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But the minister did not rule out the possibility that a firm quota might be set once there is a clear indication of how many of the 55,000 expellees want to come and can pass immigration standards.

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U.S. loan to Uganda delayed?

KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI) — The Ugandan information ministry said Friday the American ambassador here had told President Idi Amin reports that Washington was holding up a \$3 million loan to Uganda were untrue.

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State department spokesman Charles Bray was reported to have told newsmen in Washington Thursday that the United States did not contemplate approving the loan under the present circumstances.

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U.S. ENVOY QUOTED ON UGANDA LOAN

Reportedly Told Amin Delay
Was Not on Jewish Remark

By CHARLES MOHR

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 15—A Uganda Government statement tonight said that the United States Ambassador, Thomas P. Melady, had met President Idi Amin and had denied Washington reports that a \$3-million American loan had been frozen because of General Amin's recent statement praising Hitler's liquidation of European Jews.

General Amin customarily releases lengthy press releases on his conversations with callers.

The Government statement quoted Mr. Melady as saying that a "short delay" in signing this year's installment of a recurring agricultural development loan "was due to the need to work out certain final details and was certainly not caused by any recent political developments."

General Amin, who earlier this year broke relations with Israel as part of a steadily escalating series of diplomatic quarrels with other nations, said in messages Tuesday to Secretary General Waldheim of the United Nations and Premeir Golda Meir of Israel that Germany under Hitler was "the right place" when Hitler liquidated six million Jews.

American Expresses 'Shock'

On Thursday, a State Department spokesman in Washington, Charles W. Bray 3d, called the statement "deeply shocking and incomprehensible in any context, but particularly when it comes from a national leader."

Uncertainty and apprehension continued to characterize the mood in Uganda. General Amin has ordered the mass deportation by Nov. 8 of tens of thousands of Asians who hold British passports or who are stateless, and he has accused the British Government of plotting to assassinate him.

Today, it was disclosed that two young Americans had been arrested and detained by Uganda forces Wednesday along with about 10 young persons of other nationalities.

Their Situation Unknown

A diplomatic source said that the Ugandans had promised to release the youths this morning. By late evening, however, the American Embassy had been unable to learn what had happened to the youths and the Ugandans had denied consular officials access to them.

An embassy source said that the names of the two Americans were John R. Poulding and Daniel Lee Lister. The embassy had no information on their hometowns.

They were part of a group of young people picked up Wednesday in the northern Uganda town of Gulu and reportedly brought to a jail in Kampala, the capital. Sources said the group had later been moved to a good hotel and given good treatment. One report said they had long hair and may have been regarded as "hippies."

Wave of Xenophobia Seen

A wave of xenophobia has passed over Uganda in recent weeks since General Amin ordered the deportation of the minority Asian business community and then asked that Britons be "marked and watched." Despite promises of safety for foreigners by General Amin, the loosely disciplined armed forces have repeatedly molested foreigners, according to reports received in Nairobi.

Ugandans have had more to fear. Since General Amin took power in a military coup in January, 1971, many citizens have simply disappeared, and most are believed to be dead.

The Government statement issued tonight quoted General Amin as saying that his message on Hitler and the liquidation of the Jews was being misinterpreted in America, "probably by British and Zionist propaganda."

Once Favored Israel

The unpredictable President, who once had warm relations with Israel, broke those ties and expelled all Israelis earlier this year. He told Ambassador Melady, according to the statement, that he "himself was not against the Jews as such" but "only against the Zionists."

The statement also said that General Amin had asked the United States to give arms to Uganda and to Arab states.

In another development today, General Amin ordered that all tourists and visitors to Uganda must enter and leave the country only at the main airport at Entebbe or through the main rail and road route from Kenya.

He said that tourists were "welcome" but that some foreigners were in Uganda under "suspicious" circumstances.

A large-scale airlift of Asians to Britain has still not begun because of wrangling over the details between local officials and British aviation and Government aides. It may begin Sunday or Monday, however.

SEPTEMBER 16
NEW YORK TIMES

Uganda says diplomat denied loan stopped

By PHILIP SHORT

KAMPALA — The U.S. Ambassador to Uganda, Dr. Thomas Melady, yesterday denied that the United States was delaying signature of a \$3-million loan to Uganda in view of recent remarks by President Idi Amin about Jews, a Uganda Government statement said.

The announcement that the loan was being held up was made in Washington Thursday by the chief State Department spokesman, Charles Bray. Ambassador Melady declined comment on the Uganda Government's version of what he had said, saying that he wished first to see a full text of its statement.

The trouble stems from a telegram Gen. Amin sent United Nations Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, earlier this week.

In it he condoned the slaying of Israeli athletes by Palestinian guerrillas at the Munich Olympics, and said: "Germany was the right place where, when Hitler was the prime minister and supreme commander, he burnt over 6,000,000 Jews."

When he met Dr. Melady yesterday, Gen. Amin complained the telegram had been "misinterpreted in the United States, probably by British and Zionist propaganda."

According to the Uganda Government statement, Dr. Melady in turn told Gen. Amin that press reports that the United States had suspended the loan to Uganda because of the telegram had "got the story wrong".

Dr. Melady told Gen. Amin, the statement said, that he was aware of a delay in signing the current instalment of a recurrent U.S. agriculture development loan to Uganda, but that this was "due to the need to work out certain final details, and was certainly not caused by any recent political developments".

There is independent evidence to suggest that the Uganda Government's version of Dr. Melady's remarks may be substantially correct. If that is indeed the case, either the State Department has

been unusually slow in passing on its instructions, or the U.S. Government is trying at one and the same time to appease U.S. Jewish opinion and to maintain good relations with the Ugandan authorities by saying one thing at home and something very different here.

A British Army training team, ordered expelled from Uganda four days ago "due to security reasons pertaining to the safety of all the people in Uganda", left yesterday aboard a Royal Air Force transport plane complete with a special message of thanks from President Amin.

SEPTEMBER 16
GLOBE & MAIL

'Limit of sorts' set on Asian immigrants, Mackasey explains

OTTAWA (CP) — Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey said yesterday that the Government's original estimate of accepting between 3,000 and 5,000 expelled Ugandan Asians still stands, although no quota has been established.

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Mr. Mackasey had been asked to clarify information from department officials that no ceiling applies to the number Canada will accept.

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firm quota might be set once there is a clear indication of how many of the more than 50,000 want to come and can pass immigration standards.

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Limit of sorts set for Asians coming to Canada

Canadian Press

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The official said other Canadian airlines have also been asked to bid and it is possible that the charters may be handled by more than one carrier.

Mr. Mackasey said reports that the first planeload will arrive Sept. 24 in Montreal are based on pure speculation.

"The actual date that these people will be arriving in Canada is still very speculative.

"To get in here on the 24th, there's about six or seven things that would all have to work according to schedule. There are too many factors involved for us to say precisely when these people are coming."

SEPTEMBER 16
MONTREAL STAR

A footnote to history

Sir, — I write this letter to express gratitude to and admiration for the Canadian government, which has not only expressed dislike at the expulsion of the Asians from Uganda but has undertaken to provide shelter for so many of them.

Arrival of these people in Canada will have a special significance in the minds of those East Indians who have knowledge of the 500 or so individuals who ventured to enter Canada around the beginning of the First World War, and who were forced to turn back.

In those days, to keep the East Indians out of this land, one immigration law was to the effect that the person desiring to come to Canada must reach a Canadian port by a direct passage from the country of origin. As there was no such facility between Canada and India, an East Indian could not satisfy this condition.

But a man now known as Baba Gurdit Singh chartered a Japanese ship for the purpose of making a direct sailing from Calcutta to Vancouver, B.C. The sad part of this

story is that when this ship reached Vancouver the landing of her passengers was refused. She was forced to turn back.

The greatest concern of those who objected to the landing was that if those men were allowed to land, they would be willing to work at any wages, therefore they would lower the standard of living. Strange it may seem, when the Depression started, many mills in B.C. were shut down, but in the ones that were still working East Indians were still drawing full wages of 40 cents an hour when others were accepting reductions up to 20 cents.

That is not all. During the entire period of the Depression, there was not even one East Indian in B.C. receiving government assistance. The Khalsa Diwan Society, in its Vancouver Sikh Temple provided meals and lodgings to those who were needy. I know this to be true because I was the priest of that Sikh Temple in one of those Depression years.

Wattan Singh Panesar,
Laval.

No effect on General Amin seen

Black Africa criticizes Uganda's anti-Asians policies

By Frederick Hunter
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

Uganda's Gen. Idi Amin and his erratic policies directed against Ugandan Asians are embarrassing black Africa.

Sharp criticism of the President-general is coming from the states that have previously shunned inter-African name calling. Black leaders and government-owned radio and press are leading the verbal attack.

Nonetheless, both General Amin and his Foreign Minister Wanume Kibedi appear beyond the reach of such counsel. As evidence of this the Ugandan Government has announced that British Asians who fail to leave Uganda by the Nov. 7 deadline will be rounded up by security forces and taken to special military camps.

The Ugandan Government has also accused the British of delaying the processing of Asian immigrants. Most reports from Kampala, however, suggest that the majority of bureaucratic snarls originate on the Uganda side.

