yesterday rejected a proposal to send a telegram to President Amin expressing concern. But it seems likely that a resolution will be passed urging the United Nations to look into the broad matter of the rights of people resident in countries where they are not citizens.

The subcommission agreed to allow a spokesman for Uganda to state his Government's position.

AUGUST 25

LONDON TIMES

Number not certain

Canada will admit Asians being ousted by Uganda

By TERRANCE WILLS
Globe and Mail Reporter

OTTAWA — Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey has been authorized to admit Ugandan Asians to Canada as immigrants on an emergency basis, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said last night.

The written statement he issued mentioned no numbers. About 50,000 Ugandan Asians holding British passports have been ordered to leave Uganda by President Idi Amin.

Issued last night following a morning Cabinet meeting, the statement said: "A team of officials of the Departments of Manpower and Immigration and National Health and Welfare is being dispatched within the next few days to Kampala to accelerate the processing of applications from those Asians who apply to come to Canada.

"This step will enable us to form a clearer impression of the numbers involved and of the extent to which exception measures may have to be taken to deal urgently with those who would not normally qualify for admission.

"Should circumstances demand, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration has been authorized to institute a program of admission on an emergency basis."

The British Government asked Canada one week ago to receive an unspecified number of Ugandan Asians. Mr. Trudeau's two-page statement said: "In an attempt to ease the effect of this humanitarian problem, both on those forced out of Uganda and on the people of Britain who would otherwise be forced to share their already overcrowded island with a tide of involuntary immigrants from Uganda, the Canadian Government is prepared to offer assistance."

Gen. Amin set a deadline of 90 days for the departure of the Asians when he announced his decision. That deadline is up Nov. 9.

The Canadian Government appealed to the Ugandan leader to reconsider his decision a few days after he announced it. He refused and also refused to extend the deadline. Mr. Trudeau's statement said: "President Amin's decision is one which we deplore and regret."

Gen. Amin's decision of Aug. 5 to expel the minority population of Indian and Pakistani extraction holding British passports was abrupt and stunned them and the world.

Many of the Ugandan Asians are shopkeepers, businessmen, lawyers and teachers. Gen. Amin called them "saboteurs of the economy" and said they were preventing Africans from advancing.

Mr. Trudeau's statement of yesterday said the Canadian Government still hopes the Ugandan leader will reconsider.

"For our part, we are prepared to offer an honorable place in Canadian life to those Ugandan Asians who come to Canada under this program.

"Asian immigrants have already added to the cultural richness and variety of our country and I am sure that those from Uganda will, by their abilities and industry, make an equally important contribution to Canadian society."

Mr. Mackasey said the general criteria for admission will be the 50-point system. Under existing Canadian Immigration law, applicants for landed-immigrant status are rated on a point system for such qualifications as education, occupational and linguistic skills and general adaptability to Canadian life. For entry from abroad, an applicant must score 50 out of a possible 100 points.

"We want to help these people and the best way to do so is to have Asians come here who are not under too great a handicap," Mr. Mackasey said, "and this is the basis for the point system."

He conceded that an influx of immigrants at a time of high unemployment could provoke a backlash from some Canadians.

But he argued: "There is always a backlash, and I'm prepared to live with it. These are people. I'm interested in people and so is a Liberal Government."

Mr. Mackasey has said recently that he intends to relax considerably the previously rigid interpretation of the 15 points set aside on the scale under the heading of personality."

In the past this portion of the scoring system has often been a severe handicap to applicants whose cultural background is markedly different from that of Canadians.

AUGUST 25
GLOBE & MAIL

BINDER # 1

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August 26th, 1972

General Amin and the Asians

Possibly as a result of pressure from other African countries, President Amin of Uganda has retracted his threat to evict all people of Asian origin from his country.

For that much we must be thankful. However, there seems little hope of getting him to modify his decision to expel Asians holding British passports and also those who are unable to prove that they have Ugandan citizenship. In all this will mean some 60,000 to 70,000 persons.

As it is the expulsions are sweeping enough to make the problem an international one, not merely a British one.

Britain has said it will accept responsibility for all the British passport holders. Honorably it could do no less, whatever the strains this will place on its capacity to absorb a greatly stepped up inflow of nonwhite immigrants. But the prospect of some 10,000 stateless Asians being turned out of Uganda is a matter for the United Nations and for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to tackle. Other countries, and particularly India and Pakistan, should be encouraged to take a share of the expellees. They can only stand to benefit, for these are not

indigent refugees but men of the professional, commercial and entrepreneurial classes, whose skills will be an asset to the country that accepts them.

General Amin has denied that he is being racist in expelling the Asians. But clearly his actions are embarrassing to his neighbors. Ironically they come at a time when black Africa as a whole has scored a notable victory on the racist issue by obtaining Rhodesia's exclusion from the Olympic Games.

The Asians' near-monopoly of the country's trade and commerce has been bitterly resented by Ugandans, and those Asians allowed to remain will feel a sword of Damocles is constantly hanging over their heads. However, to their credit, Ugandan university students have urged the President not to expel Asians with Ugandan citizenship, many of whom are teachers. The students said the government should protect all its citizens regardless of race.

To what extent the expulsions violate minority rights and the rights of man is a legal issue, which the coming UN General Assembly should take up.

Ugandan refugees will benefit Canada

When the Hungarian revolution of 1956 failed and refugees fled the country, Canada eventually accepted 37,000 of them.

Similarly, when Soviet tanks destroyed the liberal Communist regime in Czechoslovakia in 1968, Canada accepted 11,000 Czechs.

Now, when Uganda's President Amin has decided to expel some 50,000 Asians who, because they hold British passports, are a special responsibility to Britain, Canada had agreed to accept up to 5,000 Uganda Asians.

Although that upper limit is not definitely fixed, the statement made by Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey strongly suggests that though not fixed, it definitely represents some sort of limit based on what Canada figures would be its fair share of the Asians if other Commonwealth nations do their part.

It is as if Canada seems to think that the Asians are some sort of blight, a kind of curse, that must be fairly spread around so that no one gets too much. There should

have been no talk, not even questions, about possible "limits" in accepting the Asians.

There is no reason why Canada should be less open in accepting Asians than Hungarians or Czechs. Let us not have here the kind of racist protest that is beginning to develop in England, spurred on by that reactionary rabble-rouser Enoch Powell.

While Canada's response so far has been better than that of some Commonwealth nations, it is still niggardly when compared to our wealth, space and opportunities. Since these Asians are generally skilled people, there is no reason to assume that we are doing them a special favor. It is we who will benefit.

Commonwealth and Canadian response to President Amin's inhuman action of throwing thousands of people out of a country where they lived for generations can only be one of open doors and welcome acceptance. Let there be no more selfish, frightened talk of limits.

AUGUST 26
WINDSOR STAR

Canada opens doors to Uganda Asians

OTTAWA (CP) — The federal government has expressed willingness to admit into Canada Asians expelled from Uganda without stating any upper limit of the number it will accept.

Prime Minister Trudeau announced Thursday that a team of immigration and health officials will be sent to Kampala in the next few days to "accelerate the processing of applications" from Asians desiring to come to Canada.

"This step will enable us to form a clearer impression of the numbers involved and of the extent of which exceptional measures may have to be taken to deal urgently with those who would not normally qualify for admission."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Trudeau told reporters Canada would accept a certain number of the Asians under certain conditions.

The prime minister, in his later statement, asked the Uganda government to reconsider

its decision to expel some 50,000 Asians who hold British passports.

The prime minister says the decision of the Uganda government is one "which we deplore and regret."

"I should like to emphasize that it remains the hope of the Canadian government that Gen. Amin will consider the effects of his decrees, not only on those long-time residents of his country but on the economy of Uganda and its development, to which Canada has made a contribution," Mr. Trudeau said in a statement.

"I must also observe that Gen. Amin's regrettable expulsion decisions, if implemented, would appear to be contrary to his country's obligations under the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights as well as against the principles of the Commonwealth Declaration of 1971 in which member states

reiterated their belief in human dignity and non-racialism.

"For our part, we are prepared to offer an honorable place in Canadian life to those Uganda Asians who come to Canada under this program.

"Asian immigrants have already added to the cultural richness and variety of our country, and I am sure that those from Uganda will, by their abilities and industry, make an equally important contribution to Canadian society."

Mr. Trudeau said that in an attempt to ease the effect of the humanitarian problem, "both on those forced out of Uganda and on the people of Britain who would otherwise be forced to share their already overcrowded island with a tide of involuntary immigrants from Uganda, the Canadian government is prepared to offer assistance."

He said he regretted that earlier appeals to the Uganda government from External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp and from around the world did not deter the Uganda government.

The decision to admit a number of Asians was taken at a cabinet meeting earlier in the day, where a report from the external affairs department was considered.

The department had received a report from an official of its embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, which has dual representation in Kenya and Uganda.

Until the emergency action taken by the government Thursday, prospective immigrants from Africa had to be processed through the Canadian immigration office in Beirut, Lebanon. Despite that inconvenience, Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey has said that some Ugandans have moved to Canada.

Mr. Mackasey has declined to comment on reports of the number of Asians that Canada is prepared to accept. He said after Thursday's cabinet meeting that Canada will "assist in the absorption" of the Asians.

He said it is hoped the point system which applies to all prospective immigrants will apply to the Asians, but he added the matter was under review.

Under the system, so many points are awarded for such things as skills and availability of employment. A minimum of 50 of a possible 100 is needed.

He acknowledged there could be some backlash from persons who do not want new immigrants competing for jobs in areas of high unemployment.

"Backlash is something I'm prepared to live with," he said.

"These are people. I'm interested in people, our Liberal government is interested in people, and the prime minister is interested in people."

Would the Asians be spread across the country?

"I think this would be very dependent on their own wishes and on the job opportunities and the skills and the things they bring with them," the minister replied. "It would depend on the type of Asian we attract."

In London, British officials are privately expressing growing fear for the safety of Asians facing deportation from Uganda.

A foreign office official says there is a distinct threat of powerful anti-Asian hostility among the Africans, particularly in the army, boiling over into outright attacks against Asians and their property.

If this happened, sources here believe, Uganda President Idi Amin would not likely be able to control the situation.

This concern was one of the major reasons Britain decided to begin evacuating some of the 50,000 Asian holders of British passports next week.

The foreign office said it hopes to receive official notification from Canada and other Commonwealth countries of their plans for helping to absorb some of the Asians.

Britain asked a number of Commonwealth governments last week to help deal with the evacuees.

In London Thursday, groups of placard-carrying demonstrators roamed major streets protesting Britain's decision to take responsibility for the Asians expelled by Amin.

Smithfield Market meat workers and Billingsgate fish porters marched on the home office with a petition for Home Secretary Robert Carr calling for an end to all immigration.

AUGUST 26
WINDSOR STAR

Race relations board man resigns over decision to admit Ugandan Asians

One of the 12 members of the Community Relations Commission resigned yesterday over the Government's decision to allow the Ugandan Asians into Britain. Mr. Bernard Perkins complained in his letter of resignation that the influx would "do more harm to the cause of community relations than a myriad of speeches by Enoch Powell."

There was some good news for the Asians at the same time. President Amin of Uganda is to ask non-citizens holding important positions to stay on for another year and Mr. Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, followed up his invitation to the Asians by announcing that a programme for their admission would be expedited "on an emergency basis if necessary."

General Amin asks some to stay

From Philip Short
Kampala, Aug 25

Having relented on his decision to expel Asians holding Ugandan citizenship, President Amin is now modifying his attitude towards non-citizen Asians holding important positions in certain sectors of the economy. Some are being asked to stay on for another 12 months, others for short periods.

In view of the many categorical declarations, General Amin has made that all non-citizen Asians must have left by November 7, these steps have not been publicized. Officials in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry admit that a manpower survey is being carried out, but say that it is a routine exercise and that no special instructions have been received about it since the expulsion programme was announced two weeks ago.

Be that as it may, a number of British Asians confirmed to me today that they had been approached by the ministry to defer their departures.

Although the move is an important step towards reducing the economic disruption which will inevitably be a product of the Asian exodus, relatively few Asians have so far been approached and in all less than

1,000 families will be involved. Moreover, it is certain that at least some of those asked to stay on will refuse.

The production manager of one large company told me today: "If I agree to stay here, what will be the position about me entering Britain in 12 months' time? Will I be able to take out the money I have earned? Are they asking me to stay on—and will I then find that I can't take my savings with me and it all stays in my bank account. What is the use of that?"

Some Asian technicians and managers could find themselves with no choice but to stay. They are unable to leave without a clearance certificate stating they have paid their income tax, and there have been reports here that these are being denied to certain categories of so-called essential staff.

The question of how much money departing Asians will be allowed to take—one of the main considerations for many of those being asked to stay—is still largely unresolved.

Uganda tonight took further steps to prevent Asians sending their money out of the country illegally. Under an "order for the interception of postal articles in a public emergency", Mr Charles Oboth-Ofumbi, the

Minister of Defence, directed that all parcels and registered mail being sent outside Uganda be detained for examination before being transmitted.

Rigorous checks of all Asian-owned cargo at airports and border posts here have been standard procedure since the expulsion programme was announced. At one point some of the more remote border crossings were closed altogether.

Our Ottawa Correspondent writes: Canada will send a team of officials to Kampala within the next few days to accelerate the processing of applications from Asians who wish to come to Canada. Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister, said today.

He said this move would "enable us to form a clearer impression of the numbers involved and of the extent to which exceptional measures may have to be taken to deal urgently with those who would not normally qualify for admission". Canada's Minister of Immigration has been authorized to institute a programme of admission on an emergency basis if it is necessary, the Prime Minister added.

Ottawa sources said Canada was likely to take a maximum of 5,000 Asians.

AUGUST 26
LONDON TIMES

Text of resignation letter over Asians from Uganda

The following is the text of a letter from Mr Bernard Perkins to Mr Mark Bonham Carter, chairman of the Community Relations Commission:

Dear Mark,

I am sorry to say that my purpose in writing is to ask you to accept my resignation as a member of the Community Relations Commission.

You will recall that I was appointed to the commission by the then Home Secretary in 1970 whilst I was leader of Lambeth Council. The appointment was, I hope, a recognition of the realistic attitude my colleagues and I had taken on the separate but closely related problems of immigration and community relations. I had clearly stated in a number of public speeches that I would have no taint of discrimination or racialism in Lambeth but that, to achieve the harmonious community relations that were imperative in areas of intense urban pressures, it was equally important to impose very stringent limitations upon further immigration.

I have had no reason to change my views in recent years, and it is perhaps understandable that I am most unhappy and seriously worried about the present position to the Ugandan Asians. It is to me unthinkable that I should be associated with a policy of open acquiescence to something which I am sure is wrong. It must be wrong forcibly to expel tens of thousands of people from their homes; it is I believe equally wrong to expect the people of this country, whatever their colour, to accept a further massive influx of immigrants. It will, I believe, do more harm to the cause of community relations than a myriad of speeches by Enoch Powell.

You will of course ask what I would have expected of the com-

mission in the present situation. My reply would be that I would expect the same powerful reaction to the avowedly racist policies of President Amin as has been expressed towards racialism in other countries. I would expect the strongest possible international pressure to be mounted to thwart the proposals of the Ugandan Government and to protect the Asians in their present homeland. I would expect the commission to seize the opportunity to prove that it is as much concerned by racialism when expressed by black people as when expressed by white people. I would expect the commission to say that there is bound to be an exacerbation of existing social pressures if our contributions are forced to accept rapidly increased demands on scarce resources of housing, education and employment. It is because the commission has given no indication of saying any of these things that I must be free to say them myself and that with reluctance I must resign.

I shall of course continue to be involved with the real problems of community relations, both at the Greater London Council and in other spheres in which I am fortunate enough to work. There are so many problems to be resolved, particularly in the field of housing, and I shall do my best to achieve solutions which are genuinely in the interests of our community as a whole.

Thank you for your many kindnesses to me during your period as chairman of the commission.

Mr Bonham Carter said in his reply to Mr Perkins:

Thank you for your letter. Your resignation from the commission is a matter for the Home Secretary and I will, of course, inform him of your letter. It seems to

me that your objections to the Government's policy on Ugandan refugees should also be addressed to the Home Secretary.

It is true, of course, that community relations in this country will be affected by the arrival of Ugandan refugees, and it is unquestionably our job to see that the problems that arise as a consequence of their arrival are dealt with constructively. This is why I agreed to join the Uganda Resettlement Board and why community relations councils up and down the country are taking practical steps to overcome the problems they foresee.

I think I should add that I returned from holiday on Monday. In the previous week the deputy chairman of the commission, Dr David Pitt, issued a statement welcoming the Government's acceptance of the responsibility for Ugandan United Kingdom passport holders, and adding that the commission looked forward to cooperating actively with the proposed resettlement board. The statement went on to say that the commission hoped that sufficient resources would be made available to ensure that the necessary facilities were mobilized. I concur with these sentiments and I believe that the commission would be in gross dereliction of its duties were it not to do all within its power to cope with any problems that arise.

On Tuesday I spoke in similar terms on the BBC and I said, although I do not know for certain whether it was broadcast, that General Amin's policy was based on racist attitudes and should be utterly condemned. I am sorry that you feel that you should resign from the commission. I would like to thank you for your active and useful participation in our work while you have been a member.

AUGUST 26
LONDON TIMES

'More harm than Powell speeches'

By Geoffrey Wansell

Mr Perkins, who is also chairman of the Greater London Council's housing committee and a prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for Norwood in South London, said he had hoped the Community Relations Commission would state that there "is bound to be an exacerbation of existing social pressures if our conurbations are forced to accept rapidly increased demands on scarce resources of housing, education and employment."

In his letter to Mr Mark Bonham Carter, the commission's chairman, he added: "It is because the commission has given no indication of saying any of these things that I must be free to say them myself and with reluctance I must resign. It is to me unthinkable that I should be associated with a policy of open acquiescence to something which I am sure is wrong."

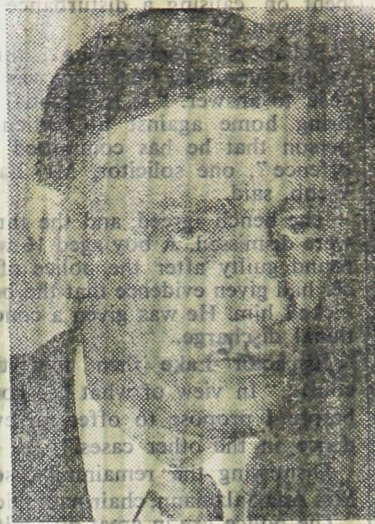
He explained that he believed "harmonious community relations were imperative in areas of intense urban pressure" but felt it "was equally important to impose very stringent limitations upon further immigration."

His letter went on: "It must be wrong forcibly to expel tens of thousands of people from their homes. It is, I believe, equally wrong to expect the people of this country, whatever their colour, to accept a further massive influx of immigrants."

The influx would "do more harm to the cause of community relations than a myriad of speeches by Enoch Powell".

At his home in south London Mr Perkins said later: "There should have been international pressure brought to bear on Uganda. The fact that it is racialism by a black African country makes it all the more abhorrent."

He emphasized that he felt the public should be warned



Mr Bernard Perkins: "Stringent limits on immigration necessary."

about the pressures on housing, education and employment.

In his reply to Mr Perkins, Mr Bonham Carter said: "It is true, of course, that community relations in this country will be affected by the arrival of Ugandan refugees, and it is unquestionably our job to see that the problems that arise as a consequence of their arrival are dealt with constructively."

"This is why I agreed to join the Uganda Resettlement Board and why community relations councils up and down the country are taking practical steps to overcome the problems they foresee."

"I believe that the commission would be in gross dereliction of its duties were it not to do all within its power to cope with any problems that arise."

Mr Bonham Carter added, however, that General Amin's policy of expulsion was based on "racist attitudes and should be utterly condemned."

As its title suggests, the Community Relations Commission was set up by the Government in 1968 to encourage good community relations and recommend action to the Home Secretary.

Mr Perkins was appointed a member in December 1970, when he was leader of Lambeth Borough Council in south London, which is responsible for one of London's biggest immigrant communities.

Mr John Ennals, director of the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service, described Mr Perkins's remarks as "most regrettable and completely unhelpful."

Two of the first Asian immigrants from Uganda flew into Heathrow airport, London, yesterday on a scheduled flight. One father, who refused to be named, said: "Hundreds of our friends who are making their plans have decided to settle in the big cities. Some intend to come to Birmingham and Manchester, and others are going to Wolverhampton, London, Gloucestershire and Liverpool."

At Stroud in Gloucestershire the rural council yesterday offered council homes for four Asian families. "If every council in the country did the same it would help stop a disastrous situation developing", said Mr Bill Maddox, the chairman.

In contrast, the Labour-controlled London borough of Newham warned the Government that it had no room for any of the Asians.

Home Office figures show that 906 British passport holders from East Africa and India were admitted to settle in Britain in June, compared with 642 in June of last year.

Some 18,104 Commonwealth immigrants, including British passport holders, were admitted in the first six months of the year, against 16,614 in the same months of 1971.

The Home Office said the increase was caused by a rise in the number of British passport holders admitted. The number of Commonwealth citizens refused admission in June was 302, compared with 241 in June, 1971.

British laud Canada on offer to Asians: 'Thank you, Pierre'

LONDON (CP) — A wave of highly favorable comment here has greeted Canada's decision to accept some of the Asians facing deportation from Uganda.

A Canadian High Commission spokesman said he could not remember a time when Canada figured more prominently in British news since the Suez crisis of 1956.

The British Government warmly welcomed the Canadian decision, announced Thursday, to accept some of the 50,000 Asians who hold British passports.

A Foreign Office spokesman described the move as "genuinely humane" and said he hoped the Canadian example would be followed by other Commonwealth governments.

Newspapers yesterday gave headline treatment to the action and some carried front-page pictures of Prime Minis-

ter Pierre Trudeau. "Thank You, Pierre," said a headline in the Evening Standard.

However, some Canadian tourists interviewed in London were not so pleased with the decision.

Diana Mohring, 27, of London, Ont., said she feared "these people will be used as political footballs by the opponents of Mr. Trudeau. They'll just get kicked around while the political parties fight it out at the next general election."

Geri Morris, 19, of Toronto, a visiting student, said the Asians might increase the unemployment problem in Canada. "But immigrants to Canada have to meet certain standards when they apply to come in and that should sort out part of the problem."

An editorial in the Evening News yesterday said Mr. Trudeau had stepped forward to champion a just but politically dangerous cause.

"This is a brave action by Trudeau. Canada today has an unemployment problem and the Trudeau Government must soon face an election. But he is prepared to stand by Britain and assist the homeless victims of brutal African oppression."

Meanwhile, a race relations leader here has resigned over the problem of the Asians. Bernard Perkins, 44-year-old chairman of the Greater London Council housing committee, decided to resign from the Community Relations Board, a body that gives expert aid and advice to immigrants.

Mr. Perkins said he has fought against racialism all his life, but the influx of 40,000 or 50,000 Asians would do more to upset racial harmony than anything else which could happen.

A special panel that has been set up in Britain to deal with the influx of Asians hopes to encourage as many immigrants as possible to move to areas with the lowest populations and unemployment figures.

But reports so far indicate that most of the Asians will want to go to the larger cities in order to join relatives and friends already here.

AUGUST 26
GLOBE & MAIL

BINDER # 1

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August 28th, 1972

Airlift From Uganda Will Start in Week

From News Dispatches

Seven British airlines announced agreement yesterday to team up in airlifting an estimated 50,000 Asians from Uganda to Britain.

The airlines—British Overseas Airways Corp. and six independent lines—said in London that the flights from Uganda are expected to start the end of next week.

Uganda President Gen. Idi Amin earlier this month ordered the expulsion of some 55,000 Ugandan Asians—mostly of Indian or Pakistani origin—who hold British passports on the ground that they were “economic saboteurs” hindering development of the country.

He gave them 90 days to leave. The British government has since pledged to assist the Asians and, with the aid of private organizations, is bracing for the emergency task of resettling and housing them.

The airlines said they would charge \$175 a seat for the one-way tickets and said they had asked the British government to guarantee payment.

The regular immigrant air fare between East Africa and Britain is \$140. But airline officials said the Ugandan Asians may each bring 66 pounds of baggage with them on the airlift flights instead of the regular 44 pounds.

The fixed price is also intended to deter exploitation of the deportees.

During a similar crisis among Kenya's Asian community in the late 1960s, some people desperate to get to Britain paid more than \$375 for a plane seat. A few operators offered initial low prices, then hiked them sharply just before takeoff.

At the United Nations, meanwhile, Ugandan delegate Eldad K. Wapenyi told the U.N. subcommission on prevention of racial discrimination and protection of minorities that Asians “who hold Uganda passports will be allowed to stay in Uganda regardless of their color.”

A motion by a British member of the subcommission, Robert R. Hames, to send a telegram to President Amin asking for an extension of the 90-day deadline was not adopted by the subcommission.

Meanwhile in Uganda, President Amin, warned African traders that they will become the laughing stock of Uganda's expelled Asians if they do not curb their fondness for drink.

Gen. Amin said Wednesday: “In Uganda when a person gets one million shillings (\$150,000 dollars) or more, he thinks that he is rich and takes to drinking.”

Gen. Amin said Ugandan businessmen should “follow the example of the outgoing Asians who never taste alcohol.”

AUGUST 28

LONDON FREE PRESS

No Canadian liaison plans

British speed up Ugandan permits

KAMPALA (Reuter)—Britain is pulling "the stops out" so that the estimated 50,000 British Asians in Uganda will be able to obtain entry certificates to the United Kingdom before the deadline for their expulsion in November, a British official said Sunday.

Charles Adams, assistant head of the nationalities department of the British foreign and Commonwealth office, told a news conference here: "The target is to get rid of all the entry permits by Nov. 7.

"We can clear the lot if we pull the stops out—and we are pulling the stops out. We are taking this very seriously."

However, Adams added that the rate at which the British Asians could leave here would depend on how fast Ugandan authorities completed exit procedures.

So far, no official announce-

ment has been made about the amount of money departing Asians will be allowed to take with them, what will happen to their businesses, here or what arrangements will be made to speed up the provision of income tax clearance certificates—without which emigrants cannot leave.

"We have drawn the Uganda Government's attention to this, and the high commissioner is in continual touch with the authorities," Adams said.

The final processing begins today for the first 3,000 British Asian families to leave for Britain.

Adams said that there are no plans at present for liaison with Canadian immigration officials, who are expected to arrive here shortly to begin processing Asian families wanting to settle in Canada.

Meanwhile, President Idi Amin has warned religious leaders against interfering with his program for the ex-

pulsion of the estimated 60,000 non-citizen Asians here.

According to Radio Uganda, he told the chief kadhi of the Moslem community here, Sheik Abdul Razak Matova, he had received reports that Asians had begun trying to solicit help from religious leaders.

Amin said that the decision had been taken "in the interests of the people of Uganda and there is no question of reversing it."

He said the Asians had "stolen a lot of money from Uganda and therefore must go." The country's future, he added, is "very bright."

In London, anti-immigration campaigner Enoch Powell fired more shots in the controversy over Uganda's Asians, branding as a fallacy suggestions that their admission to Britain could be of benefit.

(The controversial right-wing Conservative parliamentarian reiterated, in a radio

interview Sunday, his assertion that under British law the expelled Asians had no right of entry even though they held British passports.

Asked whether their skills could not make a contribution to Britain, he replied: "It is a fallacy to think that a country like ours becomes richer by admitting additional populations, however talented. If they have talents let them serve India and Pakistan with them."

Speaking at a meeting with Pakistan's minister of food and agriculture, Ghaus Bakhsh Raisani, Amin said the decision to expel Asians of British, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh nationality was "no reflection on Uganda's relationship with these countries."

The decision had been based "purely on the Uganda government's determination to rectify Uganda's economy by putting it in the hands of nationals," he said.

AUGUST 28
WINDSOR STAR

Local bodies advocated for settling Asians

By Geoffrey Wansell

Mr Thomas Crehan, chairman of Bradford's Community Relations Council, yesterday urged the Government to set up local resettlement boards to cope with the influx of Uganda Asians in those towns most likely to be affected.

"If this is not done, it could make community relations very difficult", he said. "If Bradford, for example, has to take 10,000 Uganda Asians in a very short space of time, we are going to have short-term problems and they could become racial."

"I do not know where the hell we are going to put them. In the central areas of the town we have a limit to the numbers we can take—whether they are black or white. A town cannot absorb an indefinite number of people."

Mr Crehan added that these local boards, which would be parallel to the national one chaired by Sir Charles Cunningham, should be set up in Bradford, Birmingham, Southall, Nottingham, Manchester and other towns as a matter of urgency.

"This is where the immigration is really going to hit", he said. "It is essential to be ready for it. The Community Relations Council in Bradford, for example, could gather a group of local people who know the difficulties very quickly."

He prophesied that the immigrant population in Bradford might resent the Uganda Asians. "Pakistanis and Indians already own a large number of shops in Bradford and the arrival of the Asians could mean a commercial threat," he said.

Alderman John Singleton, leader of the Conservative opposition group on Bradford City Council, said that the Government should direct the Uganda Asians away from towns with big immigrant communities. "The unemployment situation would make it very difficult to accept more people in the city", he said.

Sir Charles Cunningham repeated his concern for towns like Bradford, Leicester and Birmingham. "We are sympathetic with the areas that have a high degree of pressure from immigrant communities", he said. "It will be our policy, as much as possible, to encourage the new arrivals to go somewhere else."

Sir Charles added that the problems of these areas would be considered specially. There would need to be discussions with the local authorities involved.

The Bishop of Leicester, the Rt Rev Ronald Williams, said that he hoped the city would rise to the challenge of providing shelter for Uganda Asians.

The social problems arising from an influx of possibly 20,000 Asians, in a city with 30,000 already, are staggering, particularly in housing and education, already strained to breaking point", he said in a statement.

But he rejected any suggestion that they should be compelled to go elsewhere. "Every encouragement should be given to them to seek other destinations, but compulsion in this matter would give us a South African apartheid policy", he said.

Mr Enoch Powell, Conservative MP for Wolverhampton, South-West, yesterday accused Sir Peter Rawlinson, the Attorney General, of prostituting his office by misleading the public about Britain's obligations to accept the Uganda Asians.

"There is no question of these people being citizens of the United Kingdom", he said on BBC Radio. "There is no citizenship of the United Kingdom and never has been."

He added that the Government had recently defined British citizenship for the European Community and that definition had excluded specifically people like Uganda Asians.

Canon Max Warren, formerly general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, told the congregation at yesterday morning's service in Westminster Abbey that the arrival of the Uganda Asians was likely to hinder the task of maintaining racial harmony.

Although Canon Warren said that it would overload the social services, not help unemployment and could exacerbate shortages of housing, he praised the British Government for keeping its word to the Asians.

The World Assembly of Youth, in Manchester, is to be urged this week to call on world leaders to exert economic and political pressure on Uganda to force the country to change its policy towards the Asians.

Ugandan plan to seize firms harks back to last regime

By Christopher Marley,
Financial Editor

For the British businesses now rethreatened with nationalization in Uganda, President Amin's declared policy is merely a return to the intentions of the Obote regime. The noticeable difference so far is that Dr Obote's plans, even when they were unveiled in May, 1970, without warning and to the surprise of his own Cabinet, were followed speedily by a detailed nationalization programme.

That programme was never implemented properly and its apparent abandonment by the Amin regime is bound to lead to some scepticism on the part of British commercial houses about the latest threat.

Dr Obote first provided for the 100 per cent absorption of the import and export trade and for the acquisition by the Government of up to a 60 per cent holding in a list of more than 80 enterprises. Two state committees were established to work out the general terms of the takeovers and specifically, to value the assets involved.

A basic principle of the first Obote scheme was that the companies nationalized would not receive immediate compensation but would be paid out of future profits over a period of up to 15 years.

In fact, both the principles and practice of the programme were abandoned. For example, Shell & BP Uganda became 50 per cent owned by the state, received an immediate compensation down payment and was to get the rest in not more than five years as the "repayment of a loan" theoretically made to the Government.

Likewise, the main British bank

in Uganda, National & Grindlays, ended up with an agreement that the state took a 60 per cent holding in the branch banking system, but that the British group set up a new merchant bank in which it had 60 per cent control.

A year after the nationalization programme was unveiled—the military takeover of power in Uganda having intervened—President Amin cut back the state takeover list to only 18 companies. With seven agreements already signed—notably the oil companies, National & Grindlays, and Brooke Bond Oxo, in which a 60 per cent state holding was taken—the President specified another 11 groups in which the state was still interested.

But, significantly, participation by the Government was to be limited to a 49 per cent minority basis and companies like Brooke Bond were allowed to renegotiate their agreements to reduce the state to a minority holding.

Total British investment in Uganda is now estimated at between £10m and £15m. Two other banks, Barclays and the Standard & Chartered group, and a small number of minor insurance offices, complete the financial sector. On the manufacturing front, British American Tobacco's cigarette factory was already earmarked earlier this month for state purchase on the ground that it was "sabotaging Uganda's economy".

On the trading side, apart from Unilever, there are two other British companies in any sense significantly involved. One is Lonrho, with interests in textiles, transport, paper and printing and vehicle distribution. The other, Mitchell Cotts, whose subsidiary, the Uganda Company, has big tea estates in the country.

AUGUST 28
LONDON TIMES

British officials in Kampala worked throughout the weekend to ensure a smooth start tomorrow to the issuing of British entry permits to Ugandan Asians holding British passports. But they said that the exodus would not be completed in time unless the Ugandan authorities speeded up exit procedures.

Speaking at a press conference at the High Commission here, Mr Charles Adams, assistant head of the nationalities department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said that all the 50,000 or so British Asians who might apply for entry permits could be dealt with before the November 7 deadline set by President Amin.

"We can clear the lot. If we pull the stops out", he said. "And we are pulling the stops out. We are taking this very seriously."

But once the entry permits had been issued, Mr Adams added, it would be up to the Ugandan authorities to see that Asians holding them were able to leave the country. "We have drawn the Uganda Government's attention to this," he said. "The High Commissioner is in continual touch with the Foreign Ministry here. The point is: 'You want them out, you must help us to get them out'."

So far little progress has been visible on the Ugandan side, in spite of President Amin's assurances that his government is "working day and night to get the Asians out". There has been no official announcement about the amount of money Asians can take with them and, although £50 a family is now the generally accepted figure, I was assured last night by a government source who should know that no final decision has yet been taken.

Asians owning businesses, buildings and industries here were told a week ago to register their concerns with the Government by next Thursday. Registration forms are still not available and the Government has still to announce arrangements for sale and repayment.

At a more mundane level, steps have yet to be taken to speed up the rate of processing tax clearance certificates, without which no East African resident can travel overseas. At present the rate is 10 a day. Nor have any special arrangements been made to increase customs staff at Entebbe airport where the rigorous search procedures now in force take an average of an hour for each Asian family leaving.

Red tape slashed to expedite Asians' permits

From Philip Short
Kampala, Aug 27

Two hundred British Asian families are due to present themselves tomorrow at the glass-walled eight-storey office block, built by an Israeli firm (since expelled) for the Aga Khan's industrial promotion services group, where the final processing is to take place in a big ground-floor room specially converted for the operation.

Officials here are unable to give any precise indication of when the physical airlift of British Asians would begin, but fresh delays seem certain after yesterday's statement by Mr David Muiraria, chairman of the East African Civil Aviation Board, that all charter traffic would have to be divided equally between British carriers and the jointly-owned East African Community airline, East African Airways.

East African Airways do not have the spare capacity available to take out British Asians at the rate President Amin's deadline requires. The airline is also expected to oppose the £70 concession fare proposed by the consortium of British airlines which last week announced its readiness to begin the airlift next Friday.

Up to yesterday the board's licensing authority had received no application from the consortium for charter licences. Without licensing approval the airlift cannot begin.

President Amin has announced that his Africanization programme will be extended to cover not only European-owned businesses but also sport. The former appears to be a long term objective.

The decision to Africanize such colonial pastimes as cricket and hockey follows the refusal of a group of Asian cricketers to play for Uganda's national eleven later this week—the first passive resistance the President has encountered in his expulsion plans.

AUGUST 28

LONDON TIMES

Kenya tells non-Africans they can stay for ever

Nairobi, Aug 27.—Non-Africans living in Kenya who are loyal to the Government and ready to help to develop the country are free to stay as long as they wish. Vice-President Daniel Moi said today.

Kenya's policy on citizens of Asian origin had been defined clearly and they had nothing to fear, he told a rally at Kangundo. No one should doubt Kenya's word that non-African citizens could stay for ever. All they were required to do was to be loyal to the Government, join with Africans in development and mix with blacks as one community.

The Sunday Nation reported that refugees from Uganda, where non-citizen Asians have been ordered to leave the country, were crossing into Kenya at a secret border point.

Earlier this month Vice-President Moi said Kenya would not allow itself to be used as a transit camp for Asians expelled from Uganda. Kenya was increasing border patrols and checkpoints.

The newspaper said the Asians were crossing into Kenya at a point just north of the Busia border post. It added: "It seems any determined Asian can enter Kenya at will—even when border guards are on active duty."—AP.

Karachi, Aug 27.—Mr John Malecela, the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, today denounced Uganda's expulsion of Asians as "ridiculous". Stopping in Karachi on his way home from China, he said Uganda's Asians should have been given sufficient time to leave for countries of their choice or places arranged for them by Britain. "To chase out people as if they were animals is just terrible. If we preach brotherhood, we must practise it."—Agence France-Presse.

Delhi, Aug 27.—A party of 95 Asians of Indian origin have returned to Bombay after being refused permission to join their families in Uganda, according to press reports here today.

The reports said the party, mostly women and children, left Bombay by ship on August 5 and returned there yesterday on board the same vessel.—Agence France-Presse.

Mombasa, Aug 27.—Another shipload of Asians bound from India for Uganda have been refused entry by the Kenya authorities. Sixty-one Asians who arrived here in the Karanja yesterday have been told to stay on board the ship. Forty of them hold Indian passports and the other 21 are British passport holders.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 7

AUGUST 28
LONDON TIMES

GENERAL AMIN'S DIFFICULTIES

President Amin's announcement that he will seize all foreign-owned businesses of whatever origin is another example of his impulsiveness and of his need to keep up the momentum. Whether he reviews troops or police, he feels he must add some new paper triumph in the great patriotic "war" to ugandanize Uganda. His latest victory also conveniently masks the dismissal of some police officers whom, probably on tribal grounds, he suspects of insufficient loyalty to himself. At the moment when Uganda plans to enter on the total control of its own affairs—commercial, industrial, technical, educational, and so on—the demoralization of the army, police, civil service, and the professional organizations appears to be proceeding disastrously.

There are signs that some of those who have General Amin's ear are voicing alarm at the prospect. The General has shown in the last week that he is capable of tactical retreats in some sectors. His earlier announcement that Asians who are citizens of Uganda would have to get out with the rest has been rescinded. The reason is almost certainly not because this move exposed the naked racialism of the other expulsions—inconsistencies of this kind, though detected by President Nyerere, hardly weigh with those who expect to share a rich reward of Asian and European property. The reason is more likely to be a growing realization that the hardships, which the General has, with Churchillian candour, promised his countrymen, will amount to something like creeping total paralysis. To expropriate all Asians means to close down the bulk of Uganda's local industry.