Identity cards used

Citizen Asians, and British Asians possessing needed skills who have been asked to remain in Uganda, will receive special identity cards bearing their photographs. They will be expected to carry these cards "to avoid inconvenience from security forces."

Certain similarities between the identity cards and the passes black Africans must carry in South Africa strike many observers of the African scene. Any Ugandan claims that the cards are necessary for the safe and efficient implementation of national policy probably are true. But the South African Government offers the same rationale for its pass system.

"The credibility of Africa is at stake" comments the Nairobi Sunday Nation. It continues: "The majority of independent African states are horrified by Amin and his racist actions which are merely pandering to the propaganda machine of white South Africa."

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has consistently refused to recognize the Amin government. Speaking of General Amin's

decision to expel citizen Asians from Uganda, a policy now reversed, the Tanzanian leader commented, "This is clearly racialism and representative of the same thing Africans are deploring."

Not long after the Nyerere statement, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda described Uganda's expulsion of British Asians as "terrible, horrible, abominable." He declared, "What is happening in Uganda is very shameful, not only for Africa, but for the whole world."

His comments have triggered a Ugandan-Zambian war of words in which Kampala

radio has labeled President Kaunda a "black sheep" and an "imperialist agent."

Zambian spokesmen and the government-owned press have responded by calling General Amin a "buffoon" and a "freak of humanity." They have termed his government a "monstrosity."

In Kenya the government has pointedly underlined its disagreement with Uganda's Asian policy by reaffirming its welcome to all non-Africans who are loyal to the Kenya Government and ready to help the country develop. Although initially cautious, the Nairobi press has also begun to criticize General Amin.

Reports suggest that African leaders at the recent East and Central African summit meeting urged a less-provocative course upon Ugandan Foreign Minister Kibedi, despite his hard-hitting speech criticizing member states.

The effect of these criticisms is not clear. But they do demonstrate an infrequently revealed willingness on the part of some African states to judge the actions of black leaders by a universal standard. They show that some African states do not possess unlimited capacities to tolerate unjust or unjustly implemented policies simply because African leaders initiated them.

SEPTEMBER 16
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Confusion hinders exit of Uganda Asians

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

Only a trickle of the expelled Asians have begun to leave Uganda. Tens of thousands of them must be out of the country by Nov. 7.

Although the exit-processing continues in an orderly fashion, a general state of confusion persists in Uganda, sparked by the apparent irrationality of government actions and pronouncements.

General Amin's plan to set up military transit camps for expelled Asians remaining in Uganda after the November exit deadline is the latest publicly announced decision.

Perhaps more than anything else, transportation snarls reveal this confusion. They show how little — if any — advance planning preceded the early August announcement of Gen. Idi Amin's dream-revealed decision to expel his country's most economically enterprising community.

At a time when a consortium of British airlines was maneuvering to operate an airlift for the expelled Asians, General Amin decreed that they must leave Uganda on East African Airways (EAA), the financially ailing airline owned jointly by Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.

But EAA lacks the planes to carry this amount of traffic, especially since it coincides with heavy bookings of vacationers and schoolchildren returning to Europe. Nor does EAA possess sufficient foreign exchange to charter additional aircraft to establish an airlift.

Unconfirmed reports now suggest that an arrangement between EAA, British Overseas Airways Corporation, and British Caledonian

Transportation snarl holds outflow to a trickle, although Amin has decreed Nov. 7 deadline

will give East African half the traffic, with the British airlines splitting the remaining half. But it is still not clear how the three airlines will airlift all the Asians out of Uganda by the Nov. 7 deadline, especially in view of the limited facilities at Entebbe, Uganda's only international airport.

General Amin has added to the confusion by announcing that Uganda intends at some unspecified future date to establish its own airline. This airline will service domestic airports, replacing flights presently run by East African. Uganda's desire to profit more fully from tourism apparently motivates this move. Although financial limitations may prevent the realization of this plan, it will place a serious question mark over the future of EAA and the East African community.

Problems lessened

It now appears that only about 30,000 Asians will be entering Britain, half the original estimate. This means reduced prob-

lems of housing, employment, and assimilation.

Segments of British opinion have been roused against the Asian influx in the basis of much higher estimates.

The British Government has now announced that six nations have agreed to accept some Asian immigrants. Canada will take around three thousand Asians and has already begun processing applications in Kampala. Mauritius and New Zealand will also accept immigrants, and some Asians passing through India en route to Britain may remain there.

Meanwhile, British-Ugandan relations continue to grow more strained.

Last week General Amin announced a British plot to assassinate him. Early this week he ordered the expulsion of a 12-man British military training mission.

In addition, the Uganda Government ordered the deportation of British businessman Donald Stewart following the Uganda Chief Justice's finding that his detention by the

Army, apparently for writing a letter critical of the government, was illegal.

The Stewart case — the third of its kind in recent weeks — and Uganda's general atmosphere of uncertainty have eroded expatriate confidence about the country's future. This has resulted in a small outflow of white Britons from Uganda. A number of business firms also have begun to consider writing off their operations there.

SEPTEMBER 16
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Well, how many Asians ARE coming?

Limit of sorts says Mackasey; 5,000 likely

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QUOTA POSSIBLE

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The emergency immigration station in Kampala has handed out more than 7,000 application forms and 800 of the Asians have been accepted, subject to passing the medical examinations which started yesterday.

"There's just no way I can get into the numbers game," he said. "There's been no quota established nor was there ever one established.

"If there's going to be, or should there be, that would be government policy and the prime minister would announce it."

The minister would not say whether a limit might exist on the number of charter aircraft seats that will be made available to move the Asians from Uganda.

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READY HERE

The first immigrants to Canada when they come will be housed in the Canadian Armed Forces barracks at Longue Pointe, in Montreal's East End.

An assistant to Mackasey said last night the newcomers will "rest for a day" in the barracks and then be given counselling by officials from the department of manpower.

The government will give travel warrants to those bound for other parts of the country. Their flight to Canada will also be by government-chartered jet, although the immigrants will be expected to repay the cost of the journey later.

"Some of these people observe special dietary regulations," said the spokesman, "and we will do our best to feed them their accustomed diet."

He added that between 20 and 30 per cent have relatives or friends in Canada.

Life for Asians in Toronto promises hope for refugees

By RON LOWMAN
Star staff writer

Amrik Singh Rao, 61, is a Sikh. He runs the Maharajah restaurant on downtown Elm St. He's delighted with Canada.

Datta Saigaonkar, 37, is also from India. He has master's degrees in education and science from the University of Poona, but in Metro he's drawing unemployment insurance. He is a frustrated man.

Nanjibhai Patel, 43, came to Toronto from India via Yorkshire, England. He operates a streetcar here and has encountered no discrimination. He says he's happier here than he was in England.

Happiness and bitterness. There are mixed feelings about Toronto among Metro Asians as they await the arrival of the first of 5,000 Asians expelled from Uganda who are expected to come to Canada.

At last count in Kampala, visa application blanks had been picked up by 25,000 persons among the 60,000 ordered out of the country by President Idi Amin. Some 5,700 had been filled in and of these, 791 persons had been granted Canadian visas on their British passports, subject to medicals.

Yesterday, the Canadian government announced there would be no limit on the numbers accepted here, providing they meet immigration conditions. However, no more than 5,000 are expected to come to this country.

Many will be heading for Metro Toronto and the welcome mat has already been laid out by governments, ethnic associations and voluntary organizations.

Arriving penniless

While the first government-chartered flight with about 145 persons is expected in Montreal around Sept. 25, single families travelling under their own steam may arrive this weekend.

Adrienne de Souza, principal of St. Dorothy's Roman Catholic School, who recently returned from a visit to Kampala, says some persons bought airline tickets around the time Gen. Amin had his first dream about expelling them.

Most will arrive penniless and with little in the way of winter clothing. They are not being allowed to sell their Uganda homes, businesses or cars privately and it remains to be seen whether or not some were shrewd enough to have kept capital outside Uganda.

Most, if not all, speak English well and the welcome mat appears to be ready here as it was for the 1959-'60 World Refugee Year arrivals from Europe, and later the Hungarians, Czechs and Tibetans.

Murali Nair of the International Institute, is co-ordinating the activities of the Asian Community Council, an umbrella organization which he says embraces 15 national

...CONT.

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groups and 200 ethnic associations. They are looking for rooms, jobs and winter clothing.

From his base at the institute, which is a United Appeal organization designed to promote integration of immigrants into society, Nair is preparing a list of houses where a room or two can be spared on a temporary basis.

There are an estimated 25,000 East Indians and Pakistanis in the Toronto area, most of whom came here in the last six years. Many East Indians in African countries were either born there, or emigrated from India long before the 1947 division of that sub-continent into Hindu and Moslem states.

Amrik Rao is one of them. Born in India, he went to Kenya with his parents at the age of 2. A proud, bearded, turbanned Sikh, whose religion is a marriage of Hindu and Moslem beliefs, he appears to be the very essence of the warrior caste from the Punjab region.

But Rao, who arrived here in 1968, is an international man. Not only does he speak Punjabi, but the Swahili of Africa, Persian, Hindu, Urdu and English.