The General's comments on the habits of his own people suggest that he knows that they cannot really run all these industries and services without Asian cadres. He now plans to

retain a skeleton staff or some Asian ownership to keep them going. Whether he can do so, and expect loyal cooperation, may be doubtful. Uganda is more dependent on the Asians than Kenya or Tanzania. While there can be no doubt of the General's wish to expel all non-Africans, and seize all foreign assets—or of the popularity of such a programme—it looks as if some built-in correctives may be coming into play.

These hopes, slender as they may seem justify the British Government's present caution in handling the General. So far they have done no more than arrange to bring in all the Asian families who were already in the queue for vouchers (three or four thousand), accept responsibility for all those passport holders who are actually forced out by November 7, and make contingency plans for a large influx. When the Government contemplates the failure on the Ugandan side to make arrangements for exit permits, tax clearances, registration of property, and so forth, they seem justified in keeping in view the possibility that, well before November 7, the situation may look different. The General may be forced by the inherent difficulties to stretch out the time; in stretching the time he may start making exceptions for more key personnel, while other destinations, besides Canada's characteristically generous initiative, may become available for many of those who do leave. Over that period of time the effects of the Asian exodus on employment may become clearer to the Ugandan Africans, and a reaction may set in.

Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia will be probably glad if the situation changes in such a way. They dislike the Asian grip on their commerce, greatly as they have relaxed it by trading licence systems. They mean

to reduce their Asian population steadily. But they have the realism to prefer this to be a gradual process—and so avoid the dangers of unemployment, discontent, violence, and perhaps greater dependence on outside management. They put their hope in the training of Africans by foreigners (including Asians). Their nationalization of expatriate firms is also to be gradual (and it is not going well, even so). They do not want an uncontrollable demand for a Ugandan policy from their own people. Their interest is to see General Amin's reckless populist policy break down promptly, or show itself obviously impracticable. And they have some influence on Uganda.

In these circumstances it is understandable if the Foreign Office is advising against any precipitate British counter-action. It is best to go to the United Nations (if at all) with the moral advantage of having accepted Asians. Sanctions to compel Uganda to compensate both Asian residents and British and foreign shareholders are best kept in reserve at this stage. Unfortunately, such a policy looks to many British people like spinelessness, and indeed like encouragement to other governments—perhaps not only in East Africa—to pillage and expel wealthy minorities. It is necessary for an effective diplomacy that Britain should undertake to accept the Ugandan Asians, but that does suggest to an apprehensive home public that the whole 50,000 are coming because there has been no effective bargaining by the Government. The Government must keep public opinion with it. And if all Africa can be shown that General Amin's brutality visibly boomerangs on those who expect to profit out of it, a great danger which threatens the international community will have been warded off.

AUGUST 28

LONDON TIMES

Triple Uganda quota

Canada top choice of 15,000 Asians

By **CLAUDE ARPIN**
Star Staff Reporter

KAMPALA, Uganda — The number of Asians living here who wish to emigrate to Canada is reportedly around the 15,000 mark or about three times the quota suggested by Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey last week.

Olivier Smith, Canada's high commissioner to Kenya and the man in charge of Canada's part in the current exodus, says Canadian officials don't have a clear idea of the exact number of Asians interested in moving to Canada "but the figure of 15,000 is being mentioned."

In a telephone interview from his home in Nairobi, Kenya, Mr. Smith said that a team of 14 Canadian immigration officials and doctors would arrive in Kampala tonight to set up a temporary immigration office. He said plans for flying Asian emigrants to Canada have yet to be worked out.

"We haven't had word from Ottawa yet but it will certainly involve a special operation which might require assistance from Canadian Armed Forces airplanes."

Interest in Canada has apparently been rising steadily since the country's 50,000 Asians learned earlier this month that they were being expelled from Uganda.

Eric Napier, first secretary and information officer for the British high commission here said that Canada is mentioned as a first choice by many of the Asians now being processed for departure. "Many Asians have told me they were very touched by Canada's gesture," he said, "while others select Canada because they have relatives living there who write back in glowing terms."

Ma. Napier said the British high commission will begin processing the first of 3,000 Asians today, but he doesn't expect the first plane load to leave until Sept. 10. He added officials would have a better idea of the number destined for Canada in the first group later this week.

Aside from strict currency regulations there is little evidence among the city's Asiatic population of an impending upheaval in their lives. Indians and Pakistanis are seen everywhere and appear in a generally good mood. There is no evidence of hurried departures from the city's airport.

"I guess we don't really believe it's happening," one Indian student

said. "I was born here. This is my country and I can't imagine living elsewhere."

Visitors arriving at Entebbe Airport are required to declare the amount of foreign currency they are carrying and are warned that it is illegal to change foreign money for Ugandan shillings anywhere but in a bank. This is aimed at discouraging a growing black market trade in U.S. dollars and British sterling. Asians

trying to liquidate their reserves of local currency are offering nearly double the going rate for U.S. dollars.

In a bid to clamp down, the government has announced it will inspect all parcels being mailed out of the country because huge quantities of U.S. dollars and U.K. pounds were reportedly being exported out of the country. Although it is still unclear how much money they will be allowed to take with them, Asian emigrants won't be permitted to leave with their entire possessions.

AUGUST 28

MONTREAL STAR

'Leftist phrases don't fit Uganda'

Following are letters to the editor of The Globe and Mail.

The letter of Hamisi O. Mgembe (Aug. 16) contains such glaring inaccuracies and distortions of the truth that I feel some reply is called for!

As to why the Indians preferred to retain their United Kingdom citizenship on the independence of Uganda, as an observer of the scene at that time, I can assert that many of them were daily warned of the dire consequences that would befall them once the Union Jack was lowered. Knowing that entry into India might not be possible, most of them retained their status as a form of insurance. Events have shown that their worst fears have been realized.

One thing is certain: if the Indians are expelled, the contributions of the Indians to the banking, commerce and trading fields in Uganda will be sorely missed. Certainly they are capitalists, but capitalism is what has mostly contributed to that country since 1894 when the first British Governor was appointed.

At the time Canada was first settled the main inhabitants of what is now Uganda were pygmy races. Subsequently these peoples were driven from their lands by the Bantu people who proceeded to colonize the area in the worst possible fashion. The pygmies were taken into slavery or driven into the depths of the forests where their few survivors live to this day. Subsequently, until 1894 Uganda was a hotbed of warring factions, given to blood sacrifices, but also menaced by cattle-stealing Masai from the west and Arab marauders from the east.

In the half-century after 1894 the British, almost bloodlessly, succeeded in pacifying the country, protecting it from marauders, and giving it railways, a judiciary system, a machine for governing the country, roads, airports and a basic educational system, including a university at Kampala. All this was done with a minimum disturbance of the traditional tribal chief system. The area became prosperous and the few hundred British settlers developed the cotton-growing industry and, shortly before independence, developed the copper-mining industry. During that period the population jumped.

Mr. Mgembe makes the point that the Arabs in Uganda were not ordered to leave. This can easily be explained by the fact that, a few years ago, there were less than 2,000 Arabs in the whole country.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Mgembe, during his stay in this country, will take the opportunity of learning some of the history of his own country. He will then, perhaps, be less inclined to explain it in terms of left wing catch-phrases.

Hugh McCullum
Ilderton

AUGUST 28

GLOBE & MAIL

UGANDA MODIFIES EXPULSION ORDER

Some Noncitizen Asians to
Remain for 12 Months

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 27 (AP)—President Idi Amin said today that some Asians who are not Uganda citizens would be allowed to stay on in Uganda after all.

According to the Uganda radio, he told the Pakistani Minister of Agriculture, Ghaus Bakhsh Raisani, who is here to deliver a special message about Bangladesh from President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, that "noncitizen

Asians whom the Government will specially invite to stay will be welcome."

General Amin gave no further details, but Government sources said that a number of noncitizen Asian professional people and technicians were being asked to stay an extra 12 months to minimize economic disruption.

Deadline Is Nov. 7

Except for them, others among about 55,000 noncitizen Asians will still have to leave Uganda by Nov. 7.

President Amin told Mr. Raisani that the decision to expel noncitizen Asians was "based purely on the Uganda Government's determination to recitify Uganda's economy by putting it in the hands of nationals."

The move he said, had no

significance for Uganda's relations with Britain, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

A British official here said that it was physically possible to grant entry certificates to all of the estimated 50,000 British Asians here by November, but that whether they left Uganda before General Amin's deadline would be up to the Uganda authorities.

Charles Adams, assistant head of the nationalities department of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said at a news conference here in Kampala that the processing of British Asian families would proceed at the rate of about 180 families a day.

So far, no announcement has been made here over how much money Asians will be allowed to take with them, how their

businesses will be disposed of, or what arrangements will be made to speed the issue of tax-clearance certificates.

Earlier, President Amin warned religious leaders against trying to interfere with his expulsion police. He told the Uganda Moslem leader, Sheik Abdul Razak Matovu, that he had received information that some Asians were trying to obtain help from religious leaders.

The President said that his decision had been made in the interests of Ugandans and "there is no question of reversing it." Asians have "stolen a lot of money from Uganda," and therefore they must go, he said.

AUGUST 28
NEW YORK TIMES

Takeover will extend to Europeans

Uganda leader changes stand: some Asians are still welcome

From The Associated Press
and Reuter News Agency

KAMPALA — President Idi Amin said yesterday some non-citizen Asians will be allowed to stay in Uganda after all.

He told Pakistan's Minister of Agriculture, Ghaus Bakhash Raisani, "Non-citizen Asians whom the Government will specially invite to stay will be welcome."

Gen. Amin gave no further details, but Government sources said a number of Asian professional people and technicians were being asked to stay an extra 12 months to minimize economic disruption.

Apart from them, all the estimated 60,000 non-citizen Asians still will have to leave Uganda by Nov. 7.

Gen. Amin had announced

earlier that the takeover of foreign-owned businesses in Uganda will be extended to cover European as well as Asian-owned firms.

He said that the first stage of Uganda's economic war was the current program of expelling all the Asians.

"The second phase will be for black Ugandans to buy all shops, factories, cotton ginneries and businesses owned by Europeans and Asians whether they like it or not. My top priority is to Ugandans."

Britain, meanwhile, is "pulling the stops out" so that the Asians will be able to obtain entry certificates to Britain before the deadline, a British official said.

Charles Adams, assistant head of the nationalities department of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Off-

ice, said, however, that the rate at which the Asians could leave would depend on how fast Ugandan authorities completed exit procedures.

So far no official announcement has been made about the amount of money departing Asians will be allowed to take with them, what will happen to their businesses or what arrangements will be made to speed the provision of income tax clearance certificates—without which emigrants cannot leave.

In Bombay, the first Asians to have left Uganda told of searches at bayonet point by Ugandan border guards and refusal of permission to take any money with them.

The dozen or so who fled the country were part of a boatload of Asians forced to return to Bombay after being refused permission to land in Kenya or Tanzania on their way to Uganda.

The majority of people on board the Mozaffari were going to Uganda to rejoin their families after holidays in India or were students returning after studying in India.

One of them said an Indian who had hidden his valuables in some candy was taken away by guards and not seen again.

Last night at Mombasa another boatload was refused entry by Kenya authorities.

About 60 Asians who planned to travel through Kenya on their way to Uganda were told to stay aboard the ship which brought them.

Many of them were women rejoining their husbands and travelling with young children. Other were students returning to Uganda aboard the Karanja.

In Nairobi, Vice President Daniel Mio said that non-Africans living in Kenya who are loyal to the Government and ready to help develop the country are free to stay as long as they wish.

Kenya's policy on citizens of Asian origin is clearly spelled out and they have nothing to fear, he told a rally at Kangundo. He said no one should doubt Kenya's word that non-African citizens can stay forever. All they are required to do is be loyal to the Government, join Africans in development and mix with blacks as one community.

AUGUST 28

GLOBE & MAIL

Western Guard tries to disrupt meeting of East African Asians

An unidentified member of the Western Guard, formerly the Edmund Burke Society, disrupted a meeting of the East African Asians Association yesterday.

The meeting was called to inform the Association through guest speakers representing various levels and branches of government about the procedures being taken by Canada on behalf of the British Asians who face expulsion from Uganda.

The Western Guard member gained the floor just as the meeting was about to be adjourned. He began to expound on a philosophy based on the point that multi-racial countries are doomed. Before he could continue the guest speakers made their apologies and left the auditorium on Davenport Road.

They were followed quickly by the 60 Association members who had attended the meeting.

One of the speakers, C. R. Pratt, professor of political economy at the University of Toronto, pointed out that "until now the Canadian Government did not have a good record on immigration from East Africa. Access to immigration material was practically non-existent and the nearest Canadian immigration office was in Lebanon.

"But it is meaningful that the Canadian Government is making readily available to the Asians of East Africa the process of immigration in their time of need."

He also said that from the information he has received the immigration point system will be retained. "Out of 50 points needed to gain landed immigrant status, 15 points are based on personality, which is at the discretion of the immigration people. Many potential immigrants will have the language and the ed-

ucational background to be admitted. If the personality points are given on humane and compassionate grounds, most Asians wanting to come to Canada will be able to."

Peter Stollery, Liberal candidate for the federal riding of Spadina, tried to present the Government's position but acknowledged nothing was definite.

"A few thousand families will probably be allowed to come to Canada, but even this is a guess. Whether the Government would put restrictions on who should be allowed to emigrate is also unknown. Whether or not the immigration point system will be retained is still up in the air.

"The only thing definite is: The Canadian Government has set up an office in Kampala to accept an unspecified number of British Asians as immigrants."

AUGUST 28
GLOBE & MAIL

Bankruptcy, tribal slaughter

The unpredictable Amin

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

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KAMPALA — The 19 puzzling months of President Idi Amin's reign have been marked by the disappearances of about a dozen prominent officials, the murder of two Americans, perilous economic problems, an erratic foreign policy and tribal strife within the Uganda army that has left thousands of soldiers dead.

Members of the small western community here of Britons, Americans, Germans and French, as well as anti-Government Ugandans, are plainly frightened.

With Gen. Amin's planned expulsion of at least 55,000 Indian and Pakistani businessmen, doctors and lawyers, the future is viewed with some alarm by Ugandans and Westerners here. "There's always a need for a scapegoat," a senior Western official said. "Earlier in the year it was the Israelis. Now it's the Asians. After they leave, who's next?"

Tourists—and 65 per cent of Uganda's 80,000 yearly visitors are Americans—are warned now not to leave the capital. Journalists are told to keep their notes hidden and to send critical stories from Nairobi, Kenya, an hour's flight away. Letters mailed to the United States are sometimes opened and diplomats say privately that their phones are tapped.

The radio news, in English and Swahili, is limited solely to Gen. Amin's activities: condemning the Asian "saboteurs" at a meeting of farmers, denouncing "imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism" to students, meeting church leaders, undergoing a 20-minute operation for warts, cheerfully attending the farewell ceremonies for a British high school headmistress who has been here for 30 years.

His takeover in a military coup



President Idi Amin

on Jan. 25, 1971, was welcomed by the British, who looked upon President Milton Obote as a brilliant but devious and troublesome politician.

A bluff paratrooper with a Grade 4 education, Gen. Amin dominates a nation of 9.5 million where all political activity is banned, the opposition is silent and figures on expenditures are secret. Government policies change abruptly—almost by the week.

Financially, Uganda is virtually bankrupt because of heavy spending on armaments. The nation's reserves are believed to have slipped below \$15-million, or less than would be needed to pay for two weeks of the current rate of imports. In the past year, Gen. Amin has spent millions of dollars—perhaps as many as \$20-million—building his 10,000-man army, constructing runways and buying arms.

"Gen. Amin feels that his neighbors, Tanzania and

Rwanda, are somehow threatening him," said a knowledgeable official here. "He also sees Israel, Britain and the United States as threats. He's built up a fear that the Israelis, who had access to Government intelligence, might depose him. (Ugandans and Western diplomats are convinced that the Israelis played a role in deposing Obote in favor of Gen. Amin.)

His relations with Britain were also unpredictable. Initially he praised Prime Minister Edward Heath, supported Britain's policy of selling arms to South Africa and even offered to speak to the racist government there. There are rumors that he turned on Britain when Mr. Heath refused to sell him Harrier aircraft; there is also some belief that he asked the Israelis to help him seize Tanga from nearby Tanzania to provide landlocked Uganda with a port.

Gen. Amin now says that he can crush Israel, in a week and South Africa in two weeks. Officials here say that he is counting on Libyan as well as Soviet support in case of a break in relations with Britain, which provides assistance totalling more than \$10-million a year.

Britain, which has 7,000 residents here, and Israel were known to be especially disturbed about the undisciplined Uganda army, riven by tribal feuds that have led to wide-scale killings. Estimates of the number of deaths within the army range from 3,000 to 10,000.

In the garrison town of Mbarara, 250 miles northwest of Kampala, two Americans, investigating the tribal massacres, were murdered in an army barracks. The victims, Nicholas Sterch, a freelance journalist, and Robert Siedle, a lecturer at Makerere University here, were believed killed to prevent news of the massacre from leaking out.

AUGUST 28

GLOBE & MAIL

European holdings falling in Uganda

KAMPALA (AP) — President Idi Amin announced today that the takeover of foreign-owned businesses in Uganda will be extended to cover European as well as Asian-owned firms.

He said in a speech at a police training college that the first stage of Uganda's economic war was the current program of expelling all the 60,000 British, Indian, Bangladesh and Pakistani Asians.

"The second phase will be for black Ugandans to buy all shops, factories, cotton ginneries and businesses owned by Europeans and Asians whether they like it or not," he added.

Meanwhile, Britain is pulling "the stops out" so that the estimated 50,000 British Asians in Uganda will be able to obtain entry certificates to the United Kingdom before

the deadline for their expulsion in November, a British official said yesterday.

"The target is to get rid of all the entry permits by Nov. 7, the official said.

"We can clear the lot if we pull the stops out — and we are pulling the stops out. We are taking this very seriously." However, the spokesman added that the rate at which the British Asians could leave Uganda would depend on how fast Ugandan authorities completed exist procedures.

So far no official announcement has been made about the amount of money departing Asians will be allowed to take with them, what will happen to their businesses here or what arrangements will be made to speed up the provision of income tax clearance certificates — without which emigrants cannot leave.

AUGUST 28

HAMILTON SPECTATOR

Uganda offers to keep select group of Asians

KAMPALA (Reuter) — President Amin of Uganda said Sunday that despite his expulsion order some "non-citizen" Asians would be specially invited to stay in Uganda.

Speaking at a meeting here with Pakistan's minister of food and agriculture, Amin said the decision to expel Asians of British, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh nationality was "no reflection on Uganda's relationship with these countries."

The decision had been based "purley on the Uganda government's determination to rectify Uganda's economy by putting it in the hands of nationals," he said.

But Amin added: "Non-citizen Asians who the government would specially invite to stay would be welcome."

He did not elaborate, but it is known that numbers of non-Ugandan Asian professional

people have been asked to defer their departures for 12 months to facilitate the African takeover here.

Meanwhile Britain is pulling "the stops out" so that the estimated 50,000 British Asians in Uganda will be able to obtain entry certificates to the United Kingdom before the deadline for their expulsion in November, a British official said Sunday.

Charles Adams, assistant head of the nationalities department of the British foreign and Commonwealth office, told a news conference here: "The target is to get rid of all the entry permits by Nov. 7.

"We can clear the lot if we pull the stops out — and we are pulling the stops out. We are taking this very seriously."

However, Adams added that the rate at which the British Asians could leave here would depend on how fast Uganda authorities completed exit procedures.

So far no official announcement has been made about the amount of money departing Asians will be allowed to take with them, what will happen to their businesses here or what arrangements will be made to speed up the provision of income tax clearance certificates — without which emigrants cannot leave.

The final processing begins today for the first 3,000 British Asian families to leave for Britain.

Adams said that there are no plans at present for liaison with Canadian immigration officials, who are expected to arrive here shortly to begin processing Asian families wanting to settle in Canada.

Uganda gets our \$ aid

By RICHARD JACKSON
Journal Parliamentary Staff

While receiving reprimands
from Prime Minister Trudeau
over its expulsion of some 50,000

Asians, Uganda is getting a current \$1.53 million in Canadian foreign aid, it was made known today.

And while, as the prime minister said last week Canada deplored Uganda's action, there is no disposition in the external affairs department to use Canadian aid as a means of persuading General Idi Amin to reconsider the expulsion order he said he received as an inspiration from God.

"Now, there is no suggestion of anything here like that," said an external affairs spokesman, when asked about reports from London that General Amin was being warned that in kicking out the Asians he could be putting into peril many millions of pound sterling in aid he receives from Britain.

Manpower Minister Bryce MacKasey, in following up the prime minister's statement that Canada will be a refuge for some of the expelled Asians, has said he expects between 3,000 and 5,000 to come here.

A check at the Canadian International Development Agency, a government department which has ties with external affairs, disclosed this is the third year of Canadian aid for Uganda.

Last year, Canada's foreign aid bill for Uganda was \$1.8 million and in 1970, \$1.17 million.

Those sums, said an external aid officer were actual "disbursements, that is money spent.

In addition he revealed there

likely were some long-term, 50-year loans with no interest payable for the first 10 years.

The cash grants this year are going into the development of agriculture, dairy, forest and fishery industries, education and university construction in Uganda and the training in Canada of an unspecified number of Ugandan students.

Two years ago Canada gave 600 Holstein heifers to Uganda as the basic start of a dairy herd.

Canadian dairy specialists and consultants went over to help the Ugandans set up milk cooling stations and organize training courses in the industry.

AUGUST 28
OTTAWA JOURNAL

Uganda's Amin:

Is He Mad?

Every country sires politicians with an aura of oddball or clown, such as an Aberhart or Huey Long. Some are good men. Others, like Mussolini, are satanic buffoons. Is President Idi Amin of Uganda perhaps the latest nominee for the latter category?

"It is fair to wonder if General Amin is mad," says the *Yorkshire Post*. It is shocked with almost everyone else that he "seems bent on robbing the Asians" prior to their mass expulsion which he ordered. Perhaps that indicates he is mad. Yet much injustice and suffering is caused by politicians who seem otherwise normal.

Amin, however, gives bizarre lectures from lofty pulpits not only to the Asians and British, but to everyone. His speech to Uganda's black traders was a case in point. He complained that the businessman who makes \$150,000 thinks he is rich (one would have excused that as an understandable thought) and takes to drinking; and abjured them all to abstain from alcohol, as do the outgoing Asians, else they would become the laughing stock of the people they are expelling.

But his sermon may not seem eccentric except when taken in context with other behavior.

He first ordered the expulsion of all 74,000 residents of Asian origin, within 90 days. Then he amended that order (which was supposed to be inspired by God), saying it would affect those who had retained their British passports, but not those with Uganda citizenship. Then he left the latter, numbering more than 25,000, in suspense; their citizenship must be scrutinized for validity.

Over the weekend he veered again, saying that some non-citizen Asians will be allowed to remain. But at the same time notice was served on European businessmen that their property is next on the expropriation list, and that probably foretells their expulsion!

The contradictory decrees following fast on one another might be comical if they were not tragic. Amin might seem comical too, from afar, a posturing dictator in a paratroop general's uniform with a pistol strapped to his waist. But there won't be much laughter in Uganda.

BINDER # 1

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August 29th, 1972

Kenya's Asians face the future with bewildered anxiety

© New York Times Service

NAIROBI, Kenya — At 9 p.m. each evening, the Asian families in the Pangani and Eastleigh sections of Nairobi sit in silence and listen to the nightly government news, the Voice of Kenya.

"Everyone now is frightened," said R. K. Shah, a 31-year-old lawyer whose family emigrated from India to Kenya in 1910. "What has happened in Uganda has brought home how extremely vulnerable we Asians are in East Africa. We are apprehensive now about our future," he said quietly.

In this, the largest Asian community in East Africa — with about 140,000 Indians and Pakistanis in a population of 10.9 million — the expulsion of brethren in neighboring Uganda has stirred powerful fears.

At such popular Indian clubs as the Sikh Union and Gymkhana, the businessmen exchange gossip and rumors about possible government moves against the Asians. On Bazaar Street in downtown Nairobi, crammed with small clothing stores, groceries and toy shops, the Indian shopkeepers

express bewildered nervousness about the future.

The British high commission has been packed for the past week with Asians requesting application forms to emigrate to England, although current restrictions sharply limit the number of Kenyan Asians who may settle in England. (It takes at least a year for an Asian here to receive the proper entry certificate, and it will probably take longer now with the Ugandan exodus).

Some Indians have already halted purchases of new homes here. Several Indian financiers are seeking to sell some of their holdings to "liquidize their assets," and send money to accounts in London or Geneva. Expansion plans among some Indian firms have been set aside.

"What is happening in Uganda is affecting everyone's mind," said a burly textile merchant who came here in 1916 from north India. "They are our people and they are being treated like dirt. It frightens us.

"They went to Uganda and we came here for the same reason — bread and butter," he said. "We had

nothing in India. We came to East Africa for a new life. And now, after so many years, it has turned terrible."

Today, there are some 309,000 Indians and Pakistanis living in East Africa — about 80,000 in Uganda, 75,000 in Tanzania, 10,000 in Malawi, 4,000 in Zambia as well as 140,000 in Kenya. The bulk of the Asians came to East Africa at the turn of the century to help the British colonial government build a railroad from Kampala to the Kenyan port of Mombassa.

The railroad lured thousands of Asians — mostly from the Indian states of Gujarat and the Punjab — who set up shops along the line and developed into the traders, storekeepers and money lenders of East Africa.

Today, the grandchildren of these Kenyan traders say bitterly that the Indians and Pakistanis were used to consolidate Britain's rule inside East Africa and provide the necessary goods and services for colonial "exploitation," gaining the enmity of the Africans from the very start.

Most of the Asians settled in Kenya because of the pleasant climate — neighboring countries were malaria-ridden — as well as the booming colonial economy here. Unlike Uganda, where 90 per cent of the businesses are owned by Indians and Pakistanis, Kenya's industry is largely in the hands of British and American companies. Asians, however, dominate the shops, textile industry and some importing concerns.

Uncertainty

The decision by the Ugandan president, Idi Amin, to rid his nation of most Indians and Pakistanis has been greeted with some uncertainty by senior Kenyan officials — whose public comments have only deepened the fears of Asians here. A militant deputy minister, Martin Shikuku, has applauded Amin's "timely and wise decision to give the Africans the right to control their own economy."

President Jomo Kenyatta — whom most Asians trust — said last week: "It is the declared policy of the government to ensure that the economy

of the country is fully manned by the indigenous people." He warned all non-African residents to "identify themselves fully with the aspirations of the African people" or return to their mother countries.

Like the Indians and Pakistanis in Uganda, the Asians here are disliked by many Kenyans. There are complaints that the Indians and Pakistanis are socially aloof, have underpaid and overcharged Africans as well as treated black Kenyans with disdain.

The Asians themselves blame the British colonials for the creation of separate schools and hospitals for each race and for forcing Indians and Pakistanis to serve as money lenders and shopkeepers because the fertile "white highlands" — where coffee, tea and cassava were grown — were barred to them. The Asians also insist that the colonial establishment of different pay scales triggered bitter African resentment.

Within Kenya, the Asians also defend the charge of "aloofness" from the black Africans. "Our lives are completely different," said a wealthy importer in his office in downtown Nairobi. "Most Asians are teetotalers, vegetarians, religious and do not like dining and dancing," he said. "We do not naturally mingle with other people."

Of the 140,000 Asians here, about 55,000 to 60,000 hold British passports. The rest are Kenyan citizens. Upon independence, the Asians here were given two years to decide upon their passport: Either British or Kenyan. Many of the Asians who opted to remain British did so because of the violence in the Congo, at the time of Kenyan independence, as well as the militant reputation of Kenyatta.

It is these Asians who are especially anxious about their future. They are treated with disdain by Kenyan civil servants, often harassed by customs officials at the airport, and are plainly worried about politicians who support Amin's move.

"It will take time but it will happen here too," said one textile merchant on Bazaar Street. "Perhaps gradually, perhaps slowly, but we will leave or die out and our sons will not remain here."

Kenya's Asians, in Growing Anxiety,

Watch Uganda Developments

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 27

At nine each evening, the Asian families in the Pangani and Eastleigh sections of Nairobi sit in silence and listen to the nightly Government news, the Voice of Kenya.

"Everyone is frightened," said R. K. Shah, a 31-year-old lawyer whose family emigrated from India to Kenya in 1910. "What has happened in Uganda has brought home how extremely vulnerable we Asians are in East Africa."

"We are apprehensive now about our future," he said quietly. "The events in Uganda have forced us to think about our situation and made many of us realize that perhaps we are living on borrowed time in Kenya."

The bulk of the Asians came to East Africa at the turn of the century as railway workers for the British colonial government. In this largest Asian community in East Africa, with about 140,000 ethnic Indians and Pakistanis in a population of 10.9 mil-

lion, the decreed expulsion of brethren in neighboring Uganda has stirred powerful fears.

Every evening, families cluster around their radios for the Government news. At such popular Indian clubs as the Sikh Union and Gymkhana, businessmen exchange gossip and rumors about possible Government moves against the Asians. On Bazaar Street in downtown Nairobi, crammed with small clothing stores, groceries and toy shops, the Indian shopkeepers express bewildered nervousness about the future.

British High Commission offices have been packed for the last week with Asians requesting application forms to emigrate to England, though current restrictions sharply limit the number of Kenyan Asians who may settle in Britain.

'Came for a New Life'

Some Indians have already halted purchases of new homes here. Several Indian financiers are seeking to sell some of their holdings to "liquidize their assets," and

send money to accounts in London or Geneva. Expansion plans for some Indian firms have been set aside.

"What is happening in Uganda is affecting everyone's mind," said a burly textile merchant who came here in 1916 from northern India. "They are our people and they are being treated like dirt. It frightens us."

"They went to Uganda and we came here for the same reason—bread and butter," he said. "We had nothing in India. We came to East Africa for a new life. And now, after so many years, it has turned terrible."

Today there are some 309,000 Indians and Pakistanis living in East Africa—about 80,000 in Uganda, 75,000 in Tanzania, 10,000 in Malawi, 4,000 in Zambia and 140,000 in Kenya. Asians who came at the turn of the century helped to build a railroad from Kampala to the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

The railroad lured thousands of Asians, mostly from the Indian state of Gujerat and The Punjab, who set up

shops along the line and became the traders, storekeepers and money lenders of East Africa. Today the grandchildren of these Kenyan traders say bitterly that the Indians and Pakistanis were used to consolidate Britain's rule inside East Africa and to provide the necessary goods and services for colonial "exploitation," gaining, from the very start the enmity of the Africans.

Most of the Asians settled in Kenya because the climate was pleasant, neighboring countries were malarial and the colonial economy here was booming. Unlike Uganda, where 90 per cent of the businesses are owned by Indians and Pakistanis, Kenya's industry is largely in the hands of British and American companies. Asians, however, dominate the shops, the textile industry and some imports.

The decision by the President Idi Amin of Uganda to rid his nation of most Indians and Pakistanis has been greeted with some uncertainty by senior Kenyan officials.

President Jomo Kenyatta, whom most Asians have trusted, warned all non-African residents last week to "identify themselves fully with the aspirations of the African people" or return to their native countries.

'No Fear' of Kenyatta

An Indian businessman and community leader who asked to remain anonymous said: "We do not fear the Mzee." (the affectionate term means "the Old Man.")

"He must say some things for public consumption," the businessman went on. "What

we fear is what will happen after he goes and who will take over."

Many Kenyans complain that the Indians and Pakistanis are socially aloof, have underpaid and overcharged Africans and have treated black Kenyans with disdain.

The Asians point to the British creation of separate schools and hospitals for each race and forcing of Indians and Pakistanis into money lending and shopkeeping because the fertile "white highlands," where coffee, tea and cassava were grown, were barred to them. The Asians also insist that the colonial establishment of different pay scales fed African resentment.

A young Pakistani businessman recalled that in 1960 he was hired as a trainee by an international oil company, along with an African and a British youth. The company paid the British trainee \$120 a week, the Pakistani \$80 and the African \$50.

"We were deeply divided into three separate classes," he said, "with Asians in the middle, and the Africans naturally did not like it at all."

In downtown Nairobi a wealthy Asian importer, defending his people's "aloofness" from black Africans, said that "our lives are completely different."

"Most Asians are teetotalers, vegetarians, religious and do not like dining and dancing. We do not naturally mingle with other people."

Kenya has an elaborate system of trade licensing and work permits for noncitizens, aimed primarily at slowly replacing many Indian and Pakistani businessmen with Af-

ricans. In recent years, many Asians have joined with Africans in partnerships to avoid the Government restrictions on noncitizens.

When the system was begun in the late nineteen-sixties, many Asians who held

British passports fled Kenya for Britain. In 1968 the British Government, because of growing hostility at home to black and Asian immigrants, revoked the right of British Asians to enter freely.

Britain is now issuing

3,000 "vouchers" a year to the heads of Asian families in East Africa. The quota, has been dropped for Uganda, from which 55,000 Asians holding or entitled to British passports must leave by Nov.

7.

AUGUST 29
NEW YORK TIMES



Mohamed Amin

A shopping area in Nairobi, where many Asians are apprehensive about possible expulsion



The New York Times/Carl T. Gossett

A scene in Leicester, where incoming Asians have found acceptance in varying degrees

AUGUST 29
NEW YORK TIMES

KAMPALA, Uganda — Anywhere else in the world, Peter Patel would have it made.

But Patel, 38, is of Asian origin and here in Uganda he has until Nov. 7 to get out of the country.

The burly Patel is a rancher, the senior partner in a 5,800-acre beef and dairy farm not far from Kampala.

But since President Idi Amin announced that all non-Ugandan Asians must get out in three months, Patel has been living in fear. For Peter Patel is stateless.

He and his family do not hold British passports like most Asians here, nor are they Uganda citizens. They are simply regarded by the government as Asians, and they must get out, where they go is their problem.

"It is terrible," Patel said today as he waited in the British consulate office where officials were frantically processing Asians for emigration. Britain has accepted responsibility for all the 60,000 Asians ordered expelled by Amin. Canada has said it will admit several thousand, and immigration officials were expected to arrive from Ottawa this week.

"My parents were British subjects, but at the time of independence in 1962, my papers were lost," Patel said. "There is no way for me to prove I'm British."

"Now I will have to leave Uganda—who knows where for? I have to walk off the ranch just like that, with nothing to show for 10 years' work."

"My partner is an African, and I'll give him my share and hope that some day he will be able to help me."

"I would love to be able to go to Canada. Is there a place in Canada for a man like me? I know how to farm. I'm very willing to work, but I'll not have much money. I know they might let professional people into Canada, but I am only a farmer."

Amin, the 44-year-old strongman who seized power from former president Milton Obote in January, 1971, claims Asians are dominating and "sabotaging" Uganda's economy.

He has gradually expanded his expulsion order to include some of the 23,000 Asians holding Ugandan passports. All have been asked to prove their citizenship and many have been rejected on technicalities.

Practically all are like Patel, who made a good living from his ranch but now faces the loss of almost everything he worked for.

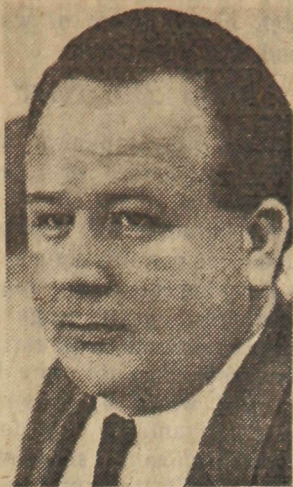
The Uganda government has not officially said what it will permit the British Asians to take with them. Some say they have been told \$143 is the limit.

Diplomats here say bank officials confirm this figure.

"It's a matter of high school arithmetic," said one diplomat. "We estimate the Ugandan foreign exchange reserves are enough to last for only two weeks to pay for imports. And that may be conservative."

"There is absolutely no way they could let 50,000 people take out their assets in full," he said.

"As a matter of fact, Gen. Amin said in a



GERALD UTTING
Talks with rancher

Star man in Uganda

Frightened Asian: 'Is there a place in Canada for me?'

By GERALD UTTING
Star staff writer

speech yesterday that Uganda insists the Asians must fly out in East African planes instead of foreign-owned planes.

"The East African airlines could not handle the traffic anyway, but it looks likely the main reason for Amin to take this position is to keep Uganda's foreign exchange reserves, which have to be paid in dollars."

"The foreign airlines don't want to be paid in Uganda shillings, for obvious reasons," he said.

The British consulate here started processing applications by Asians to enter Britain yesterday. The first of the cases it handled were Asians holding U.K. passports who had already gone through the initial application process.

500 LINE UP

There are 3,000 of these and 300 were dealt with yesterday. Others wait their turn. At any hour of the day a crowd of about 500 Asians lines up outside the British offices, only 100 yards from the Ugandan government complex.

The Ugandan Asians are the backbone of the merchant class of the country and even in their hour of distress, the commercial spirit that has driven them to the top was displayed here in the crowded streets.

One Indian-owned store circulated leaflets among those waiting saying "Going to U.K.? First things you will need there are heavy overcoat and woollen suits. We have slashed our prices for clearing our final stock."

The Asians are patient, seemingly resigned to their fate.

"We are mostly of Indian origin, but we feel we are British, too," said one man, a student.

NEVER CAUSE TROUBLE

"We see that the British are sympathetic towards us. They are genuinely trying to help."

The Ugandans we have been living with for many years are trying to throw us out. Now we know who our friends are.

"You can be sure we are one group of people who will never cause trouble to

the country that is good enough to help us."

British officials have received dozens of phone calls asking for help in contacting Canadian immigration officials, who are known to be in Nairobi, preparing to come to Kampala.

"We will give Canada any help we can," said one British official. "Canada has agreed to help us out of this situation and we hope others will follow. But as of now we don't know exactly when the Canadians will be here."

Several Asians waiting to get into the British office expressed interest in going to Canada.

Biush Mistri, 22, a sales representative who has a Uganda passport, said:

"At first the government said only British Asians must go. Then it said all Asians. Even Uganda citizens would be expelled. Now it says Uganda passport holders can stay if they're needed because of their skills."

"We do not know what the government really intends to do with us. All of us believe we have to leave while we can. Property, money—these things don't seem so important anymore."

'WHERE CAN I GO?'

"But where can I go? I will see the Canadians, to see if they will take me, but I am not a doctor or an architect."

"I know a little about business and sales. I'm willing to work very hard. Is that enough?"

"Otherwise, we'll have to go to the United Nations refugee organization. We are going to become refugees."

Bramob Patel, 24, who has just completed training in automobile engineering, said:

"I have British papers. I hope to get a job there, but if the Canadians come and open an office here, I would like to go there. I would do any work in the technical field."