One of Rao's four daughters is a specialist in teaching deaf mute children and is married to a Sikh doctor in Sudbury. The other three are in Britain, where one is a doctor, another studies dentistry and the third holds a bachelor of science degree. A son is in architecture.

Rao, who opened his thriving restaurant in February, is sure the Uganda Asians will fit in here easily "because they are very versatile

and Western minded." He himself left Kenya because he felt there was no long-term future there. All the emerging nations were trying to control their own affairs, "even though they're not qualified."

Unlike Rao, teacher Datta Saigaonkar is bitter about the non-recognition of his university degrees. In his sparsely furnished apartment on Gilder Dr., Scarborough, where the television set sits on a cardboard carton, he talks about it with anger—but manages to chuckle a little as he talks.

With only a letter of standing from Ontario's Department of Education, the best he's been able to manage so far is supply teaching—waiting for the phone to ring—in North York and Scarborough.

Saigaonkar, his wife and sons, Ajay, 9, and Parag, 6, arrived in Canada in June, 1970. At Halifax they were told the teaching field was green in Toronto.

Part-time work

Since arriving here, he has worked only 138 days in a classroom, including some part-time work in a private Jewish school, where he handled science, chemistry and physics. The pay was around \$27 a day, net.

Now, he's drawing unemployment insurance and his wife, who has a master's degree in sociology from Poona, works as a factory helper.

"The authorities have decided that an Indian degree won't be recognized unless it's first class," said Saigaonkar, who added that he

was top of his class at the MA level.

"Now, I'm looking for anything," he said.

Saigaonkar felt uncomfortable one day when he got lost in the city and knocked at a door to ask if he could look at the phone book.

"They looked at me very suspiciously before they allowed me in," he said.

He feels that once he gets a good and regular job, there will be little discrimination "because my money is as good as anybody's at Eaton's and Simpsons."

TTC driver Nanjibhai Patel spent 10 years in England and acquired a Yorkshire lass, Diana, for a wife, before he came to Canada in 1967. They have three children.

A bus driver in Yorkshire, where his wife also ran a little grocery store, Patel now handles buses, streetcars and subway trains.

While he's sorry for the Uganda Asians, Patel says in a way it's their own fault because they clung to their British passports instead of becoming Ugandans.

"I'm going to become a Canadian citizen as soon as I can," he said.

While he never had any racial trouble in Britain, "because I never looked for any," he's glad he brought his family here when he reads the vitriolic outpourings of the Enoch Powells on the race problems in U.K.

"Besides, it's better living here," he grinned.

One thing, Rao, Saigaonkar and Patel all have in common: They'll do anything they can to help when the Uganda Asians arrive.



NANJIBHAI PATEL

"I'm going to become a Canadian citizen"



DATTA SAIGAONKAR

"They looked at me very suspiciously"

SEPTEMBER 16
TORONTO STAR.



SIKH Amrik Singh Rao, who runs a downtown Toronto restaurant, is happy about life in Canada, although some of the Asians find the going difficult. But they will welcome the refugees from Uganda.

'Compassion must mark our attitude to Ugandans'

To the editor of The Star:

Apparently speaking for many, Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey (Sept. 8) explained: "We have to be fair to these people (Ugandans). We have to assess their applications not only in a humanitarian light, but also bearing in mind the likelihood that they can make a go of it in this country."

Now I would like to ask what kind of "fairness" is being talked about and in what other than a humanitarian light we can assess what we are doing?

Do we really lack memory and imagination to such an extent as not to see that these people most likely face life and death alternatives and not some kind of benign social reforms?

Can't we see that these are refugees threatened by destruction, not immigrants coming simply to better themselves in a richer country?

Do we forget that we all were newcomers on this continent at one time or another and thus that none of us has the right to say "close the door behind me"?

And do we lack enough compassion to be able to welcome even a few of those who will perhaps never "pay off"?

Some say that we "can't afford it." I say they have no idea how rich they are in the world as it is.

Some say, let them go to this country or that one, but we all know that these countries do not intend to allow them in. By now it seems clear that the Asians in Uganda will be quite happy to get out alive at all.

No matter what obvious difficulties are bound to arise, I suggest that there is only one way for us to act. Any alternative, however "reasonable," will be shameful.

HELEN SLAMPOVA
Toronto

'Few nations can match India's generosity'

To the editor of The Star:

Edward Carrigan (Sept. 6) does an injustice to India.

It was less than a year ago that India accepted over 10 million refugees from Bangladesh, feeding and housing them for as long as was necessary.

It was not very long ago that several thousand refugees from Tibet were accepted by India. All are living in India and sharing its limited resources with the people of that country.

Fifty thousand people from Uganda would scarcely be refused entry into India. The fact is, anybody willing to go to India is being assisted to go there.

Many of the Uganda Asians are second or third generation Ugandans with very little connection with India or Pakistan.

Few nations can match the record of India in giving shelter to people who were forced out of their homeland.

DOVENDRA LAKHANI
London

Three towns fall in march on Kampala

From Michael Knipe
Kampala, Sept 17

At least 20 British citizens—men, women and children—were detained in Kampala today after reports that Uganda had been invaded by 1,000 Tanzanian troops. Four newspaper correspondents and a photographer were among those detained.

Early morning news bulletins said the invasion occurred at Mutukula, a town on Uganda's south-west border with Tanzania, which was the scene of military skirmishes a year ago. The Uganda military spokesman said Tanzanian troops were advancing northwards towards Masaka, 80 miles west of the capital, having overpowered the small Uganda border force of five policemen and 10 soldiers who were stationed there to control a prison farm.

This evening a military spokesman said the Tanzanian troops had occupied three towns—Kyotera, Kukuto and Kalisizo. There was also fighting at Mbarara, a garrison town, he said.

The spokesman said the Uganda Army was capable of containing the situation and the public should continue normally. News of the invasion was received calmly in Kampala, but armoured vehicles were seen in the streets and road blocks were set up.

The radio bulletin said that the Government knew there were many British spies in Uganda and that some of them were really military men. It warned all Europeans who had entered Uganda illegally to report to the nearest security unit. Most of the arrests occurred apparently

when Europeans were unable to establish their identities satisfactorily.

There were reported to be check points on all roads to Kampala and several swimming pools, sailing clubs and other recreational centres were closed by the police.

The Government said that, in spite of the sudden trouble, it had decided not to ban any civil flights in and out of Uganda. The first charter flight carrying expelled Asians was due to leave Kampala this evening, but the pilot is understood to have been instructed by London to fly on if the situation at Entebbe airport was considered unstable.

Three European sunbathers, one of them a British citizen, were arrested at a Kampala hotel by a plain clothes Ugandan carrying a sub-machinegun in three policemen armed with rifles.

The pool was crowded with relaxed Sunday lunchtime sunbathers—Europeans, Africans, and Asians—when the arrests were made. Some people had been listening to the radio broadcasts for further news of the invasion, but to most people it was a remote affair and the city itself was completely calm.

At first only a few noticed when an African wearing a black sweater and casual trousers and carrying a sub-machine gun in the crook of his arm approached the pool. He walked slowly around the circular pool under the uncertain gaze of swimmers and sunbathers, accompanied by half a dozen members of the hotel security staff and three policemen.

They stopped by the group of

Europeans, who had apparently checked in at the hotel today.

One after the other they were ordered to walk across to the changing rooms and dress. Children continued playing and swimming as the three were led quickly away.

Moments later three British newspaper correspondents—Mr John Fairhall (*The Guardian*), Mr Chris Munnion (*Daily Telegraph*) and Mr John Harrison (*Daily Express*) were returning to the hotel after making inquiries about the invasion reports when they were detained in the foyer. The police then returned and walked a second time around the pool—this time taking away Mr Donald McCullin, a *Sunday Times* photographer, who was observing the scene. A number of other journalists who were in the same group were ignored, but later Mr A. Torche, an Associated Press correspondent, was also arrested.

The four were taken one by one to their rooms. Their documents and belongings were searched meticulously. They came out with their bags packed and were driven away together in a van. It was not immediately clear where they were taken. The police carried out the searches with scrupulous courtesy.

Mr Richard Slater, the British High Commissioner, discussed the situation by telephone with the Permanent Secretary at the Uganda Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr George Hawkins, the British consul, visited the central police station where the British subjects are being held.

The announcement telling people to remain calm said: "Today, particularly as it is Sunday, people should attend church services normally." Crowded congregations indicated that this advice was being followed.

The spokesman said that, because of the surprise attack at Mutukula it was not easy to assess the casualties. It was expected that they might be very high because communications between Kampala and Mutukula were cut off.

The statement continued: "Due to the security situation which has now erupted, the Government has

decided that all Europeans who might have entered Uganda illegally are advised to report to the nearest security unit. This has been taken for their own benefit.

The Uganda Government said it had sent a telegram to protest to the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity regarding the barbaric attack by Tanzania on Uganda. The statement said the President of Uganda still regarded the people of Tanzania as "brothers and sisters" and that Uganda was reluctant to fight.