Nazir Javer said: "It is terrible, for me. I am a Uganda Asian so I have nowhere to go. I am only 16 years old. I have no skills yet. Will Canada let me in, and how would I pay to go to school? I do not know what to do."

AUGUST 29

TORONTO STAR

Canada seems ideal to Asians in Uganda

By **CLAUDE ARPIN**
Star Staff Reporter

KAMPALA, Uganda — If you're a Canadian citizen in this city of 300,000 don't say it too loudly unless you're prepared to spend endless hours answering questions from anxious Asians in quest of a place to immigrate to.

And these days Canada seems to be an ideal place to settle in, as far as many Asians are concerned.

Standing in front of the British high commission here yesterday for a look at the first day of immigration procedures undertaken by the British, I was mobbed by scores of Indians and Pakistanis after casually mentioning Canada.

"Please, is your country really as cold as they say?" asked one turbaned fellow. Almas Govani, 20, a secretary who earns about \$75 a month, wanted to know if it was true that girls occupying her job in Canada could earn \$120 a week.

"It is all true and more," beamed a middle-aged man who identified himself as I. S. Mudhar, an electrical engineer who applied for immigrant status several months ago and who will move to Montreal in December.

The big question, of course, is "how does one apply for Canadian citizenship?" Well, you tell them, 14 immigration officials are going to open a special office in Kampala to interview applicants, but the officials haven't arrived yet, and when they do, possibly today, it will take them a few days to get settled in.

Canada was virtually unknown in this part of the world a few days ago. It has certainly acquired prominence since the Canadian government's decision to accept Asians being ousted by Ugandan president Amin was announced.

It is looked upon extremely favorably by most Asians because they feel welcome. Where Britain is concerned, however, Asians admit that the reception awaiting them is less than cordial.

Almost every Asian has relatives living in the U.K., and the reports they get are often less than favorable. On top of that, the British papers which are sold here carry editorials which in an almost pleading tone ask Britons to admit Asians to their country.

The fact that U.K. citizens have to

isn't exactly conducive to massive immigration, so naturally they turn to Canada, the only other country which has officially said it will let them in.

The real exodus to Canada, according to George Hines, second secretary for immigration in the British high commission, isn't likely to start for another two months. Most of the 60,000 who hold British passports will

opt for Britain because their passport provides them with unquestionable entry into the U.K., he said, rather than make a stab in the dark and decide to apply for Canada when they don't know how many will be admitted.

"They will likely suppress their desire to go to Canada for the time being, but once they are in Britain, nothing will stop them from strolling down the street to your blokes at Canada House and applying for immigration."

The likelihood of this occurring on a fairly large scale is reinforced by the fact that most of the refugees will be provided only temporary housing in England.

If the first batch of immigrants processed yesterday by British officials is an indication of the calibre of citizens moving out of Uganda, countries receiving them need not worry about the likelihood of supporting thousands of unskilled workers.

Out of 142 heads of families interviewed today by the British high commission, 28 were mechanics, 34 clerks, 35 merchants, 14 engineers, 22 teachers and only seven were laborers, with another two retired.

Oddly enough, few Asians complain about the strict limitations on currency they will be allowed to take with them. Although there is nothing official about it, \$125 is the amount they are being told they can withdraw from their banks.

Perhaps the reason little complaining is heard is because most wealthy Asians have long since transferred their money to banks outside the country. But for immigrants such as Niranjan Pandya, a technician in a sugar factory in nearby Lugazi, the money problem is greater.

"Since I never had much money it never occurred to me to protect what little I had," he said. "How can I go to Canada with only \$125 and take time to find a job if one cannot find sugar factories there."

While the 60,000 Asians who don't hold Ugandan passports prepare to leave their country, the 23,000 who remain because they are legally citizens of this country make the best of a sad situation by buying up goods being liquidated at bargain prices in Asian stores.

Since few Africans have the money to purchase expensive household goods, stores in downtown Kampala are filled with Indian and Pakistani shoppers.

One enterprising merchant yesterday distributed the following poster: "Going to the U.K.? First things you will need there are heavy winter overcoats and woolen suits. We have slashed our prices for clearing our final stock."

Meanwhile, President Idi Amin announced yesterday that all Asians being expelled from Uganda will have to leave by East African Airways, the airline jointly owned by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

He told troops at Jinja, central Uganda, the government had decided that the transportation of about 50,000 Asians with British passports "will have to be undertaken by East African Airways" because it was East

African's national airline and the three East African governments were "duty bound to support it in every possible way."

"If East African Airways cannot carry out this operation alone," he said, "the airline will be free to hire airplanes from other airlines provided this hire has the approval of the Uganda government, since the embarkation will be at Entebbe Airport."

A consortium of seven British airlines announced last week it would be able to begin the airlift of the 50,000 Asians by September.

However, last weekend the chairman of the East African Civil Aviation Board, David Nwiraria, said the board would expect charter traffic of this kind to be shared equally by British carriers and East African Airways, in accordance with existing air service agreements between Britain and East Africa.

AUGUST 29

MONTREAL STAR

ASIANS MUST FLY UGANDAN

KAMPALA (AP) — President Idi Amin has announced that all Asians being expelled from Uganda will have to leave by East African Airways, the airline jointly owned by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

"If East African Airways could not do it alone," he said, "it could hire airplanes from other airlines approved by the Uganda government."

A consortium of seven British airlines announced last week it would begin the airlift of the 50,000 Asians by September.

Amin seeks fall of Smith govt.

KAMPALA (Reuter) — Ugandan President Idi Amin has proposed that Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania should join forces to liberate Rhodesia from the white minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

In a speech Monday to troops at a barracks near Kampala, Gen. Amin accused Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere of making the liberation of Africa more difficult by "not pulling in the right direction." He claimed that Nyerere was being "penetrated by Communists."

Using this excuse South Africa was able to obtain arms for its defence, he said.

AUGUST 29
OTTAWA CITIZEN

Regional resettlement boards 'needed to help Uganda Asian refugees'

In a telegram to Sir Charles Cunningham, chairman of the Asian Resettlement Board, Dr Akram Syed, the only Asian member of the Community Relations Commission, asked yesterday for regional resettlement boards to help evacuees from Uganda.

He also said: "Attitudes of host communities in the Midlands are hardening and it is necessary that the board is seen to contribute towards solving local difficulties on a regional basis."

Conflict warning: Mr Praful Patel, a member of the resettlement board and secretary of the All-Party Committee on United Kingdom Citizenship, said yesterday that the danger of racial conflict in Britain was increasing because of speculation about the placing of the expelled Asians. "It is absolutely absurd and stupid for people to guess how many will go to Birmingham, Leicester, Brent or Basingstoke", he said.

"My information is that attitudes are hardening against immigrants. This sort of talk is doing a lot of harm. It is simply because people are playing the numbers game."

"When Geoffrey Rippon has his next Common Market talks he should make it clear that these people are British citizens and not

British citizens without the right of abode."

The French had 3,500,000 coloured people, but no one would ask them to produce special certificates. If the Common Market was going to be a two-way traffic everybody who is English must be allowed to move freely.

"It would help to ease the burden in England if as many East African Asians as possible were free to work within the European community", he said.

University hopes: About 400 to 500 of the refugees from Uganda will want to go to British universities as soon as they arrive, Mr Himat Lakhani, chairman of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, said yesterday. "Many of them are highly educated and have the necessary qualifications."

Others were graduates of Indian universities who would like to obtain the equivalent British qualifications. The Asians were not allowed to go to university in Uganda, he added. The resettlement board should discover with the Department of Education the difficulties likely to arise.

The board is to have talks today at the Home Office with the Coordinating Committee for the

Welfare of Evacuees from Uganda. Tomorrow the board will have its first full meeting to start preparing plans for receiving the Asians, although it does not yet know how many there will be.

Appeal to General: Mr Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, has appealed to General Amin, President of Uganda, about the Asians' plight. He has accused him of "playing into the hands of Mr Vorster and Mr Enoch Powell".

The Young Liberals said yesterday that Mr Hain had written to the general saying: "Your statements on British television were uncomfortably reminiscent of the racist pronouncements I have heard so often from white South Africans and from racist whites throughout the world..."

"The anti-racist cause has received a severe setback."

He called on General Amin to reconsider his decision to make a further public statement "which will both repudiate the racist image you have gained and include a positive and genuine invitation to the Asians to take out Ugandan citizenship on the clear understanding that there will be no discrimination against those who do so".

First batch of Asians opt mainly for London

From Philip Short

Kampala, Aug 28

Armed with renewed Ugandan assurances that exit procedures will not lag behind British officials in Kampala, announced tonight that the rate at which entry permits will be issued to Asians with British passports will be increased by 50 per cent after today's successful trial run. Of the 200 British Asian families called forward for processing on this first day of the two-month-long exercise, 150 presented themselves and were supplied with British entry permits.

A total of 485 Asians were processed—a figure which Mr Henry Brind, the Deputy British High Commissioner, described as untypical because it included

a high proportion of single men. Even from as small a sample as this, it was clear that the

Resettlement Board in Britain will face considerable difficulties in trying to channel the Asians away from areas where the immigrant population is already high.

Just over two-thirds of the Asians processed today said that they wanted to settle in the Greater London area. Finchley, Hendon and Wembley were all frequently cited as destinations.

Another 70 Asians said that they would go to Leicester, 30 to Birmingham, Kettering, Rugby and other Midlands towns, and 20 to Bolton, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester. Only 68 of the 485 processed did not have any particular destination in mind.

The great majority had friends and relatives in these towns and some said they also had promises of jobs.

One man, a bookkeeper at a chemist's shop here, said: "I am going to Stratford, in London. I have got friends there, and one of them has a Post Office and a grocer's shop. He is giving me a job."

"But if they want me to go somewhere else, it doesn't matter. Everybody is human and we can live with them. But there must be arrangements."

The immigrants, given their entry permits today seemed a fairly representative cross-section of the 12,000 to 15,000 Asians already in the voucher queue before President Amin's expulsion programme was announced, and who are being processed first.

They included 35 businessmen and merchants, 34 accountants and bookkeepers, 28 mechanics, 22 teachers, the stage manager of the national theatre here, and one magistrate. Seven described themselves as labourers.

Mr Brind told a press conference that he had received assurances at ministerial level that the Ugandan authorities were "gearing up their machine so as not to lag behind". The Ministry of Finance staff had been reinforced to speed the issue of essential tax, clearance certificates.

Mombasa, Aug 28.—A party of 61 Asians bound for Uganda who were earlier refused permission to disembark in Kenya on arrival by sea from India, were today put on a train for Uganda.—Reuter

For the Asians Now Living in England, It's a Good Life Marred by Some Bias

By MICHAEL STERN

Special to The New York Times

LEICESTER, England, Aug. 25 — Ramniklal M. Kamani came to this English Midlands city from Uganda 15 months ago with no money and no prospects.

Now he has a job as a bus conductor, two little businesses on the side, capital and plans for a shop of his own and two modest houses—one for his own family and the other he just bought for 10 relatives who are being expelled from Uganda along with 50,000 other Asians with British passport rights.

Speaking in lightly accented English, and with many smiles to punctuate his remarks, Mr. Kamani said:

"We are very happy here. We work hard, hard, very hard, the whole family. But everyone has been good to us, Indians and English. We have many English friends. We go to see them in their houses. They come to see my wife in our house.

"Sometimes I hear things on the streets I don't like, but I don't worry. There are bad people everywhere. The ones who don't like Indians will learn better in time. I try not to think about it. The rest of my family will be happy here, too."

Mr. Kamani—short, slight, intense and seeming younger than his 42 years—is an enterprising and ambitious workingman pushing his way rapidly into the middle class.

He has come along quickly in the partly welcoming, partly hostile English environment, perhaps more quickly because of his enterprise and ambition than will many of the Ugandans who are to be arriving in coming weeks to take up residence in Britain.

Many Are Successful

But the success Mr. Kamani has found is not unusual for the East African Asians who have already settled here. Coming from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, where they dominated trading, the civil service and the professions, they are predominantly middle-class, well-educated, success-oriented and intensely Anglophilic.

Commenting on this with mock irony, Praful Patel, a London-based former Ugandan who acts as unofficial representative of the Indian community to Britain's highest business and Government circles, said:

"Many of us are more British than the British. We come here expecting to feel at home in the land of Dickens and Shakespeare, whom we have been reading since we were children."

Life in Britain is far harder, however, for the working people who have come here from the impoverished villages and overcrowded cities on India and Pakistan. Arriving with little or no English,

with minimal skills and with no familiarity with English life, they found themselves shunted into the worst paid, most menial jobs and pushed into the slum housing no one else wanted.

For them—the largest part of the 800,000 Asians now living in Britain—immigration meant exchanging one kind of poverty for another, and accepting a burden of discrimination they had never felt at home.

'Shocked' by Discrimination

"In a sense, our people filled up a sort of gap here," said Vishnou D. Sharma, executive secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants. "They got the jobs other people wouldn't take—in foundries, in the catering trades, the dirty, unpleasant jobs. They made the best of those jobs. They worked hard. They didn't mind that. But the discrimination shocked them and disappointed them. They expected better of the English."

That view is shared by Harjinder Dhillon, former general secretary of the Indian Workers Association for Middlesex, the county west of London where many Punjabis have settled.

"The biggest resentment Indians feel toward Englishmen is for discrimination in employment," Mr. Dhillon said. "When an Indian doesn't get a job he knows he can do, or when he doesn't get a promotion when he is the best man for the job, it hurts because he feels he isn't getting the fruits of his labor."

Nevertheless, Mr. Dhillon and others close to the Asian community see signs of change for the better. Thousands of Indians have now moved into secure public employment, running buses and subway trains, delivering mail, serving as police officers.

Four years ago, the big London banks began hiring Asians, first for back-office tasks, later for tellers' jobs, which brought them into direct contact with the public. In many of London's most famous stores, particularly the department stores on Oxford Street, the men and women behind the counters are Indians.

Shops Owned by Asians

And in such predominantly white London neighborhoods as Kensington, Holland Park and Edgware, many of the shops are now owned by Asians. Often, these shops represent the entire capital saved up over several years by a cluster of families from a single village.

Discrimination takes many forms.

In Southall, a community west of London where some 6,000 Asians live, white bus drivers now call out the last

stop as "Bhowani Junction."

In Ealing, a community of Hindus found that their all-night prayer vigils had caused such objections among whites that they abandoned them and arranged new forms of worship.

Here in Leicester, the Sikh owner of an automobile-parts factory returned from a business trip to find "Send Them Home" stickers distributed by the National Front, a right-wing organization, covering

Most Asians living in Britain know such stories, but few volunteer them. Many seem to prefer to talk about the good they have found among their neighbors.

'They Had Faith'

Such a man is Kashigar R. Goswami, one of the most successful businessmen of Asian origin in Leicester. Mr. Goswami, a Hindu whose family originated in the Gujarat area near Bombay, left Tanzania and came here six years ago. His intention was to move on to a coastal city to set up an import-export business, but he was offered a small clothing factory at a low price and decided to try his luck here instead.

Starting with 20 rickety sewing machines, he began doing commission work for other manufacturers. Then he began making women's pantyhose for export. He put in knitting machines to take advantage of the vogue for knits. He found a market for hot pants in Norway. He learned, he said, "how to take a new style and push it quickly into the market." The result was a year-by-year expansion of business until this year.

When prosperity came, Mr. Goswami and his wife found a rambling five-bedroom house for themselves and five children in a fashionable Leicester suburb. He was able to buy it with no trouble and found a warm welcome from his neighbors, all of whom are white.

Leicester, with Asians constituting about a tenth of the population of 280,000, is taking on a distinctly Eastern flavor. Women wearing embroidered robes and many golden bangles wheel their children down the bustling downtown streets. In the open-air market, Indians operate clothing and fabrics stalls with every price open to negotiation.

The various signs of Asian culture taking root in Britain pose a question for the Asians: Should they cling to their traditions and remain Indians or Pakistanis, or should they become Englishmen?

So far there are no clear signs of how the Asians will answer that question. Much depends on how far white Britons will let them go in integrating.

AUGUST 29

NEW YORK TIMES

Trial run in Uganda

U.K. reports success in processing Asians

The Times of London Service

KAMPALA — Armed with renewed Ugandan assurances that exit procedures for British Asians will not lag, British officials announced last night that the rate at which British entry permits will be issued to Asians here will be stepped up by 50 per cent following yesterday's successful trial run.

Of the 200 British-Asian families called forward for processing on the first day of the two-month-long exercise, 150 presented themselves and

were given entry permits.

In all, 485 Asians were processed, a figure which the British deputy high commissioner, Henry Brind, described as not typical because it included a high proportion of single men. On average, Asian families have between four and five members.

The largest family registered yesterday consisted of seven members. Of the 50 absentee families, some already may have left Uganda. Others, from remote areas, probably will come forward later.

Even from as small a sample as this it was clear that the resettlement board in Britain will face considerable difficulties in trying to channel the new immigrants away from areas where the immigrant population is high.

Meanwhile, two Canadian officials are in Kampala to arrange office space and accommodation for a Canadian team expected to arrive there this week to process Ugandan Asians seeking to come to Canada.

An immigration spokesman in Ottawa said yesterday that L. R. St. Vincent of the Canadian immigration office in Beirut and the Canadian High Commissioner from Nairobi have been looking at the situation and are expected to advise Ottawa that the way is clear for the team of federal officials to fly to the West African country.

The Canadian High Commissioner in Nairobi serves as Canada's diplomatic representative with Uganda.

Canada is expected to accept up to 5,000 of the estimated 60,000 Asians being expelled by the Ugandan Government.

The great majority had friends and relatives in the towns, and some said they had promises of jobs.

AUGUST 29
GLOBE & MAIL

Canada near ready for Asians

OTTAWA — (CP) — Canadian officials expect to be ready to process Asians wishing to immigrate to Canada from Uganda at the beginning of next week.

Government officials said yesterday that a team of four immigration officers, two doctors and six support staff should be in Kampala by the end of the week.

The team is coming from Beirut, Lebanon, the immigration office that normally handles African immigration, Rome and Ottawa.

Prime Minister Trudeau

announced last week that Canada will accept Asians being expelled by the Uganda government who wish to move here.

For the present at least the Asians will have to meet usual Canadian criteria for immigrants.

This includes consideration of such things as education skills and availability of work.

Trudeau said the government has budgeted "for financial reasons" for a certain number of Asians. But he declined to give any figures.

The only figure that offi-

cials here are using is between 3,000 and 5,000. This is the number that a recent poll by a British society found are interested in coming to Canada and officials have no way of knowing whether it still is applicable.

Officials say they have received no new estimates from Les Smith, acting Canadian ambassador with representation in Kenya and Uganda who now is in Kampala.

AUGUST 29

MONTREAL
GAZETTE

BINDER # 1

Israelis entering Uganda shot on sight, Idi warns

Reuter

KAMPALA — President Idi Amin warned yesterday that any Israeli attempting to cross into Uganda from Rwanda would be shot on sight.

He was speaking when the Rwandese minister of public works, Francois Nshunguyinka, delivered a message from Rwanda's President Gregoire Kayibanda.

Nshunguyinka said Kayibanda wanted to inform Amin that his recent allegations of Israeli-Rwandese collusion against Uganda were incorrect.

The Rwandese minister said Kayibanda believed that information to this effect had been passed to the Uganda government by "people who wanted to divide the two countries."

Amin replied he would not be friendly with the Rwandese government if it continued to keep Israelis in Rwanda.

"Keeping Israelis in the heart of Africa is very dangerous not only to Uganda but to all independent African and Arab states," he said.

Amin said that any African leader who was "controlled by the Israelis" was very unpopular with other African heads of state.

AUGUST 29

MONTREAL STAR

BINDER # 1

V

August 30th, 1972

Britain Retaliates Against Expulsions by Freezing Uganda Aid

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Britain announced today that it has frozen a promised \$25 million economic and development air loan to Uganda, apparently as an economic reprisal for the expulsion of Asians holding British and other foreign passports.

The British Foreign Office said the decision to freeze the loan was made by the Cabinet soon after President Idi

Amin's Aug. 4 ultimatum ordering an estimated 80,000 Asians to leave the country within 90 days. Britain is making urgent preparations to take in as many as 50,000 who hold British passports.

The Foreign Office said that an agreement "in principle" for Britain to lend money to Uganda had been reached a year ago, but that no decision had been made on details of how it would be spent.

In Kampala, Uganda's Finance Minister Emmanuel Wakhweya said that lack of funds would not prevent Ugandan Africans from taking over businesses presently owned by Asians under expulsion orders. "No one will have his application rejected simply because he has not got the money," the minister said.

The government has said that all businessmen and property owners leaving Uganda by Nov. 7 must register their assets, businesses, property and industrial interests on special forms.

The Foreign Office spokesman refused to speculate what action Uganda could take to get the proposed British loan unfrozen again. He said the planned loan was in addition to other British eco-

nomic aid to Uganda, which now amounts to about \$11.25 million annually. Britain also maintains a small military mission in Uganda to help train its fledgling armed forces.

In another move, Amin has ordered all the Asians being expelled from Uganda to fly out by the locally owned airline, East African Airways. Amin told troops Monday at Jinja in central Uganda that the decision had been made because East African Airways is jointly owned by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and the three states are "duty bound to support it in every possible way."

He said, "If East African Airways cannot carry out this operation alone, the airline will be free to hire airplanes from other airlines, provided that this has the approval of the Uganda government, since embarkations will be at Entebbe airport."

Amin's decision upsets a proposal by a group of seven British airlines, which said in London last week that they would be ready to begin evacuation of the Asians in September.

In his Jinja speech Amin said, "Let the Asians go to Britain, you will find that in one year the British are complaining. They will then appreciate why we have had to ask them to leave Uganda."

He also proposed that Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania should join forces to liberate Rhodesia from the white minority government. Amin accused Tanzania's President Ju-

lius Nyerere of making the liberation of Africa more difficult by "not pulling in the right direction." Nyerere has labeled Amin's expulsion order "racialism."

The Ugandan leader said that by bringing in thousands of Chinese technicians to build the railway linking Tanzania and Zambia, Nyerere is giving South Africa "an excuse to accuse Black Africa of having been penetrated by Communists using this pretext, South Africa is able to get arms from abroad, Amin said.

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U.S. Plans to Speed Expellees' Visa Papers

The United States will speed up the processing of visa applications by Asians being expelled from Uganda, but is not planning an emergency program to admit large numbers of refugees, the State Department indicated yesterday.

Department press officer John F. King said the British Embassy had asked the State Department for help in resettling some of the Asians from Uganda.

The U.S. response has been to send an additional consular officer to Kampala to assist in speeding the visa processing. But the spokesman said he knew of no plan to ask Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst to relax immigration laws to permit a large inflow of refugees from Uganda.

AUGUST 30

WASHINGTON POST

Sir Alec hits back by freezing £10m loan to Uganda

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Britain has decided to freeze a £10m loan for Uganda, it was learnt in London yesterday.

The loan, which was agreed in principle last year, was for development projects and technical aid. It has not been rescinded, but will be left, as it were, in the Foreign Office pending tray.

The decision, it is understood, was taken by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday, prompted by press reports that the loan was still open.

Sir Alec evidently felt that it

was time to underline the fact that if British Asians are to be expelled from Uganda in a harsh and inhumane way, the Ugandans cannot rely on receiving British aid as before. There has been growing criticism among some right-wing Tory MPs on this point.

The usual practice with such loans is that after the initial sum has been approved capital projects are worked out with the help of the overseas development experts and the Ugandan authorities.

At the start of 1972, there was still about £1.5m in the pipeline

from a previous loan to Uganda. This money is not affected by yesterday's decision.

Action on implementing the current loan of £10m has not started, and it is this which has now been formally suspended.

Sir Alec's decision appears to follow the pattern set by General Amin in his recent policy announcements, in the sense that it was made public by the Foreign Office, rather than communicated through diplomatic channels.

The British High Commissioner in Kampala will, no doubt, be in touch with the Ugandan authorities. But he has not had direct contact with General Amin, since the famous luncheon party at which the Ugandan President made known his decision to expel the Asians.

British aid to Uganda had been running at the rate of about £4.5m a year. In the normal course of events, the new £10m loan would have been spent at the same rate. If relations with Uganda improve, it would be quite simple to reactivate the loan.

Meanwhile, Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, flies to Geneva

today for talks with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and then goes on to Vienna to see Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General.

Mr. Godber will discuss the urgent problems caused by the expulsion of Asians from Uganda. But it is understood that his visit does not represent a new step in British policy.

It is simply that the Government felt it right that a minister should review with Dr. Waldheim and Prince Sadruddin the international and humanitarian problems which arise from General Amin's expul-

AUGUST 30

LONDON TIMES

\$24.5 million Uganda aid loan is frozen by U.K. over Asians

From Reuter News Agency
and The New York Times

KAMPALA — The thousands of Asians ordered out of this East African nation which has been their home for generations lead new troubles as President Idi Amin's Government banned the airfreighting of their possessions out of the country.

The order was made partly out of Government fears that the Asians would try to get around currency regulations by shipping expensive goods out of Uganda for resale abroad.

Yesterday's ban will last until the Government puts into effect a stringent new system of checking belongings.

The 60,000 Asians who all hold British passports have been ordered out of the coun-

try by Nov. 7. Gen. Amin claims they controlled the economic life of the nation.

Meanwhile, in a hard-hitting speech, Gen. Amin warned Britain—which has said it would take the Asians—against exerting any kind of

Frightened Asians
Page 8

economic pressure on Uganda.

His speech was made before it was learned here that Britain had suspended negotiations with Uganda on a \$24.5-million loan.

Gen. Amin made no reference to the loan but claimed that Britain was putting pressure on international monetary organizations not to lend Uganda money.

"It is very unfortunate that

as a result of my asking them (Britain) to take back their citizens and look after them, they have joined hands with the Israelis to work to mislead other nations with a view to making them unfriendly to us."

A carefully worded Foreign Office statement, avoiding any criticism of Uganda, said: "A 10-million (pound) aid program was agreed in principle last year. At the time when the present trouble developed it had not been agreed how the money should be paid. Action on the matter was then suspended, and that is still the position."

Britain has been averaging about \$11-million a year in aid to Uganda in recent years.

With Britain expecting an influx of Asians from Uganda—their ancestors settled in East Africa to escape the poverty of the Asian subcontinent—the Tory Government has come under pressure from newspapers and politicians to withdraw all support to Gen. Amin.

However, British officials fear a complete break with Gen. Amin, who ordered the expulsion of the Asians by early November, charging that they were "economic saboteurs." Across East Africa—where there are 309,000 Asians—the Indians and Pakistanis are resented because they have a hold over local economics. Africans claim that the Asians have overcharged, smuggled money abroad and kept workers poorly paid.

What concerns British officials is that a total rupture in relations with Uganda could plunge the African nation into chaos and even endanger the lives of the 7,000 Britons there.

In recent days Gen. Amin has made a series of uncertain—and to officials here, "bizarre"—statements that have confused the British. During the weekend Gen. Amin threatened to seize all foreign businesses in Uganda where British investment is believed to total between \$24.5-million and \$30-million, mainly in banking, insurance and agriculture.

There has been no further word on the subject from

Gen. Amin since the threat, made Saturday in Kampala.

Gen. Amin, a former paratrooper with a Grade 4 education, told soldiers near Kampala that all Asians being expelled from Uganda will have to leave by East African Airways, the airline jointly owned by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

He also told troops at Jinja, in central Uganda, the Government had decided that the transportation of about 50,000 Asians with British passports "will have to be undertaken by East African Airways" because it was East Africa's national airline and the three East African governments were "duty bound to support it in every possible way."

He has proposed that Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania should join forces to liberate Rhodesia from the white minority government.

He accused Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere of making the liberation of Africa more difficult by "not pulling in right direction."

He said that by bringing in thousands of Chinese technicians to build the railway linking Tanzania and Zambia, Nyerere was being "penetrated by Communists."

Using this excuse South Africa was able to obtain arms for its defence, he said.

U.S. to hurry visas

WASHINGTON (Reuter) — An extra consular officer has been sent to the U.S. Embassy in Kampala to help speed the study of visa applications from Asians ordered expelled from Uganda, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman, John King, could give no figures on the number of Asians in Uganda who might qualify to travel to the United States.

But he said that special measures to expedite applications might result in more Asian immigrants entering the United States than in the past.

AUGUST 30
GLOBE & MAIL

Ugandan takeovers government-backed

KAMPALA, Uganda — (UPI) — Lack of funds will not prevent Ugandan Africans from taking over businesses presently owned by Asians under expulsion orders, Finance Minister Emmanuel Wakhweya said yesterday.

An estimated 60,000 non-citizen Asians are being deported.

If an African applicant

satisfied all the conditions but had no cash, Wakhweya said, "the government will make arrangements to ensure that the Ugandan gets the property or the business."

"No one will have his application rejected simply because he has not got the money," he said.

In London, the foreign office said Britain has frozen a promised \$25 million eco-

nomie and development aid loan to Uganda. The move was Britain's first reprisal against President Amin's Asian expulsion order, government sources said.

Uganda sources said all air lines have been directed to stop accepting freight consignments from Asians until present backlogs clear. Hundreds of crates of personal effects already are backlogged.

Amin also has decreed re-

strictions of the amounts of cash the Asians can take with them when they leave.

Amin further has ordered all the 60,000 non-citizen Asians to fly out by the locally owned airline, East African Airways.

Amin said the decision was made because East African Airways was jointly owned by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and the three partner states were "Duty bound to support it in every possible way".

AUGUST 30

MONTREAL
GAZETTE

Mackasey's new rules cut red tape for immigrants

By Guy Demarino
Southam News Services

TORONTO — After finding that new rules cut the immigration backlog in half in only two months, Immigration Minister Mackasey Tuesday announced new legislation to avoid future backlogs.

The new, softer administrative regulations in effect since June 23 brought about a review of all cases of visitors to Canada, still awaiting a decision on their ap-



Bryce Mackasey
Cutting red tape

plication to become landed immigrants.

During a tour of Toronto departmental facilities, some of them especially set up to deal with the review, Mr. Mackasey revealed that of the 13,500-case backlog 6,960 cases have already been disposed of.

Across Canada 4,628 people, about two thirds of the cases reviewed, have been admitted as landed immigrants. Of the rest, 91 were ruled to be inadmissible, 403 left Canada voluntarily, and 1,838 have not yet responded to the invitation for review.

Then the immigration minister announced that a new Immigration Act, to be introduced at the next session of Parliament providing the Liberal government is re-elected, would drastically reduce the various appeal stages now available to visitors seeking to become landed immigrants.

Time problem

There are now up to five stages of appeal, all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada, through which a negative decision on an immigration application can be fought by an appellant. And the time lag between various stages has created the

backlog of cases which the minister sought to reduce with the new regulations.

Additionally, he said, the "too many levels of appeal" now open to would-be immigrants, which are neither "practical nor realistic," would be reduced and other existing "loopholes" would be closed.

The Immigration Appeal Board, a semi-independent judicial agency which usually has the last word on deportation cases, would be enlarged by the addition of several members, he told Southam News Services, and its terms of reference will be modified so that it could decide in advance—without proceeding with an appeal—whether an applicant has had a proper hearing and should not be entitled to appear before the board.

Such a measure should reduce the current backlog of appeals before the IAB, now about 9,000 cases.

The other case backlog, within the immigration department itself, will be disposed of by the end of this year, the minister predicted.

Canada review

Most of those who were given landed immigrant status following an assessment of their adjustment to plication are in Toronto. But the review process has been carried on across Canada.

As a result, of the 990 people whose cases were re-checked in the Montreal area 794 are now legally in Canada; in British Columbia, of 304 cases 193 were resolved in favor of the immigrants; in Hamilton, 83 cases were reviewed and 60 new immigrants landed; in Ottawa, 34 reviews resulted

in 20 new immigrants, up to Aug. 18.

The review consisted primarily of an interview by special inquiry officers—extra ones were hired to handle the backlog—during which the prospective immigrants were asked what they had been doing in Canada while awaiting a decision on their application.

Many had been working and making good money, although by law they should not have worked. However, the ability to save money, and proof of money possession, counted in their favor, while the illegality of having a job was ignored.

Others had learned English or French, had bought cars, had taken courses to improve their skills, had been planning marriages, had joined clubs. Many had money abroad which they said they would bring in as soon as they could stay to be in Canada legally.

Verdict immediate

The newly-landed immigrants, some of whom have been in Canada three years already, are told at the end of the interview whether they are accepted or not.

Medical and police checks must follow the oral acceptance, and if satisfactory, the name of the successful applicant is forwarded to Ottawa, where an Order-in-Council must be approved by the federal cabinet before an applicant is formally declared a landed immigrant. A 600-name Order-in-Council was recently approved by Cabinet.

AUGUST 30

OTTAWA CITIZEN

Uganda loan frozen

LONDON (CP) — Britain may have knocked another prop from under Uganda's shaky economy with a decision to withhold a proposed \$25 million loan.

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said Tuesday the loan, which Britain agreed to in principle last year, is no longer under consideration.

Foreign office sources left no doubt that the money has been effectively frozen because of Uganda President Idi Amin's decision to deport more than 50,000 Asian holders of British passports from his country.

An official in the Overseas Development Administration said the money would have been used primarily for agricultural programs.

Britain has supplied about \$11.25 million a year in aid to Uganda since the mid-1960s. This aid has not been affected so far by the government's decision, although it, too, may be suspended unless Amin agrees to moderate his policies.

Perilous position

Uganda is in a perilous economic position. The country's current overseas account swung into a deficit last year of nearly \$60 million from a surplus of more than \$20 million in 1970. This drained over-all reserves by \$52 million.

Suspension of all Britain's annual aid to Uganda would have a crippling effect on the economy since most of it is used in providing technical assistance, such as training Uganda students here for key jobs in their own country.

Since many of the Asians being expelled held important jobs in commerce and industry, this type of training now becomes more important.

In Uganda Tuesday, Amin moved to prevent Asians air-freighting too many high-value goods out of the country and announced the government plans to buy up Asian-owned enterprises and sell them to Africans.

AUGUST 30
OTTAWA CITIZEN

Uganda exodus

THE irrational, erratic and bullying behavior of Uganda's president, Idi Amin, manifested itself in the dramatic order for the expulsion of 50,000 Asians. In contrast, the outside world, represented largely by Britain and Canada, showed a humanitarian instinct by relaxing formalities and speeding the process of the entry of refugees. Now Amin has again rejected decency and introduced extortion by demanding that the Asians be flown out by East African Airways, which is partly owned by the Ugandan government.

The British had made preparations for a consortium of airlines to handle the challenging task, while there was a likelihood that Ottawa would call on assistance from Canadian armed forces aircraft. Obviously cost is a factor, but so is speed. Amin has imposed the kind of deadline that leaves the Asians with the fear that if they do not meet it they face severe punishment.

One suspects that Amin is a megalomaniac. Apart from his brutal — and headline-catching — action against Asians, he wants to push farther afield. He now proposes that his country join forces with Kenya and Tanzania to wage war on Rhodesia, a rather stupid and futile gesture. The white supremacist government of Rhodesia hardly deserves sympathy, but the regime of Amin indicates that racism knows no color limits.

AUGUST 30
MONTREAL STAR

Britain Freezes a \$24.5-Million Loan as a Warning to Ugandans

By **BERNARD WEINRAUB**
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Aug. 29 — The British Government today froze \$24.5-million loan to Uganda as a major financial move against the East African nation, which has ordered the expulsion of most of its Asian citizens.

In a carefully worded statement, avoiding any criticism of Uganda, the Foreign Office said: "a £10-million aid program was agreed in principle last year. At the time when the present trouble developed it had not been agreed how the money should be paid. Action on the matter was then suspended, and that is still the position."

The announcement was deemed to warn President Idi Amin of Uganda that British assistance was imperiled because of his decision to expel Asians—mostly Indian and Pakistani shopkeepers and businessmen—who hold or are entitled to British passports.

Britain has been averaging about £4.5-million, or \$11-million a year in aid to Uganda.

Government Under Pressure

With Britain expecting an influx of up to 55,000 Asians from Uganda the Government must come under pressure from newspapers and politicians to withdraw all support to General Amin.

British officials hope to avoid a complete break with Uganda,

which they fear could plunge the African nation into chaos and endanger the 7,000 Britons there.

Britain's anxiety was made clear tonight when the Government announced that Joseph Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, would fly to Vienna tomorrow to confer with Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General.

In recent days President Amin has made a series of statements that have confused the British. Over the weekend he threatened to seize all foreign businesses in Uganda, where British investment is estimated to total up to \$30-million, mainly in banking, insurance and agriculture.

Virtually all the doctors, lawyers, architects, hotel owners, garage attendants, food distributors and shopkeepers in Uganda are Asians. Of the 80,000 Asians in Uganda, about 55,000 chose British citizenship when Uganda became independent in 1962; it is these who have been ordered expelled.

The 25,000 others chose Ugandan citizenship, but many of them are expected to leave because of the anti-Asian mood.

Departure Rule Announced

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — President Idi Amin has decreed that the Asians being expelled from Uganda will have to leave by a Government-

owned airline.

General Amin told troops last night at Jinja, 50 miles east of Kampala, that since East African Airways is the national airline of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, the three countries are "duty-bound to support it in every way possible."

General Amin, who recently gave Asians with British passports living in Uganda 90 days to leave the country, said his government had decided East African Airways would handle the departures and if necessary would charter planes from other airlines, subject to Ugandan Government approval.

Last week, a group of seven British airlines announced in London they would be ready to begin the airlift of the Asians this Friday, Sept. 1.

General Amin also said the expulsion order in no way entailed any rift with Britain, Bangladesh, India or Pakistan, but would in effect strengthen Uganda's relations with these countries.

"Let the Asians go to Britain," General Amin said. "You will find that in one year the British people are complaining. They will then appreciate why we have had to ask them to leave Uganda."

Liquidation Plan Set

KAMPALA, Aug. 29 (Agence France-Presse) — Uganda announced today a program for liquidation of property of non-

citizen Asians ordered to leave the country.

A "general assembly" of tradesmen, industrialists, bankers, churchmen, the police and army met here under the chairmanship of Trade and Industry Minister Wilson Lutara.

President Idi Amin told the meeting he was setting up a state trading corporation to replace the Asians' export-import houses and the national trading corporation.

He warned that for the next month "there is likely to be a slowing down of the supply of essential goods and equipment." While the "emergency" created by the Asians' departure lasts, imports will be restricted to specified goods "indispensable" to the economy, he said.

U. S. to Speed Visa Work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The State Department said today that the United States would speed up the processing of visa applications by Asians who are being expelled from Uganda, but is not planning an emergency program to admit thousands of refugees.

A department press officer, John F. King, said that the British Embassy had asked the State Department for help in resettling some 50,000 to 80,000 Asians.

AUGUST 30
NEW YORK TIMES

Expulsion of Asians From Uganda

To the Editor:

The current plight of the Asian in Uganda prompts this letter. The facts behind this situation have either not been fully reported or distorted for they would have revealed the plight to be self-inflicted.