Yesterday the Uganda Government announced that President Amin had received 83 letters from Tanzania, some of them requesting him to take over from President Nyerere because the Tanzanian leader had ignored the Tanzanian people by bringing in Chinese to build the railway while Tanzanians were jobless.

The spokesman said that another reason for the requests was that Tanzania was owned by Asians but African houses had been nationalized. Tanzanians were now living in fear of imprisonment.

The statement concluded by wishing the best of luck to the Tanzanian people and President Nyerere, whom he said President Amin still loves very much. Dar es Salaam, Sept 17. Radio Tanzania reported tonight that the major Ugandan Army garrison at Umburra in south-west Uganda had been taken over after fierce fighting between dissidents and President Amin's troops.

The state-run radio said that fierce fighting which broke out this morning between troops and the people of Uganda, was still going on.

Earlier an official Tanzanian statement said that "People's Army" forces inside Uganda had taken over a military camp at Kisenyi and seized a large quantity of arms. There was no official indication here of whether Ugandan refugees in Tanzania had taken part in any incursion.

Major-General Sarakikya, chief of Tanzania's armed forces, flatly denied that Tanzanian troops were involved.

300,000 could claim entry to Britain

By Staff Reporters

Some 300,000 people might have to be admitted to Britain because they had no other citizenship if they were expelled from where they were living. Lady Tweedsmuir, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said in a written answer in the Lords yesterday.

Estimates of such figures were unreliable, she said. The best that could be made were 50,000 refugees from Uganda, 50,000 from Kenya, 20,000 from Tanzania, 25,000 from India and 6,000 each from Zambia and Malawi. For Pakistan the figure was estimated at 1,000 and for Malaysia-Singapore, 140,000.

Lady Tweedsmuir's figures contrast sharply with those used by Mr Enoch Powell last month. In a speech he had said that in 1968 the Labour Lord Chancellor had estimated the total numbers of citizens of the United Kingdom and the colonies in independent Commonwealth countries as: Uganda, 30,000; Tanzania, 20,000; Kenya, 167,000; Malawi, 6,000; West Indies, 43,000; Cyprus, 4,000; India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 100,000; Somalia and Aden "tens of thousands"; Malaysia, over a million and Singapore, "an unknown number".

Mr Powell had added: "It only needs a local General Amin in these places, or something less than a General Amin, and all the same pressure, and all the same sedulously fostered half-truths will be applied to about a million and a half human beings."

The Labour-controlled Leicester City Council yesterday had a half page advertisement in a Kampala daily newspaper, the *Uganda Argus*, urging expelled Asians not to settle in Leicester.

In large, black type, the advertisement said: "In the interests of yourself and those of your family, you should accept the advice of the Uganda Resettlement Board and not come to Leicester."

The first special flight bringing expelled Asians to Britain is not now expected to land in Britain until next week.

No final agreement appears to have been reached about the number of aircraft which will be involved, or who will operate them. But it is understood that a one-way fare of £110 has been decided upon with East African Airways representatives.

The Department of Trade and Industry denied yesterday that it had been responsible for delaying the airlift, by refusing to grant landing permission for extra flights from Uganda. It said it had not received any applications for additional landing rights.

But Mr Henry Muloki, London manager of East African Airways, said: "We have applied to the department for extra landing rights, but we have not been given them."

An Asian who flew independently from Uganda said at Heathrow airport yesterday:

"There is a growing suspicion that President Amin is determined to have his concentration camps. Many people feel that his admiration of Hitler extends to a fanatical desire to operate the concentration camps system."

Our Diplomatic Staff writes:

The Government intends to raise the question of the expelled Ugandan Asians at the United Nations. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, will seek international help in resettling the Asians when he addresses the General Assembly on September 27.

Sir Alec will seek support in efforts to persuade General Amin to lift his November 7 expulsion deadline. He will also ask for support to ensure fair treatment and compensation for Asians who are forced to abandon property in Uganda.

The British Government's hope is that if international opinion can be enlisted in sympathy for the Asians' plight, it might have some effect on General Amin. Dr Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, has sent a representative to appeal to General Amin to reconsider his decision to expel the Asians.

So far a total of 7,200 people have been given approval by Britain to come here. Any delay lies on the Ugandan side, in processing tax and currency clearance.

General Amin honours Asian athletes in his Olympic team

From Michael Knipe
Kampala, Sept 15

President Amin provided two unexpected displays of goodwill here today.

He sent a friendly farewell message to the British Army training team whose expulsion he ordered on Monday. Then he awarded Ugandan citizenship to all 18 Asian members of Uganda's Olympic Games team.

The Asian sportsmen had won their citizenship, he said, because of their magnificent performance at the Games.

Uganda's Asians struggled with the documentation required to meet the November 7 deadline for their departure, the President delivered his gesture to the sportsmen at a state luncheon honouring the Olympic contingent on its return from Munich.

To the confusion of photographers and spectators the President arrived for the lunch wearing Uganda's Olympic uniform of red blazer and white flannels and he passed unnoticed by some when the group assembled for official photographs.

He awarded all members of the Olympic team two national medals and announced that a Kampala street would be named after John Akii Bua, the assistant police inspector who won Uganda's first Olympic gold medal in the 400 metres hurdle race in the world record time of 47.8 seconds.

His friendly message to the departing Britons was delivered to them by radio moments before they left Entebbe Airport on board an RAF Britannia. President Amin ordered them out of the country after alleging that Britain was plotting his assassination.

Today he said he would not forget the marvellous work done by Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Rogers, the commanding officer, and his team during their brief stay in Uganda in training Ugandan Army officers. He had no quarrel, he said, with the British officers who were leaving or with British citizens in Uganda. His quarrel was with the British Government.

The British training unit, consisting of five officers, 12 warrant officers and sergeants, were seen off with their families by about a dozen members of the Ugandan Army. They are due to arrive at Breeze Norton, Norfolk, on Sunday.

President Amin saw Dr Thomas Melady, the United States Ambassador, today. Afterwards the Ugandan Government issued a statement claiming that reports that the United States had suspended a \$3m loan were wrong and that President Amin's telegram to the United Nations Secretary-General on the Middle East situation was being misinterpreted in the United States "probably by the British and Zionist propaganda which under the present circumstances are trying to bring misunderstandings between other countries."

The statement said President Amin had explained to Dr Melady

that he was only against Zionists who had established the state of Israel by turning millions of Arabs into permanent refugees. He was not against the Jews as such, many of whom were living peacefully in some Arab countries.

The President assured the ambassador that he had no quarrel with the United States except in that the Americans were arming Israel and were involved in the Vietnam war. He said he would like to see the Americans arm the Arabs with advanced weapons. The United States could also supply military equipment to Uganda.

Tomorrow the British High Commission in Kampala will begin the second phase of its exercise in issuing entry permits to Asians holding British passports who wish to enter Britain.

A newspaper advertisement will call forward any Asian heads of families holding valid passports numbered between D 37401 and D 374958.

The 4,557 passports involved were issued about 10 years ago and there is no way of knowing yet how many Asians will respond to the advertisement. It is very much an experiment, a High Commission official said.

The procedure of processing passports at the High Commission was stepped up today and a total of 152 were dealt with compared with 80 the day before.

Meanwhile Bank of Uganda sources claimed that the bank had now processed more than 5,000 Asians in readiness for departure. The sources said that yesterday alone 1,200 were processed.

Ugandan schools began a new term this week with many pupils and teachers absent because of the Asian exodus. Some schools are reported to have failed to open on schedule.

Many Asian teachers were said to be absent because they were obtaining their departure documentation and absenteeism among Asian pupils was attributed by some to panic among parents.

One teacher said that even Asians who were not affected by the expulsions showed no inclination to send their children to school. A Government spokesman said state aided schools were operating normally.

New restrictions on entry into Uganda by road were announced today by the Government on the grounds that foreigners, particularly Europeans, had been entering the country illegally. The statement emphasized that Uganda was happy to receive tourists and it is thought here that the new regulations are an anti-hippie measure.

The statement said illegal visitors were highly suspect at a time when Uganda was engaged in an "economic war" involving the departure of foreign exploiters.

Entry to Uganda by road can now be made only at points on the border with Kenya and foreigners are advised to stay at hotels and to inform the authorities if they stay elsewhere.

SEPTEMBER 16
LONDON TIMES

African nations struggle to maintain unity and non-interference in face of 'naked racialism'

Uganda's hot potato for black Africa

From Our Special Correspondent
Kampala, Sept 15

Mr Wanume Kibedi, Uganda's astute Foreign Minister said here the other day that the Tanzanian man in the street was just as much in favour of expelling Asians as his counterpart in Uganda. The Tanzanians wished they had a general like General Amin who could carry out the same operation, he said on his return from the East and Central African "good neighbours" summit conference in Dar es Salaam.

This is an exaggeration, but it is not without its germ of truth and it could apply equally well to Kenya, Zambia or a host of other African countries where there are non-citizens of one kind or another who are resented by the locals.

There has been firm official disavowal of President Amin's actions from Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya. Most other African countries have remained silent and while the Ugandan leader is clearly an embarrassment to almost all black African governments, it is not so much what he is doing as the way he is doing it that is troubling everyone.