This alien population arrived from the Indian subcontinent under the skirts of the British. As part of the colonial system of exploitation of the indigenous black peoples they prospered and soon dominated the local economy. They became the middlemen, formed their own exclusive enclaves and denied the African participation in his own commerce. The African was reduced to menial status and the Asian in his arrogance treated him with contempt in his daily dealings.

During the struggle for independence this Asian was at best unsympathetic to African aspirations and at the worst opposed him.

Following independence, the East African governments all magnanimously extended citizenship to all residents. Many accepted and have since worked in concert with the African to bring real meaning to freedom and dignity to all its citizens. Most Asians, however, opted to remain British subjects and as such continued their parasitic operations. Independence is a hollow victory indeed when your commerce remains in the hands of hostile aliens. One would have expected these same aliens would have accepted graciously the generous offer of citizenship out of gratitude to the country which gave them a home and prosperity.

Having abused their welcome they are now to be expelled. Uganda, acting in its own best self-interest, has exercised its sovereign right in deporting undesirable aliens from its midst.

Sadly, these Asians have not learned the lesson, for their tactics have made them persona non grata at the local level in England itself, the land of their choice. Thus the frantic effort of the British Government, if not to

stop the pending exodus at least to slow it down.

Uganda's President, General Idi Amin, is to be congratulated for this move, drastic though it may be. Through it the world is once again reminded that the black man will no longer endure economic exploitation or psychological degradation and that he will not be thwarted in his aspiration to take his respected place in the community of all men.

HADYN H. CRAIGWELL
New York, Aug. 21, 1972

To the Editor:

As an East African Asian now living in this country, I should like to express a viewpoint on the tragedy facing the Uganda Asians. In ordering the expulsion of Asian residents of Uganda (including those with Uganda citizenship), General Amin has demonstrated flagrant arbitrariness and racism. [Editorial Aug. 29.]

The Asians of Uganda have been dubbed economic saboteurs in spite of their substantial and positive role in bringing about the economic development of the country. Besides businessmen, the Asians have provided most of the professionals of the country — doctors, lawyers, engineers and teachers.

The Asian businessmen have prospered, but if they have exploited the Africans, the U.S. businessmen have been bleeding their fellow Americans. This is because business in Uganda has been conducted in open and harsh conditions of competition so that there was no conspiracy on the part of the Asian merchants. It is ironical that the Asian community of South Africa, although living in segregated units, are better off living among themselves than the persecuted Asians of East Africa. General Amin has proved that black politicians are as guilty of racism as their white counterparts in South Africa or Rhodesia. JAYANT P. PAREKH

State University of New York
at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, L. I., Aug. 22, 1972

AUGUST 30
NEW YORK TIMES

Amin outlines plans to share Asians' goods

By CLAUDE ARPIN
Star Staff Reporter

KAMPALA, Uganda — President Idi Amin yesterday appealed to Ugandans to avoid violence as blacks here prepare to share the spoils of what he calls the economic war against Asians.

In a two-hour radio and television broadcast, the general outlined plans for equitable sharing of homes, businesses and even furniture which will be left behind by the 60,000 Asians being evicted from this country of 10 million.

He expressed gratitude to the people of Uganda "for continuing with the peace-loving behavior characteristic of Ugandans during these difficult times."

"This behavior has been a sign of our maturity and we must keep it up. I don't want incidents which would divide our attention from the vital task now before us."

President Amin cautioned Africans against "acts of sabotage engineered by Asians." He did not elaborate. The general also said he had reports that some Asians were refusing to settle their debts before leaving.

"Ugandans should not hesitate to take them to the highest courts immediately," he said.

The decision to expel Asians was taken, he said, "to free our people from economic domination from foreigners and to rescue Ugandans from exploiters determined to see to it that the country is completely wiped clear of its wealth and the people are left poor and destitute."

"We've got to fight for economic independence as we did for political independence and war has been declared. The war may be long and difficult and we must expect inconveniences but this should not alter our determination to be victorious."

General Amin said Ugandans will be required to work harder than ever before to fill the vacancies being left by departing Asians. The Indians and Pakistanis here make up about 80 per cent of the country's tradesmen, businessmen, professionals and skilled workers.

He said Africans would have to exercise a great degree of self-discipline and avoid what he described as "weaknesses which have been slowing down our speed of effective participation in the business world."

Weaknesses cited by the president included laziness, drunkenness and lack of determination to succeed. To cut down on drunkenness he announced new opening hours for bars and nightclubs and called on the country's youth to "stop wasting valuable time and energy in dancing."

He also called on Ugandans to be prepared to take over firms previously run by Asians. "Ugandans must not sit back and wait until those who are departing have left or until businesses are sold to them."

Everything except cars owned by departing Asians will be sold back to Africans by the government and no private deals between individuals will be permitted, he said. This will apply to homes, firms, personal effects and furniture.

The decision was taken, he added, to protect Ugandans because the government has "the means to determine the true value of properties and ensure that Africans are not overcharged." Another reason for the decision was to ensure that as many Ugandans as possible obtain goods and property being disposed of.

A third reason for government disposal of assets was "to protect both sides in the transactions so that sellers will in due course receive their due."

The president said that all Ugandans were free to apply "for what is being left behind." But he said that he personally would not take part in the bargain hunting. Government workers and soldiers, however, were urged to consider becoming businessmen.

Special training courses would be given throughout Uganda to prepare Africans for their new tasks. The president singled out the special role to be played by banks and urged them to willingly make loans to Africans. "I appeal to banks to abandon their past prejudices and to begin sincerely working with the people of this country."

"I would not, however, like you to get the impression that money will be

free for the taking. Loans will have to be paid back and this is a must if banks are expected to be able to help others later."

No one would be allowed to acquire more than one business or home.

The suburbs of this city of 300,000 abound with homes that are nothing less than palatial and all are owned by Asians. It is expected that most homes will be turned over to government officials and army officers.

The president called on Asians to assist with the "equitable" transfer of properties by filling in special forms listing every single possession.

Although official word is yet to come, Asians report that they have been told they will be able to take out \$125 plus the clothing on their backs when the mass exodus begins early next month.

President Amin warned that failure of Asians to file their possessions will constitute a serious offence. He also said the government will deal "severely" with people who collectively purchase properties under one name when they go on sale.

He said he expected a slowdown in imports of essential goods when the Asian businessmen leave and the government would set up a state trading corporation to import, export and distribute essential commodities to all parts of the country.

AUGUST 30
MONTREAL STAR

U.S. gives requests for visas a push

Reuter

WASHINGTON — An extra consular officer has been sent to the U.S. embassy in Kampala to help speed the study of visa applications from Asians ordered out from Uganda, a state department spokesman said today.

The spokesman could give no figures on the number who might qualify to come to the United States.

But he said special measures to expedite applications might bring about an increase of Asian emigrants to the United States.

He said the measures were intended for non-Ugandan citizens.

The spokesman said that following a British request for help in the situation created by President Idi Amin's decision to expel 50,000 Asian residents, the United States agreed to expedite visa applications from those affected.

President Amin has since relented on expelling Asians that hold Ugandan citizenship and this week decided to allow non-citizens holding British passports who have important positions in Uganda to stay for up to another year.

AUGUST 30
MONTREAL STAR.

BINDER # 1

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August 31st, 1972

Door-to-door calls

Bargain-hunters scour Kampala

By CLAUDE ARPIN
Star Staff Reporter

KAMPALA, Uganda — As the Canadian delegation began to prepare to help Asians flee this country yesterday the first carloads of Africans were seen cruising the wealthy suburbs in search of clothing and furniture at bargain prices.

Going from door to door the Africans offered to pay everything, from shoes to bedsheets, at greatly reduced prices.

"When they came to my home," said restaurant owner Daud Shah, "I told them to go away, that I would leave everything behind and they could help themselves to it."

Meanwhile Asians who have been trying to obtain information about Canada since a local paper published Prime Minister Trudeau's offer to take some immigrants nearly two weeks ago were stopping Canadian reporters in the streets.

"Where are those immigration officials from your country who are going to help us?" asked 18-year-old Shamshad Govani.

An advance party of two Canadians from Nairobi, Kenya, arrived yesterday to look for office space in a building near the British high commission where an estimated 500 Indians and Pakistani daily have been given entry papers since Monday.

Reginald Smith, acting high commissioner for Canada in Uganda, said the first interviews of Asians eager to come to Canada are not expected to begin until Sept. 6 at the earliest.

He said that once office space is found, partitions will have to be made to allow for privacy and then local secretaries will have to be hired.

About a dozen immigration officials from Ottawa are now due here on Sept. 1, one week later than they were originally expected.

Mr. Smith said advertisements will be placed in local papers to advise Asians where and when to apply for

immigration papers. He said he expects the operation to take several weeks and is planning to rent offices for a minimum of four months.

Asians who must wait patiently while officials from Canada and Britain plan new lives for them were struck another blow yesterday when the Uganda government announces a crackdown on merchandise leaving nearby Entebbe airport.

Rows of new refrigerators and heavy household appliances were placed under guard at the airport with strict orders from General Amin not to let anything out of the country.

Asians had hoped to ship luxury items to London where they could sell them in an effort to circumvent an edict which limits the cash they can take with them to \$125.

Interviews with Africans on the streets and in bars here reveal that all of them wholly support Amin's move and most of them feel that the 90-day limit Asians have to get out is far too long.

"They should go today," said a taxi driver, "otherwise they could get beaten up badly."

"This is why we hate them," he added, pointing to mud hovels many Africans live in. Later, while driving through the lush suburbs which are almost exclusively inhabited by Asians, the driver said: "Africans can't even imagine what it is like to live here where there are not rats."

AUGUST 31

MONTREAL STAR

Ugandans go door to door for bargains from exiled Asians

By GERALD UTTING

Star staff writer

KAMPALA, Uganda —

Africans have started going from door to door in the Asian areas here trying to buy the furniture and household goods of the Asian people who are being expelled by the Uganda government.

"They are offering from half to one-third of what the furniture, stoves, refrigerators and television sets are worth," said one Asian businessman. "Every day the price they offer goes down. Every day is a day closer to our departure."

President Idi Amin has ordered 60,000 Asians who

are not Uganda citizens out of the country by Nov. 7. Only doctors and essential workers are to be allowed to remain and no one knows how long that decision will stand.

Most of the Asians are expected to seek entry to Britain, which has assumed responsibility for the exiles.

Officials in Ottawa say Canada is prepared to admit up to 5,000—although no Canadian officials have arrived here yet to process them.

Some Asians facing expulsion anxiously are stopping Canadian officials and newsmen in the street to ask when Canadian immi-

gration officials will arrive.

Reginald Smith, Canada's acting high commissioner in Kenya and Uganda, told The Star he is negotiating for office space and he expected an immigration team to arrive from Ottawa this weekend. Processing could begin by Wednesday, he said.

A conversation in a bank yesterday showed the uncertainty of the situation. A British Asian and a Ugandan Asian were waiting in a huge line-up of persons trying to get some foreign currency. They had been there for hours. Police strolled through the crowd and Askaris (guards) stood

in strategic spots armed with rifles.

The British Asian was trying to sell his car to the Ugandan Asian, who may be allowed to stay under Amin's confusing expulsion order.

"It is worth 7,000 shillings (\$1,000)," he said.

"But I will give it to you for 3,000 shillings."

The Ugandan Asian said: "You will have to have it repaired."

"Who is repairing anything now?" asked the car owner.

"Oh, you are so right,"

AUGUST 31

TORONTO STAR

LONDON, Aug. 30—Public resentment against the expected influx of Asians expelled from Uganda is building in Britain, creating political hazards for Prime Minister Heath and endangering the progress made here toward racial harmony.

Many Britons, pointing to high unemployment, serious housing shortages and crowded schools, openly complain about the prospect of taking in 30,000 or more Asians. Local authorities in areas with large immigrant populations are appealing to the Government to steer the newcomers elsewhere.

The mounting resentment, reflected in interviews, statements by politicians and local officials, graffiti and letters to newspapers, is of major concern to those who have been working to improve relations between the English and the estimated 1,500,000 Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians now resident here.

These officials, sensing what they call an increase in the new tensions between the two groups, say: "We see a growing rift among whites and Asians over race-relations."

It is not necessarily violence. But it is difficult to sell the idea of proved community. We are making now many people upset."

The Government over the rising tensions reflected in a report by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, tomorrow night nationwide broadcast by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, will be allaying anxieties over grants.

Although Parliament in its summer session, Heath, who made it a point to allow the Asians to feel the impact from his own government's policies, other forces. politicians talk of new laws in the all immigration.

Sensing political advantage in the controversy, the Opposition Labor party has remained quiet on Mr. Heath's decision. Many of its spokesmen are on vacation, including its leader, Harold Wilson, while others on hand are merely criticizing the Government's handling of the issue in general terms.

The left-wing of the Labor party, which might be expected to take a liberal approach, has confined its comment primarily to suggesting that Britain do more to put the issue before the United Nations.

British Resentment Rises Over Coming Asian Influx

'New Battle of Britain'

Tory politicians have been less shy. Leaders of the Monday Club, the right-wing Conservative party group, described the effort to stop all new immigration as the "New battle of Britain" an announced plan for a protest rally here in mid-September.

Ronald Bell, a member of Parliament and leader of the club's immigration committee, cited "tremendous and widespread public support" and proposed that the Uganda Asians be sent to an island in the Indian Ocean.

The racial tones of the comments from the Tory right-wing and from the National Front, a neo-Fascist group that led a protest march through London, are generally expected. But the fear and unhappiness over the new immigrants extends much wider.

"The Government doesn't seem to be aware of the

President, Idi Amin.

"Let's face it," said one official. "If the new immigrants were white, we probably wouldn't be seeing this kind of reaction."

In searching for the reasons behind the resentment to the immigrants—apart from legitimate concern over straining public services—visitors to England who have watched recent trends often come to the conclusion that the British, despite their past welcomes to fleeing refugees, are racially intolerant. But this would appear to oversimplify a complex problem.

Politicians Are Faulted

"I don't think the British are any more intolerant of color than most people," said Jim Rose, who directed a five-year study of British race relations, published in 1969. "But I think the British have been badly led on the issue."



Narshi Vadher, an Asian forced to leave Uganda, with his wife and child at London's Heathrow Airport yesterday. He said that customs officials in Uganda had taken his money, and that he had not been allowed to withdraw money from his bank.

Such comments are often offset by those of others who accept Mr. Heath's argument that Britain has a moral and legal obligation to accept the Asians who chose British passports rather than Uganda citizenship in 1962 when Uganda became independent after nearly 70 years of British rule. Many English, for example, will serve as volunteers to help resettle the Asians.

Even the most ardent workers in the field of community relations, however, agree that any public-opinion survey would probably show a massive vote against the decision to absorb the Asians ousted by Uganda's

never supposed to come here and live next door."

Another factor is the class system, alive and well in Britain despite postwar injections of socialism.

Although Parliament in recent years has approved legislation to curb immigration of Asians and others, the British traditionally have followed an open-door policy for the uprooted. After World War II, between 1945 and 1949, more than 100,000 Poles and others from the Continent settled here. Census figures show that more than 10,000 Hungarians came after the aborted uprising in 1956.

The first serious signs of racial troubles came in 1958 after violence in the Notting Hill area of London. It was only after those troubles that the then-ruling Labor party committed itself to making racial discrimination illegal.

In 1968, Parliament approved the country's most sweeping antidiscrimination legislation. Modeled largely on similar laws in the United States, the bill strengthened the Race Relations Board, which looks into complaints of discrimination, and created the Community Relations Commission, which tries to foster harmony at local levels.

The law, covering discrimination in employment, housing, advertising, services and other areas, is far from perfect. And officials, who want it strengthened, see little chance in the present atmosphere.

The Race Relations Board, for example, would like to abolish the present provision that allows a company to discriminate "in good faith" to preserve a racial balance. It also proposes broader powers to inquire into cases of discrimination.

President Amin's accession had been one of the racial issue had subverted emotions were years ago when, well, the right-wing of "the River Tiber" had much blood" un- nation stopped. His

aration was that no legal obligation the Asians from

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w of immigrants harm to the cause relations than a eeches by Enoch Bernard Perkins, in protest from y Relations Com-

Perkins accused, nt of soft-pedal- called, President ist action."

Government officials, while stressing the professional and business acumen of the Asian immigrants, are also appealing to the British to remember their traditional benevolence and good reason.

"We ask that the rule of fair play apply," said Mark Bonham Carter, who runs the Community Relations Commission from his office in Russell Square. "The Asians will be absorbed over a decade, just as we have absorbed others. There is no need to become hysterical."

Britain is bound by law to admit Ugandans

Attorney General says

By Our Political Staff

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, was preparing to appear on television and radio tonight to discuss the Uganda Asians, Sir Peter Baines, Attorney General, QC, replied last night to Conservative right-wing critics of the government policy of allowing admission. Sir Alec, in his 10-minute broadcast, is expected to review the situation, including reception arrangements, now and in the future.

Sir Peter, in a meeting of the Conservative Political Centre at Epsom, gave a detailed account of the Acts and regulations, refuting suggestions by Mr. Powell and others that the Government had no obligations.

Under the British Nationality Act, 1948, every person who had a direct and personal connection with Britain or certain United Kingdom dependencies was a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies, he said.

There was no separate citizenship of the United Kingdom. It was a composite citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies, and such citizenship was our nationality status.

In 1961, some people were citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies by reason of their connexion with the United Kingdom dependencies in East Africa: Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. He continued:

As these countries became independent they adopted their own nationality laws and the vast majority of persons who became nationals of these new states ceased to be our nationals, citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies in accordance with the various independence Acts.

The new states, however, were unwilling to accept as their nationals all those who had previously been citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies by reason of their connexion with the territories in question.

A great number of those who did not obtain status as nationals of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda originally came from what are now India and Pakistan. They therefore remained citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies. We accepted this. We did so to avoid their becoming stateless.

By 1962 it had become clear that immigration to Britain was increasing to an extent that made it difficult for us to assimilate the immigrants. By the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, pro-

vision was made whereby the right of Commonwealth citizens (citizens of both the United Kingdom and colonies and of the independent Commonwealth countries) to enter the United Kingdom was restricted and regulated. A distinction was made for immigration purposes by the 1962 Act (as amended by the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1968) between persons who had a personal connexion with the United Kingdom itself (by birth or naturalization) and those who had not—albeit they might by reason of their connexion with a dependency or former dependency be citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

By and large the Asians in East Africa fell into the latter category, as did the vast majority of Commonwealth citizens. The two Acts slowed the pace of immigration to that which could be assimilated: such United Kingdom passport-holders who were living in East Africa were admitted to the United Kingdom for settlement only in accordance with the voucher system adopted under Acts.

The decisions of President Amin of Uganda had produced a new situation. Asian citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies who for many years had been lawfully residing and working in Uganda were required to leave the country. Sir Peter continued: The fact that these people have citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies (and no other citizenship) has certain consequences in international law. A state is under duty to accept on its territory (in our case the United Kingdom or any dependency under United Kingdom sovereignty) those of its nationals who have nowhere else to go.

Thus if an Asian citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies is expelled from Uganda and is not accepted for settlement elsewhere, we can be required to accept him by any state where he then is.

It had been suggested that the definition of United Kingdom nationals that had been adopted for the purposes of the Treaty of Accession to the European Communities was in some way related to those questions.

This is not so, Sir Peter said. The principal purpose of the definition was to regulate the movement to and in other member states of the Communities and it is in no way relevant to the qualifications of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies and to such responsibility as we may have or may accept in respect of such citizens.

Leading article, page 13

CBI and TUC asked to help with jobs

By Christopher Wagman

Priorities to meet the influx of Asians from Uganda are: To have arrangements ready to receive the families at the arrival points and to set up reception teams; To find temporary accommodation for arrival points for those who cannot go straight to their destinations; To try to persuade the arrivals to go to areas not under pressure in housing, education and social services.

These tasks were set by the board, which was set up by the Home Office, the Department of Employment, the CBI and the TUC. The board is seeking help from the CBI and the TUC in asking employers for any information about available jobs which the only 10,000 Asians might fill. The other question is how to spread the impact of the influx will have on the services provided by local authorities in making immediate arrangements.

Asked about "mounting public hostility" to the expected arrivals, Sir Charles said: "We have to face the facts of life. Our job as a board is to plan the reception and resettlement of British Ugandans. The more sensible and realistic we are in doing that the more successful we shall be. We have been taking account of the pressures affecting certain areas. The board pointed out that many of the newcomers, especially those who had already asked to come to Britain and who would be among the first arrivals, would know to what areas they wanted to go. Many would certainly want to go to relations and friends.

"These are likely to be areas in which pressure on housing, schools and the social services is already great. So we must do what we can to persuade immigrants—we cannot compel them—to go elsewhere", he said. Accordingly the board was inviting local authorities to tell it whether they had such difficulties

or whether they could accept immigrants. The board stated its firm intention, in the interests of communities which already have a high proportion of immigrants, not less than in the interests of newcomers, to encourage the free arrivals to choose areas in which these problems are likely to be less severe. A local authority that has reason to believe that a further substantial influx of high arrivals from overseas would create intractable local problems is invited to the board to have an urgent appreciation of the situation.

The board would consider what financial or other recommendations to make to the Government, which has been set up after discussions with the Home Office, the Department of Employment, the CBI and the TUC. The board is also opening an accommodation register. These would be a vast list of temporary accommodation or job opportunities are asked to write to the Secretary of State, George Street, London SW1, by August 30. Britain yesterday urged Dr. Waadheim, Nations Secretary General, to help to ease the pressures created by Uganda's 90-day ultimatum to the Asians.

The call was made by Mr. Godber, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in a 30-minute discussion here. He said Dr. Waadheim had expressed "readiness" and he is considering "carefully" what he can do. The United Nations had been asked to discuss the matter with those concerned in Uganda, to see if the pressure could be eased. The time factor was quite important. The minister said he did not think it right for Britain to be expected to have to accept other Asians from Uganda. She was concerned with getting action to help them.

Our Correspondent at The Hague writes: The Dutch government is in principle willing to help Britain over the Asians. Mr. Norbert Schmelzer, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, has confirmed this to the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs. Asians arrive penniless, page 2. Leading article, page 13.

Cash aid pledge for towns receiving Asians from Uganda

Towns with immigrant difficulties will be able to explain them to the Government's Resettlement Board before the first batches of expelled Asians arrive, it was stated yesterday. The board will then consider what financial or other recommendations it should make to the Government. Local councils will be reimbursed by the board for expenses in making immediate reception arrangements. Sir Alec Douglas-Hogg, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, will speak on television and radio tonight about admissions. Report, page 2.

THE ASIAN REFUGEE CRISIS

The resettlement of Ugandan Asians will provide one of the most severe tests yet of British race relations. It will not be a test willingly undergone. Public criticism is mounting against the Government's decision to admit into this country those United Kingdom passport holders who are expelled by President Amin, and the task of achieving racial harmony in Britain would certainly be easier without the new difficulties and, even more, the new fears that will be created by a sudden substantial influx of Ugandan Asians. It would be better if this could be avoided with humanity and honour. But that is not the position. There is dispute about Britain's legal obligation to accept these people, but there can be no doubt that Britain has an obligation of honour.

When the independence of the East African countries—Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda—was being negotiated in the early 1960s the Asian minorities were given the right to a United Kingdom passport and with it the right to entry to this country should they wish to come here. This was an obligation deliberately undertaken by the British Government of the day. A number of Ministers who had responsibility then are on record to that effect. On the basis of that undertaking a good many Asians decided not to become citizens of the country in which they were living.

They trusted in the word of the British Government that they could come to Britain if life became intolerable for them where they were, and this right was even conceded by Mr. Callaghan when as Home Secretary he was steering the restrictive Commonwealth Immigrants Bill through Parliament in 1968. If a man was thrown out of work and ejected from the country, he said, "we shall have to take him. You cannot do anything else in those circumstances". These are just the circumstances that have now arisen and it would be dishonourable and inhumane if Britain were now to leave in the lurch those who had put their faith in an official British undertaking.

Britain then has an ultimate responsibility which the Government have been quite right to acknowledge. But they are entirely justified in trying to divert as much of the flow as

possible. It would be in the interests of all coloured people already in Britain, and of those who will undoubtedly be coming very soon, if President Amin could be induced to lengthen the period of time before the final expulsion, or to reduce the number of Asians who will be flung out, or if more of them could be taken in by other countries. There is no use, though, indulging in wishful thinking.

The British Government would have more popular sympathy at home if they were to respond more sharply to President Amin's brutally racist conduct, and in that respect the freeing of the £10 million loan to Uganda is a step in the right direction. But no matter how tough the British Government became with President Amin there seems little chance that they can change his attitude to the Asians, and there is always the danger of arousing anti-British sentiment among Uganda's neighbours in which case there could be a flood of Asians expelled from Kenya and perhaps Tanzania as well. So while it is right to be tough with President Amin, this must be a calculated and measured toughness.

The possibility of diverting some of the outflow to other Commonwealth countries is more difficult to determine. Canada is prepared to take a substantial, though unspecified, number. Some Ugandan Asians will qualify for entry to Canada under the existing immigration laws which are based not upon race but simply upon capacity to fit into the economic system there. When their applications have been processed the Canadian Government will consider what relaxation of their laws may be necessary in this instance.

Pakistan will consider sympathetically the case of Ugandan Asians of Pakistan origin, but it is not expected that much of the outflow will find its way there. Nor is New Zealand or Australia likely to make more than a token contribution. India might offer a better hope. The official position is that India will assume responsibility for those who have Indian passports, as well as continuing to provide temporary sanctuary for United Kingdom passport holders

provided that they retain the right of entry to Britain. In addition India will take in a few United Kingdom passport holders on strictly humanitarian grounds. The difficulty for India, as for Pakistan, is financial rather than social. For Britain it is social rather than financial. The Government should therefore offer a generous arrangement to induce the Indian authorities to take a more favourable view of applications on humanitarian grounds. That would certainly be in the interests of Britain, as well as of Indians and other coloured people living in this country, even if it were more expensive for us in the short run. As we are a richer country than India we could afford to pay for resettlement in India of people who would otherwise be resettled here.

So the number of Ugandan Asians who finally arrive in Britain may be fewer than has been widely estimated, but whatever happens there will be a good many of them. Much will depend, therefore, on the measures to receive them and help them to settle here. For this purpose the Government have set up the Uganda Resettlement Board which held its first formal meeting yesterday and later disclosed something of its initial plans. These consist largely of arrangements for the immediate reception of the new arrivals. In addition the Board will be having discussions with a number of local authorities, both those who are likely to receive more of the influx than they would like and those who it is hoped will be prepared to make the Asians welcome.

But there is no sign at this stage of the sort of bold planning that might relieve the worst fears of the most hard pressed localities. This may not be the Board's fault. It may not have been given sufficient, or sufficiently precise, powers. But local authorities will want to know quickly what amount of aid they may expect and whether it will be distributed directly by the Board or be dependent on departmental decisions. The impression at the moment is that the Board will do useful work in a minor key. It will have to do more than that if Britain is to meet this challenge successfully.



Mr Narshi Vadher, a Uganda Asian, and his daughter, Bindu, at Heathrow airport yesterday.

25 arrive without money at Heathrow

Twenty-five Uganda Asians arrived at Heathrow airport yesterday without any money. They said that there was a ban on any money being taken out of Uganda.

Mr Vishnu Patania produced two receipts showing that he had been ordered to forfeit 200 Ugandan shillings (about £10). He said that the instruction until yesterday was that we would be allowed to take out 100 shillings on each passport but there is now a new ruling and a complete ban on currency export.

Mr Patania flew in with his wife and a family of four young children. He said he was going to Leicester, where they would stay with relatives. He said he had a job as a mechanic and there to do a job quickly, he said.

The first of the immigrants did not clear customs until more than two hours after their arrival. They had spent most of the time in having medical checks, including chest X-rays.

Mr Ramesh Lal, a shopkeeper, was accompanied by his wife and

four children. Premilla, aged 18, his eldest child, said: "My father owned a shop but had to give it up two years ago because the authorities refused to give him a licence. When we came to leave, the customs took 500 shillings (about £25) from us. They said they were giving it to one of our brothers who stayed behind."

She said her sister Ansuya and she were hoping to get work here, "but we will have to rely on relatives until we find jobs."

Her sister, aged 17, said they had been refused permission to take out a tape recorder and a portable radio. They were going to Forrest Field, Nottingham.

Mrs Jaschaj Desai, with her two children, flew in to join her husband, who has been working in England for seven months. She was going to Wood Green, London.

All yesterday's arrivals said that they had applied for vouchers "a little while ago". They said they had been prompted in most cases to move more quickly because of President Amin's expulsion order.

Mr Narshi Vadher, a micro-

biologist, arrived with his wife, child and niece. He said Ugandan customs men had taken "every shilling" from them. In Uganda he had £2,500 in the bank.

Mr Vadher said: "Officials said there was a strict ban on taking Ugandan currency out of the country. We had only £6 between us, and said we needed that to buy drinks and other items on the journey, but it was of no avail."

He said his request to bring the £2,500 was rejected.

Mr Vadher said he had been working as a teacher and was going to a nephew in Leicester. His wife, daughter, aged three, and niece, of 18, were with him. He has a son, aged 11, who is in Uganda.

Mr Pratul Patel, a member of the resettlement board, said last night that he had asked to see Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, about Asians in Uganda. "I am getting reports all the time of assaults, plundering, threats and bullying," he said. "As the situation can only get worse."

The British Government's first priority was to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Africans queue to buy businesses as Asians queue to leave

From Michael Kampala
Kampala, Aug 30

While Asians queued today on one side of the road to collect British entry permits, Africans queued on the other to collect application forms for the takeover of the Asian business.

The manner in which the members of the two racial groups tackled these respective bureaucratic tasks indicated the apparent calmness here. Africans and Asians mingle easily and there are no outward signs of the disruption and upheaval being imposed on one group for the supposed benefit of the other.

Of the Africans, about two hundred would be business purchasers lined up outside the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to collect registration forms on which they must submit details of their assets, liabilities, educational attainments and business experience.

Most of them seemed to be small businessmen or people without capital or experience. One said that he had worked for eight years in a general store owned by an Asian. I have nothing against my boss, he said. But I think I can run the business just as well as he can. He was hoping that he would be able to obtain bank credit to buy the shop.

President Amin has called on banks to extend credit for the change of ownership. He appeared yesterday to the banks to "forget the outgoing Asians, abandon past prejudices and begin sincerely to work with the people of this country."

Also in the queue outside the Ministry of Commerce were about eighty Asians collecting the forms on which they must list their assets and liabilities, including current stocks and goods ordered before leaving. President Amin is signing a decree making it an offence for

Asians to omit to fill in these forms or to give incorrect information.

Across the road at the British High Commission's emergency consular office, 279 heads of families received entry permits which they had requested before the President's announcement expelling non-citizen Ugandans.

The day's total accounted for 851 people. Of these 405 said they had contacts in the Greater London area, 169 specified Leicester, 36 Birmingham, and 53 other Midlands cities. There were 32 who specified northern cities, nine South Wales, and 139 who were undecided. Among them were 62 merchants, 35 mechanics, 37 clerks, 26 accountants, 16 teachers, 15 salesmen, 12 carpenters and 12 labourers.

President Amin has not yet stipulated what money departing Asians may take with them; nor has he clarified how the airlift will be organized. The President insisted on Monday that East African

airways would be the carrying but it does not have enough aircraft to do so.

There has been no further comment from President Amin on the British Government's decision to suspend negotiations over a proposed \$10m loan to Uganda and to review its annual development and technical assistance programme which amounts to \$10m annually.

About 1,000 British specialists working on technical assistance projects here would be affected by any government action.

There are 877 word-receive basic salaries from the Ugandan Government with supplementary allowances from the British. Of these 600 are teachers, 120 are health officials—mostly consultants, doctors and medical technicians—and 50 are agricultural specialists. The list also includes agricultural, animal husbandry and public works experts. Most of them are on 21 to 27-month contracts.

Britain is paying for 15 technical assistance experts in various projects. One of the most important is a seed scheme which links the experiments of agricultural scientists with the principal work of Ugandan farmers.

About £200,000 a year is spent on the postgraduate training of Ugandans in Britain. Britain also provides research grants, books and equipment for training and research institutions, assistance with land survey and mapping projects, and the financing of consultancies for pre-investment surveys. One of these, on which a final report is due in October, is a 10-year plan to develop tourism. Uganda is due to receive tomorrow its first visit from a head of state since President Amin came to power in an army coup 9 months ago. The guest will be President Jean Bokassa of the Central African Republic. The state visit is scheduled to last three days.

Asians from Uganda

From Sir Roderick Parkes

Sir, The plight of the Ugandan Asians with British passports has given us all in this country furiously to think and, despite the intense difficulties involved, I cannot see that the Government has any alternative but to receive them on grounds of common humanity and international practice. At the same time a quart simply will not go into a pint pot.

To make room for the coming influx, and incidentally ease somewhat our unemployment problem, a course of action that occurs to me is to induce holders of Eire passports to return home. They are not members of the Commonwealth yet enter the United Kingdom as will take our jobs, enjoy our social security and indeed vote in our elections. Their government even apparently allows some of its resources to be spent on procuring arms with which our soldiers in Northern Ireland are treacherously shot.

I do not under-estimate the difficulties involved in the course I advocate but I think it is one that in present circumstances the majority of Britishers would see as just and equitable.

I write this letter in no spirit of racialism since I, like so many others in this country, have a measure of Irish blood in my veins. But surely Commonwealth citizens must in all fairness have priority, and we cannot accommodate everyone.

Yours faithfully,

RODERICK PARKES,

The Athenaeum,

Pall Mall, SW1.

August 27.

From Mr Richard Plender

Sir, Nobody should doubt that international law obliges us to admit citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies expelled from Uganda.

(1) Each state is obliged to admit its own nationals to its territory. The Permanent Court of International Justice took note of this elementary point in its advisory opinion on the exchange of Greek and Turkish populations. At least twelve major theorists affirm the principle, including Professor Van Panhuys who writes that the "duty to admit nationals is considered so important a consequence of nationality that it is almost equated with it". The Solicitor General of this country recognized this principle in Parliament in 1968: 759 HC Deb, col 1581.

(2) Citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies are *prima facie* nationals of this country for general international purposes. Although a narrower definition of the term "national" has been adopted for the purposes of free movement under article 48 of the Treaty of Rome, a wider definition is generally employed. See the definitions clauses in the 49 treaties listed by Dr Joseph in his book on nationality, and relating to the period since the 1948 British Nationality Act. A person is *prima facie* a national of the state which has granted him a passport. See the recent Swedish case *Chruszcz v Chruszcz*. If those Asians who retained their old status under section

2 of the Ugandan Independence Act had then or thereafter ceased to be nationals of this country for international purposes, they would in most cases have become stateless, contrary to article 8 of the New York Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, 1961.

(3) The duty to admit the citizens is probably unaffected by the consideration that their expulsion appears to contravene international law. This is because the duty of admission is not merely the corollary of Uganda's limited right under international law to require non-citizens to leave; rather, the duty of admission is the corollary of the citizen's internationally-protected right of entry. See the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 13(2), the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 12 and the Convention on Racial Discrimination, article 5(d).

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD PLENDER,

University of Exeter, Faculty of Law,

Candy Street, Exeter

August 28.

From Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Oldbury and Halesowen

Sir, Perhaps the most disquieting feature of today's crisis over immigration is who in authority is considering the feelings and fears of the ordinary English man and woman on this subject which affects them so vitally? Has the gap between politicians and public become so great that the politicians simply cannot—or will not—listen? I should have thought that a long delayed but terrible reaction may come from the people unless the Government soon gives them some reassurance on the whole subject.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN STOKES,

House of Commons.

From Mrs Margot Duley Morrow

Sir, While the Keep Britain White devotees of Smithfield march about shouting their racist slogans, they might pause and glance up Farringdon Road to the Peabody Estates and contemplate the fact that Dadabhai Naoroji, the first Indian member of Parliament, fought successfully to have the working class tenants of those buildings enfranchised in local elections. Naoroji's election to Parliament in 1892 was a result of working class support, including among others the great trade unionist and dockland leader, John Burns. His campaign headquarters was above a butcher's shop on Goswell Road. Perhaps the porters would care to visit it.

Then, if the hands and legs which carry the placards and wave the Union Jacks are not too weary, they might walk a few blocks further to see the site of one of London's first public health clinics, established when the National Health Service was only a Labour dream. Its founder? Dr C. L. Katial, an "Asian" and Mayor of the Borough of Finsbury in 1931.

Yours sincerely,

MARGOT DULEY MORROW,

Saffron Hill, EC1.

AUGUST 31

LONDON TIMES

Immigrants say money confiscated in Uganda

LONDON (Reuter) — Twenty-Five Asians arrived here yesterday from Uganda, some penniless and claiming that they had been stopped from bringing any money out of the country.

Micro-biologist Narshi Vagher, arriving at Heathrow airport with his wife, daughter and niece, said Ugandan customs officials had taken away all their travelling money.

"Officials said there was a strict ban on taking Ugandan currency out of the country," he added. "We had only L6 (\$15) and said we needed this to buy drinks and other items on the journey, but it was of no avail."

Automobile mechanic Vishnu Fatania, who flew in with his wife and four young children, produced receipts for about \$10 which he said his family had to forfeit.

"The instruction until yesterday was that we would be allowed to take out 100 Ugandan shillings (about \$5) per passport—but there is now a new ruling and a complete

ban on currency exports," he added.

Yesterday's arrivals were all British-passport-holding Asians coming here under an entry voucher system that antedates Ugandan President Idi Amin's recent order for thousands of Asians living in his country to leave by Nov. 7.

The first of the Asians affected by President Amin's order are expected to arrive on Sept. 11.

A newly formed Uganda resettlement board met for urgent talks yesterday aimed at ensuring smooth habilitation into Britain.

After the meeting board chairman Sir Charles Cunningham told a press conference that the organization was approaching employers for details of jobs available for the immigrants.

AUGUST 31
GLOBE & MAIL

Uganda takes Asians' money at airport

LONDON — (UPI) — Penniless Asian refugees from Uganda landed at London's Heathrow Airport yesterday and told British immigration authorities every shilling was taken from them as they boarded the plane to fly here.

They were among the advance guard of up to 50,000 Asian holders of British pass-

ports whom president Idi Amin of Uganda has ordered out of his country by Nov. 7.

"We had every shilling taken from us as we went through customs," Narshi Vadher, a microbiologist, told British officials.

His story was echoed by his niece Anu, 18, who arrived with him. Other Asians arriving earlier this week told the same story.

In Kampala, Amin told a businessmen's conference Tuesday he plans to extend his "Africanization" program to include foreign investment and tourism as well.

He said foreigners who want to invest in Uganda must in the future do so through "black Ugandans" and not through Asians, even though they hold Ugandan citizenship.

The British government and seven British airlines had planned to start a mass airlift of Asians from Uganda to Britain Sept. 1., but Amin this week served notice the Asians would be allowed to leave only on planes operated or chartered by East African Airways, which is owned jointly by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

AUGUST 31

MONTREAL GAZETTE