Mr Kibedi claimed there was widespread support among all Africans for Uganda's move to transfer its economy into the hands of Ugandans by expelling non-citizen Asians. Put like that, the issue certainly has some general appeal; there has, in fact, been favourable press comment from Nigeria and Ghana.

The need for each African nation to gain control of its own economy and provide jobs for its

own citizens remains an emotive issue throughout the continent. For this reason alone, the Ugandan situation is something of a hot potato for the rest of Africa.

Another important consideration that mutes criticism is the cardinal principle of African unity which is that no country should interfere in the internal affairs of another.

Public wrangling is also regarded as a disservice to the cause of African unity. Thus, at last week's "good neighbours" conference, the delegates refrained from referring to the Uganda issue. However, in their reactions to the Ugandan Foreign Minister's speech and in the attitudes displayed outside the conference hall, the other delegates left little room for doubt as to their government's distaste.

"What do you expect me to say?" said one East African minister I questioned. "I cannot comment on a comedy show." Among other delegates the main response was sadness at Uganda's fate and an uncertain concern that the whole affair might end tragically.

At the conference itself, Mr Kibedi's impassioned speech defending Uganda's policy drew a four word response from President Nyerere, the host. "Thank you, Mr Kibedi", he said coldly.

The strength of the disavowals of President Amin's actions by Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya have been in proportion to their own respective Asia populations.

President Kaunda of Zambia, where there are about 12,000 Asians, described the expulsions from Uganda as "terrible, abominable and shameful".

The Tanzanian condemnation

was voiced by President Nyerere soon after President Amin extended the expulsion order to cover Asians who were Ugandan citizens. Every country had the right to expel non-citizens, said Dr Nyerere, but President Amin was guilty of naked racialism.

President Amin later retracted his order expelling Ugandan Asians but it still takes a particularly assiduous Asian to prove his citizenship to the satisfaction of the authorities.

Tanzania's 1967 census showed that there were 86,000 Asians in the country; of these between 15,000 and 20,000 were believed to be British passport holders. Since then, the British passport holders have been leaving at the rate of about 1,000 to 1,200 a year.

The most subtly expressed reaction to General Amin's expulsion of the Asians came from Kenya where there are about 140,000 Asians. Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi reaffirmed that Africanization would proceed in an orderly fashion without prejudicing the rights of citizens which were guaranteed by the constitution regardless of race, creed, colour or religion.

Kenya's immediate concern is over the economic repercussions of General Amin's actions on East Africa as a whole. It does not want to become a dumping ground for unwanted Ugandan Asians.

The only African leader who has firmly demonstrated his support for General Amin has been President Bokassa of the Central African Republic. He has sent a gift of a consignment of commando uniforms worn by his soldiers.

BINDER # 3

September 17th, 1972

Uganda:

Hitler's Friend

"When Hitler was the Prime Minister and supreme commander, he burnt over six million Jews. This is because Hitler and all German people knew that the Israelis are not people who are working in the interest of the people of the world. . . ."

With those words, contained in a telegram sent last week to the United Nations Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, the mercurial President of Uganda, Gen. Idi Amin, stirred a new controversy on top of the row caused by his expulsion of 55,000 Asians from his country.

In his telegram, President Amin praised the Palestinian guerrillas whose attack on the Israeli Olympic team at the Munich Olympic Games had led to the deaths of 11 of the Israelis and five of the guerrillas. He called for the removal of the Israelis from the United Nations as well as their expulsion from the Middle East, pending resettlement in Britain.

Officially, the Israelis did not respond to the telegram, copies of which were also sent to Premier Golda Meir and Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestinian guerrilla movement. But privately, one spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in London was quoted as having suggested that President Amin, who has only a limited education, should learn to read and write before speaking about history.

And on Thursday, in Washington, the State Department revealed that it was holding up a \$3-million loan to Uganda as a sign of displeasure over the tone of President Amin's remarks.

BINDER # 3

September 18th, 1972



AP photo

A damp start to a new life

SEPTEMBER 18
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Sputtering smaller wars are the order of the day for this last quarter of the 20th century. Some of the fighting in them lasts only a few days. The hostilities that erupted in Uganda over the weekend have apparently ended in the routing of the 'invaders' seeking to topple tough, impetuous Maj. Gen. Idi Amin. In the Middle East, Israeli troops are back home after a two-day thrust into Lebanon. There, however, the question is: Will Syria be the next on Israel's list for a punitive mission against Palestinian guerrillas?



UPI photo

Uganda's forces—steady for Amin

SEPTEMBER 18
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR



Keystone

Uganda's Amin—in trouble?

'Invasion' may ignite turmoil in Uganda

*By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor*

Nairobi, Kenya

The "invasion" of Uganda announced in the early morning hours of Sunday threatens to explode the time bomb on which Uganda has been witting for the past month.

Uganda radio has identified the troops, estimated to number 1,000 men, as Tanzanian.

A Uganda military spokesman suggested that Britain might be behind the invasion. He said the Uganda Government is "aware that there are many British spies in the country, some of whom are known to be real military men." Uganda earlier had accused Britain of seeking to assassinate Gen. Idi Amin.

Tanzanian and British authorities have categorically denied the charges.

Nonetheless, there does indeed appear to have been a military action of some kind. It has taken place near Mutukula in southern Uganda where armed clashes between Uganda and Tanzania occurred about a year ago.

According to reports the invaders have reached Mbarara, an important garrison town, and are heading toward Masaka.

Given the Tanzanian and British denials and the credibility that present circumstances lend them, there is speculation that the troops involved are self-exiled elements of the Ugandan Army who took sanctuary in northwestern Tanzania after General Amin's seizure of power in January, 1971.

General Amin's coup sparked intense tribal rivalry within the Ugandan Army. As a result of this rivalry, hundreds of soldiers were killed and many others sought refuge across the country's southern border.

At this writing most details about the invasion remain unclear — including the identity of the invaders. But if the invasion turns out to be a serious military initiative, the Amin regime is likely to encounter the most serious threat to its 20-month existence.

General Amin's hold on power has been considered shaky for some months. Observers in Kampala report that the Army is divided tribally, regionally, religiously, and by a division between long-time officers and those promoted from the ranks following General Amin's coup.

These observers believe that dissident Army elements have been waiting until they possessed dominant power before launching an effort to topple the erratic Ugandan leader. The invasion occurs just as the exodus of British Asians from Uganda was about to start in earnest. The first flight of the airlift designed to evacuate some 30,000 to 50,000 Asians from Uganda by the Nov. 7 deadline was due to fly about 190 Asians to Britain Sunday night.

While the threat of violence has long been present in Uganda and the possibility of General Amin's assassination has been a real one, few analysts would have foreseen the latent violence taking the form of an invasion from Tanzania.

Given the indiscipline of the Ugandan Army, the invasion injects an element of extreme danger for the Asians. It has been feared all along that they might become the object of reprisals by trigger-happy troops. Wild Ugandan Government accusations against them and the British have aggravated this possibility.

The present situation also is complicated by what Britain's proper role should be in safeguarding the lives of its citizens if the Amin government were to lose control of the country's security.

SEPTEMBER 18
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Uganda threatens Tanzania

KAMPALA (Reuter) — A military spokesman warned today the Uganda army and air force would strike at fresh targets in Tanzania if the need arose.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Uganda, the spokesman said that Tanzania had moved 1,000 troops to its border with Uganda, together with 55 tanks and artillery pieces.

"This movement of Tanzanian troops should not worry the public at all," the spokesman said. "Our armed forces are capable of handling every kind of situation.

"Targets have been located, and the Uganda army and air force are ready to strike should it be necessary."

The Ugandans said an invading force, which thrust into the southwest from Tanzania Sunday, had been "completely routed."

In Nairobi, Kenya, a Canadian tourist among the first 20 persons released from detention in Kampala's central police station said they had been crowded into a room "like the black hole of Calcutta."

Fred Romanik, 26, an instrument engineer from Windsor, Ont., told reporters that from the time he was put in the room on Sunday morning until 2:30 p.m. Monday they had been given no food.

Among them he said, was a pregnant English woman with a baby. They had to sleep on a concrete floor with no blankets, he said.

Romanik, who went to Uganda to see the Great Murchison Falls, said:

"I was picked up on the street by police on Sunday morning and taken to the central police station.

"They said it was only for one day, and when I protested they just ignored me."

Romanik said he was taken to a room about 40 feet by 20 feet lined with cells in which there were about 40 Europeans.

By Monday night there were about 65 people crowded into the small space, said Romanik.

He said he saw five British journalists brought in at gunpoint Monday night and lined up against the wall and interrogated. They were then pushed into the cells.

Later, about 20 people of different nationalities — all non-British including himself — were lined up and a police officer told them:

"You can go. We will deal with the British later."

A Uganda military spokesman said Tuesday that 300 of the invading force, whose strength was put at around 1,500, had been killed and 50 captured.

Civilian casualties were estimated at 150.

The U.S. embassy in Nairobi said one of the civilians killed was Peace Corps worker Louis Morton.

SEPTEMBER 18
VANCOUVER SUN



First Uganda Asians Reach England

Tea and sympathy were waiting for the first 193 Asians expelled by order of President Idi Amin. Families emerged from processing clutching all their worldly goods — most of

their possessions were not allowed to leave. Some had relatives waiting for them in England, those with nowhere to go were taken to a temporary camp.

Dissidents thwarted in thrust at Uganda; tension with Tanzania

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

With the invasion of southwestern Uganda, mounted from Tanzania, turning into a rout, the question arises as to whether or not a major armed clash between the two East African states can be avoided.

According to reports from both Uganda and Tanzania the invasion was routed 36 hours after dissident Ugandans first crossed the Uganda border early Sunday morning.

The Ugandans claim to have lost 9 soldiers while they put enemy losses at 200 killed.

Maj. Gen. Idi Amin's troops, having demonstrated their military superiority, may wish to eradicate the dissidents' military capacity by pursuing the retreating invaders across the Uganda-Tanzania frontier.

Uganda has already shown its willingness to take military action against Tanzania by bombing the Lake Victoria town of Bukoba just before noon Monday. The Tanzanian Government has ordered some 1,000 troops up to border positions.

Cause of failure unclear

At this writing it is not yet clear what caused the invasion, which appeared to have built up some momentum, to become a disaster. It seems likely that those organizing the invading force, including the Tanzanian authorities who condoned their action, miscalculated in much the same way that dissident Cubans and their American mentors miscalculated in the Bay of Pigs attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro.

Invasion strategists seem to have expected that the invasion would trigger an outburst of internal dissidence, especially in the Ugandan Army. This hope proved unfounded.

One reason for this may be that the dissidents appeared bent on replacing General Amin with Milton Obote, the man he ousted. Though a skilled politician, Mr. Obote is not a popular figure in Uganda. He was especially disliked by the Ganda peoples through whose territory the invaders were forced to fight.

Despite his impulsiveness and the indiscipline of his army, General Amin remains a more popular figure. There is wide support for his decision to oust from Uganda the British Asians who control the country's commerce.

Major face-off doubted

Observers here doubt that a major military confrontation looms between Uganda and Tanzania. Even so the rout of the Tanzania-based invaders seems certain to have important repercussions.

It may well cause a serious erosion of the respect in which Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere is generally held. Few other African leaders have permitted such extreme action against a neighboring black-ruled state.

President Nyerere's statement at the recent East and Central African summit meeting

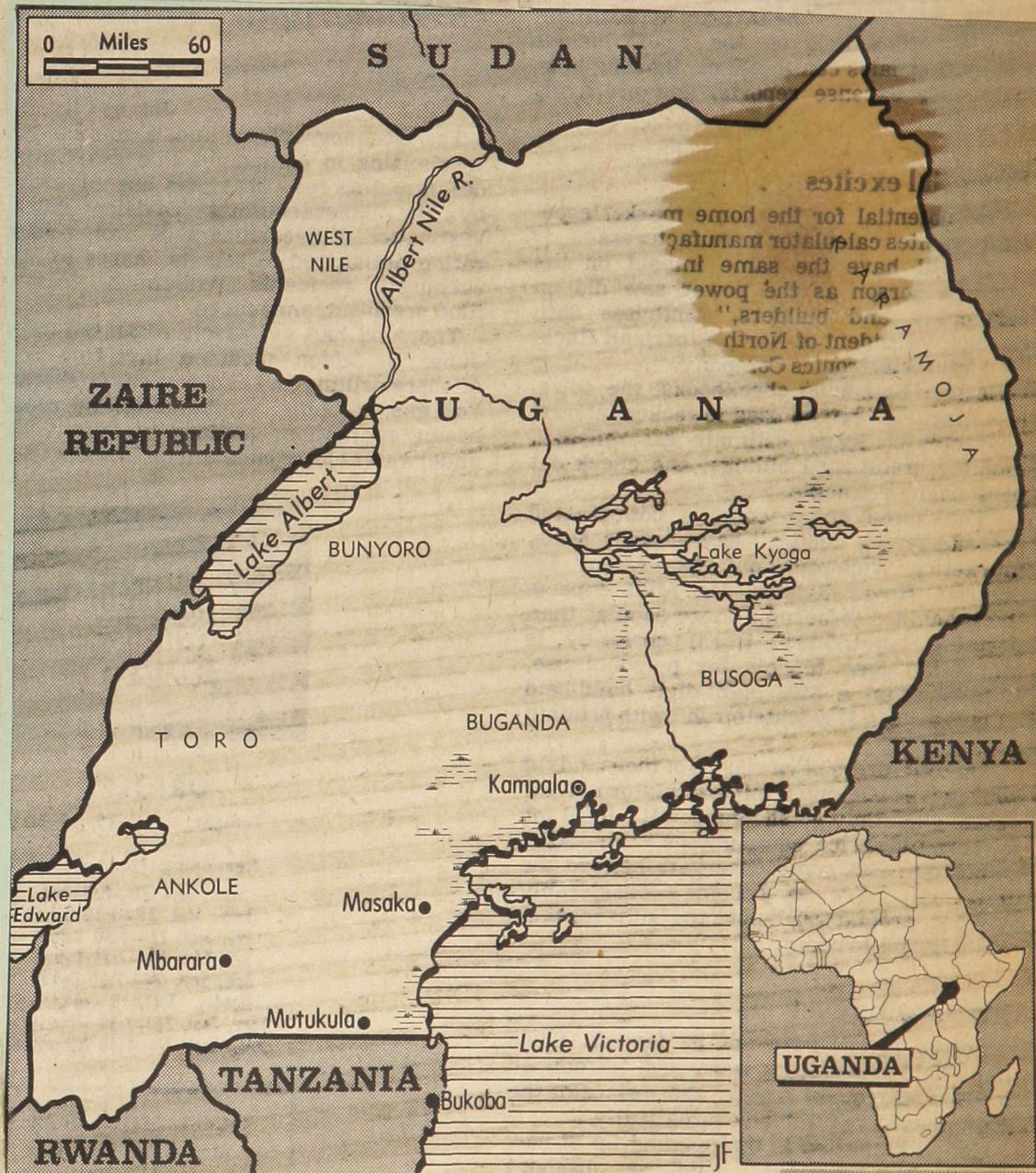
about the need for deeds rather than words in the armed struggle against white-ruled southern Africa seems now to have a hollow ring.

Given the particular mystical cast of General Amin's thought, the erratic leader is likely to regard his Army's victory as an event ordained in heaven. In fact there can be little doubt that a moderately successful invasion might have sparked a period of unthinkable violence in a country fraught with uncertainty.

An impetus for policies?

But this assumption of divine approval may well increase the general's impulsiveness and intransigence. It may encourage him to pursue with heightened resolve his announced intention to place Asians in detention camps after the expiration of the Nov. 7 deadline. It may reduce his willingness, already limited, to calculate his moves in practical terms.

And in a country where an indisciplined army already appears to enjoy inordinate power, this victory is likely to swell the Army's image of itself as the nation's prime benefactor, savior, and rightful ruling clique.



SEPTEMBER 18
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Warm welcome in Britain for Uganda Asians

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

The first 193 Uganda Asians to arrive in Britain by the "immigrant special" airlift touched down at Stansted Airport in Essex shortly after 9:30 a.m. Sept. 18.

Another flight was due Sept. 19 and thereafter 16 special flights per week for many weeks ahead.

For this first group the contrast between departure and arrival could hardly have been greater.

They left a tropical Uganda seething with reports of war. They had been stripped of their possessions, even down to the gilt bangles, chains, and rings that had adorned the womenfolk.

They arrived at Stansted to what can only be called a typical English welcome.

The clouds were low and gray and it was raining. A chill wind was sweeping across the Essex countryside from the northeast.

Few accommodations

Stansted is a country airport, used mainly by charter firms. One slated as London's third international airport, a plan foiled by the resistance of local inhabitants of the area, it has no rail service and not even a regular bus connection. The hamlets around include Duck Street, Chickney, and Henham.

But there to greet the Asians in the morning were members of the Uganda Resettlement Board including its chairman, Sir Charles Cunningham.

Ladies of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service dispensed cups of hot tea and stood ready with blankets to wrap over diaphanous saris and with woolen sweaters for the children.

There also were representatives of no fewer than 39 other voluntary social services there to help them.

The organization of disembarkation was swift and efficient.

Great green and cream doubledecker buses belonging to Eastern National bus services took the new arrivals across the airport where a special resettlement headquarters had been set up.

Immigration officers handed them colored cards to speed the clearance procedures. There were green cards for those who had people meeting them and already had somewhere to go; blue cards for those without friends or relatives but who can speak English well and have accommodations fixed; pink cards for people with addresses to go to but no money; and finally yellow cards for those with nothing, no money, nowhere to go, and possibly no English.

Officials from the social services were present to provide cash and travel vouchers for those who needed financial help.

The many without any set plans were "advised" to take the special bus to Stradishall, a disused Royal Air Force base in neighboring Suffolk, where temporary accommodations were arranged.

"I can only advise you," said an official to a group of Asians. "I can not tell you to go. But I do advise you to do so."

Freedom emphasized

It was emphasized at every opportunity that Britain is a free country. There is absolutely no compulsion for any arriving immigrant British subject to go anywhere but where he or she desires.

Much attention has been focused on the actions of town governments like that of Leicester, which even bought advertising space in Ugandan daily papers to urge immigrants not under any circumstances to go to Leicester.

The town is full to bursting already, has a housing waiting list of 15,000 names, and virtually no available jobs.

Less attention has been paid to the towns, villages, and individuals who have declared their willingness to give a welcome to reasonable numbers of these Asians. Britain is their country by virtue of a passport but a homeland in which they are, inevitably at first, complete strangers.

Computer to help

At Stansted the resettlement board was still advising the immigrants to avoid Leicester, Bradford, Birmingham, and several London boroughs, including Ealing, where there are large immigrant populations already.

But at the same time heads of families were being told that all the details they could give of "needs and capabilities" would be fed into a computer in London which, it is hoped, soon will match them with job opportunities and housing vacancies suitable to their individual cases.

So there they were, the immigrants, the women volunteers, the men and women from the Citizen's Advice Bureaus, the United Nations, the Quakers, the Community Service Volunteers, and more than 30 other organizations, and dozens of "men from the ministry," all milling around at this odd country airport in the damp gray of a poor September day trying to make sense, and succeeding in making sense, of what had started as confusion.

There is more to a typical English welcome than the weather.

SEPTEMBER 18
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

First Uganda Asians fly to U.K.

-- 'thank God they're safe'

By FRANK JONES

LONDON—Tired but relieved, the first 193 Ugandan Asians on the airlift to Britain arrived in a chartered Boeing 707 at an airport near London today.

Their faces bore the signs of weeks of tension and last-minute suspense that preceded their flight from jittery Uganda.

The refugees came shivering down the ramp in light tropical clothes and saris to face a bleak rainy London day.

But hot cups of tea and a warm welcome waited them from British volunteer workers manning a special reception centre set up for the Asian exodus at Stanstead Airport in Essex, northeast of London.

"Thank God they're safe," said one of the welcomers.

An estimated 60,000 Asians in Uganda have been given until Nov. 7 to leave the country by President Idi Amin, who claims they are "sabotaging" the economy. Many of the Asians retained British citizenship after Uganda became independent in 1962.

Elderly men, young girls in brilliantly colored saris, and confused children all told the same story today—of hearing gunfire in Kampala, the capital, before they left, and of rigorous searches at gunpoint by Ugandan soldiers who took all their valuables.

Chanbra Patel, whose family group included seven adults and five children, said: "We were stopped four times by soldiers on the way to the airport. One of

the soldiers stuck a gun under my chin while they went through my pockets.

"They grabbed a necklace from my sister-in-law, and even took the children's rings."

A government teacher who did not want to give his name because he still has relatives in Uganda said he and his pregnant wife left when they were told the child would not be able to get a birth certificate in Uganda.

"It's a very bad situation. We are very glad to be here."

One of the anxious relatives waiting for the plane was Noorani Amin (no relation to President Amin) who was waiting to be reunited with her 4-year-old son, Nishad, who was travelling with relatives on the plane.

Mrs. Amin and her husband left Uganda for a holiday in Europe on the day Amin announced the expulsion of the Asians, and they have not been able to get back since.

"M o m m y, m o m m y," yelled Nishad as he spotted his mother at the reception centre. She hugged her little boy, but an official insisted that Nishad be returned screaming to the relatives who had brought him so that he could clear immigration and health checks. But mother and son were soon reunited again.

Many of the new immigrants are going directly to stay with relatives here. The rest will be accommodated at a Royal Air Force station at Stradishall, 25 miles from the airport.

The British government is helping them with travel vouchers, and the Asians, many of whom arrived penniless, will be able to apply for social security benefits on arrival in their new homes.

But officials of the Ugandan Asian resettlement board, established by the British government, were today advising the newcomers against going to cities that already have a high proportion of immigrants, such as Leicester and certain parts of London, unless they have relatives there.

One of the waiting relatives, Tajbin Manji, was facing with some apprehension the prospect of being the host with the most. He has 10 relatives on his side of the family, and 10 on his wife's side, all waiting to come to England, and he has a three-bedroom house in Southend, on the east coast, to accommodate them all.

"I think I'm going to buy a house in the north of England, in Stoke-on-Trent, for some of them," he said.

He said he had already been able to get factory jobs in Southend for a brother-in-law and sister-in-law arriving on today's plane.

His English neighbors, he said, had been especially kind in volunteering help to the family.

Another waiting relation, Ram Noghan, said the biggest problem for the Ugandan Asians is Britain's large Indian and Pakistani immigrant group.

"They are very annoyed about these people coming here. Many of the Pakistanis are here illegally, and they are afraid that because of all the fuss they may be asked to leave by the British government."

Fighting Rages in Uganda

From News Dispatches

KAMPAIA, Sept. 17—The Ugandan government announced today that troops from neighboring Tanzania have crossed the frontier and captured three towns in the region west of Lake Victoria.

Tanzania immediately denied the charge. Radio Tanzania said that dissident Ugandan troops were engaged in battles with forces loyal to President Idi Amin.

While it was clear that heavy fighting was going on in the border area, there was no reliable evidence to show whether the men fighting the Ugandan army were mutineers. Ugandans who fled to Tanzania after the coup that brought Amin to power in early 1971, or Tanzanian troops.

In the coup's aftermath, Tanzania offered asylum to the ousted Ugandan President Milton Obote, and Ugandan-Tanzanian relations have been tense ever since, with several border incidents. Obote has lived in Tanzania since the coup.

The first reports of today's fighting came from Radio Uganda, which announced that 1,000 Tanzanian troops had crossed the border before sundown and were heading toward the town of Masaka.

A Ugandan military spokesman said later that the Tanzanian force had taken the towns of Mutukala, Kyotera and Kalisizo, and that it was within 18 miles of Masaka. He also said that the garrison town of Mbarara, 160 miles west of here, was under attack and that the army barracks there were surrounded.

Ugandan reinforcements were sent to the area to repulse the attack, the spokesman said.

The spokesman hinted that the British government might be involved in the invasion. Amin and the British have been feuding for weeks over his plan to expel tens of thousands of Asians with British citizenship.

Today, the first charter airlift of Asians was scheduled to leave Uganda for Britain.

Soldiers patrolling the city of Kampala were advising whites to stay off the streets. A number of non-Africans have been arrested, including four British journalists.

The arrested journalists were Christopher Munnion of the Daily Telegraph, John Fairhall of the Guardian, John Harrison of the Daily Express and freelance photographer Don McCullin. It was not known where they had been taken.

[Tonight, Britain formally protested the arrests of 19 British citizens, including the four newsmen, and denied any connection with the invasion AP reported.]

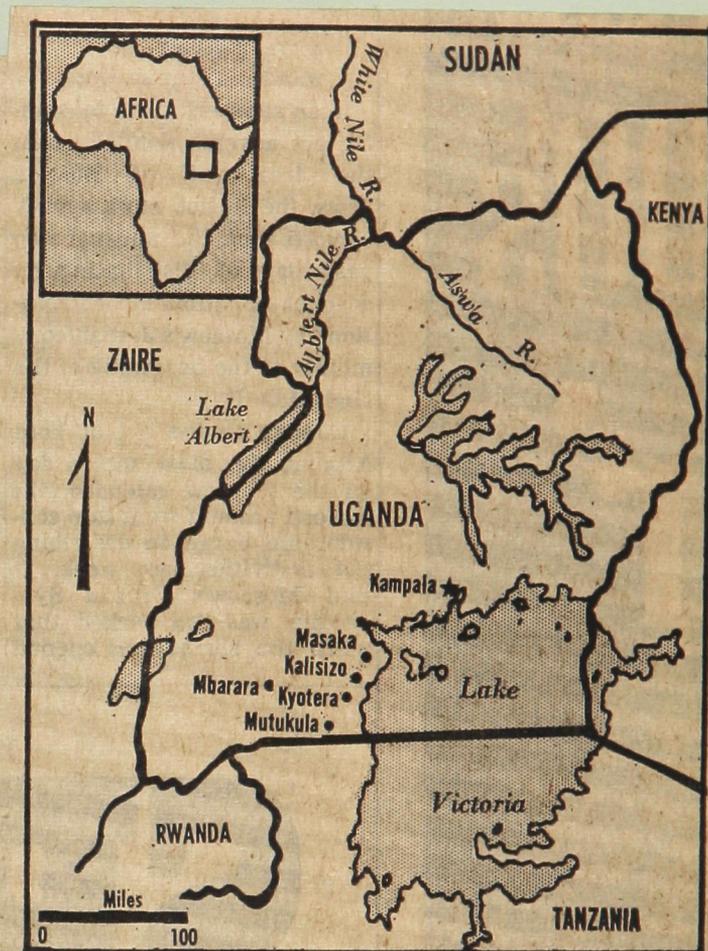
Dissident Ugandans

Radio Tanzania announced tonight that dissident Ugandans have taken over the Ugandan garrison at Umurra, in Southwest Uganda, after fierce fighting. The Tanzanian government has placed its border forces on alert.

The Tanzanian broadcast identified the dissident force as a "People's Army," and its tone lent some support to one theory that the fighting may be the result of an invasion by Uganda refugees with the acquiescence of the Tanzanians.

After Obote's ouster, some 5,000 Ugandans, including an unspecified number of soldiers, took refuge in Tanzania.

Moreover, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has never recognized Amin's regime. Nyerere had close ties with Obote, who considers himself



By Joseph Mastrangelo—The Wash. Post

Uganda claims Tanzanians have taken towns of Mutukula, Kyotera and Kalisizo, and approached Masaka.

a follower of some of Tanzanian president's socialist and nationalist theories.

During the first year of Amin's reign, more than 1,000 Ugandan soldiers were reportedly killed in internal tribal fighting within the army.

Army in Chaos

Amin tried to hide the chaos by saying that his soldiers were killed either by Tan-

zanian troops or by Ugandan guerrillas led by Chinese officers and supplied by the Tanzanians.

Amin's version was never accepted in East African countries. His reputation for exaggeration and distortion, in fact, was the main reason his government's announcement today was met with good deal of skepticism.

Uganda's claims of Tanzanian invasion doubted

Spectator Wire Services

KAMPALA (CP) — Uganda said today its air and ground units had recaptured three towns it claimed were seized by troops invading from Tanzania in a drive to halt the expulsion of Asians from Uganda.

Tanzania denied its forces were involved but suggested Ugandans opposed to the regime of President Idi Amin were fighting troops loyal to him in southwestern Uganda.

Dispatches reaching London from British correspondents in Kampala reported that even some sources in Uganda were skeptical about Tanzanian troops invading Uganda.

A Radio Uganda broadcast said President Amin had informed the charge d'affaires of Libya that Britain was behind the fighting, trying to bring former president Milton Obote back to power.

He said that in this way Britain hoped to bring a reversal of his order of last month to expel Asians holding British passports. The issue has stirred controversy in Britain where some quarters express concern about a heavy influx of non-whites.

Obote, ousted by Amin in a military coup in 1971, lives in exile in Tanzania. About 5,000 Ugandans fled there with him after Amin took over the government.

IN LONDON, a foreign office spokesman said: "We flatly deny any complicity with anybody in southern Uganda. We have nothing whatsoever to do with any disturbances which might be taking place there."

Reports reaching London said troops were searching all rooms of hotels normally occupied by foreigners and Europeans were warned to stay in their rooms.

The London Daily Mirror's correspondent said Ugandan Asians "were being rounded up, herded into lorries and taken to concentration camps".

A UGANDAN military spokesman in Kampala, the capital, said three towns reported captured yesterday had been retaken by troops of Amin's Simba Battalion with air support.

He identified the towns as Mbarara, 160 miles southwest of Kampala, and Kyotera and Kalisizo, both about 80 miles southwest of the capital.

The spokesman reported nine Ugandan soldiers were killed and claimed about 200 of the opposing force had died.

The spokesman said Ugandan air force planes had flown into Tanzania and destroyed enemy positions in the northwest Tanzanian town of Bukoba, 20 miles south of the border.

IN Dar es Salaam, a Tanzanian government spokesman said four persons were killed in the raid. Bombs from one or two planes were said to have hit the marketplace of Bukoba.

The Ugandan spokesman said three of the enemy dead had been identified as Israelis. Earlier this year, Amin ordered the expulsion of Israeli military advisers sent to Uganda to help train its forces. Last week he similarly ordered the expulsion of a British military advisory team.

The spokesman claimed the Israelis were identified from documents on their bodies and that some had been active in The Congo, now called Zaire, in 1965. Earlier Ugandan reports said white mercenaries were among the invaders.

Four British correspondents and the Nairobi-based correspondent of the Associated Press, Andrew Torchia, were detained at the International Hotel in Kampala. They were

driven away under armed escort.

Nicholas Moore, a Reuter correspondent in Kampala, reported in an interrupted telephone call to London today that he was "being taken away" from his hotel.

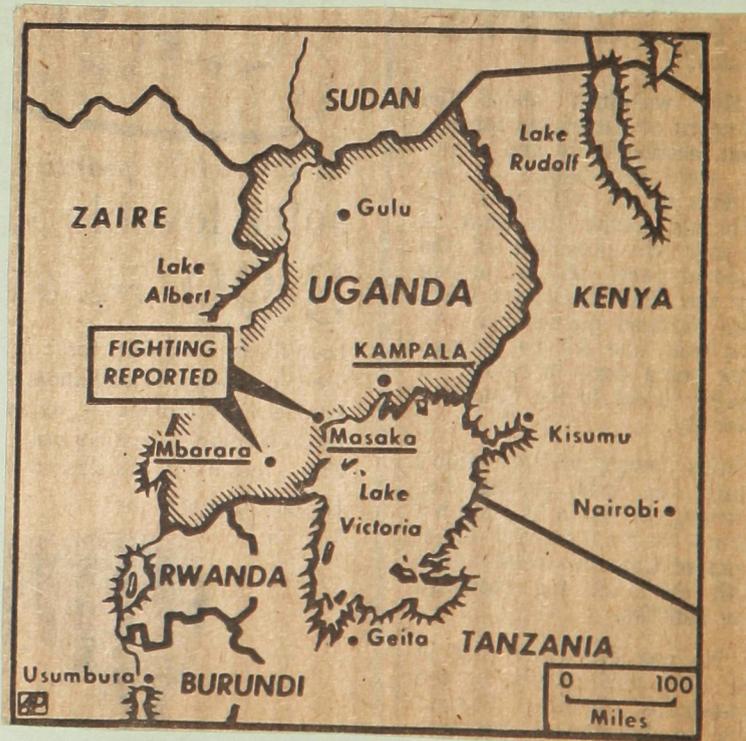
RELATIONS between Uganda and Tanzania have been strained since the 1971 coup, and last year there was fighting on the border between the two countries' forces. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has refused to recognize the Amin regime and recently

criticized the decision to expel Asians.

In terms of armed forces, Uganda has a slight manpower lead over Tanzania and holds convincing air superiority.

Experts put Uganda's total armed forces at 12,600 men against Tanzania's 10,000.

But Uganda has 21 combat planes, including a fighter squadron equipped with Russian jets, whereas Tanzania's air force has only transport and trainer aircraft.



SEPTEMBER 18
HAMILTON SPECTATOR

Stansted ready for Asians today

By Christopher Walker

The reception arrangements for British Asians expelled from Uganda will face their first crucial test this morning with the expected arrival at Stansted airport, Essex, of 180 Asians in the first aircraft of the long-delayed airlift from Entebbe. The aircraft will be a Donaldson International Boeing 707, chartered by East African Airways.

The passengers have paid £110 for the one-way flight, which includes a refuelling stop at Cairo. Mr Ian Davis, Donaldson's special services director, said that apart from special catering to suit Asian tastes, the service was a "perfectly normal" one.

Voluntary workers at Stansted have been told to expect two passenger flights a day, in addition to cargo aircraft.

The Uganda Resettlement Board will try to discourage the Asians from travelling to certain British towns. A short list drawn up by the board includes Leicester, Bradford, Birmingham, and the London boroughs of Ealing, Wandsworth and Brent.

The board said that travel warrants would not be issued to people wanting to go to areas they had been advised to avoid.

The board is compiling a list of areas in which it believes the Asians will be best advised to settle. This is based chiefly on the number of jobs and school places available.

Mr Praful Patel, the only Asian member of the board, said: "We have always made it clear that it was our aim to try to persuade these newcomers to keep away from certain overcrowded areas. But there is no question of harassment; this will be voluntary persuasion and advice."

Stansted has been designated the main disembarkation point for the expelled Asians. Passengers will be met on the tarmac by a reception committee of voluntary workers. After passing through immigration and passport formalities, the Asians will be driven to a large office building near by which has been taken over by the Uganda Resettlement Board.

There, each head of family will be interviewed by volunteers selected by the board and asked to fill in a standard form to assess "needs and capabilities". The survey findings will be fed into a computer in London, which will provide information about job opportunities and housing vacancies.

Representatives of the Red Cross and more than 240 voluntary organizations will be at Stansted to give advice and provide warm clothing and blankets.

After medical and health checks, Asians with relatives to collect them will be free to go their own way. A record will be kept of those going to the overcrowded areas on the board's list, and efforts will be made to keep in touch with them over the coming months and advise them of job opportunities in other parts of the country.

Those Asians who have no immediate address to go to will be taken in special coaches on the hour's drive to Stradishall, in Suffolk, a former RAF base, which can accommodate 1,500.

Two other transit camps have been prepared; at Hemswell, Lincolnshire, and the United States Air Force base at Greenham Common, Berkshire. If the number of incoming Asians builds up rapidly, other camps are expected to be named within the next few days.

The resettlement board said yesterday: "At the moment we are not expecting the Asians to stay in the camps for more than a day or two, although it is conceivable that they could stay longer."

The existing arrangements at Stansted were criticized yesterday

by Miss Heather Stanton, administrator of the coordinating Committee for the Welfare of Evacuees from Uganda, which represents more than 40 voluntary organizations.

She said that Asians who were not met by relatives should not be "rushed" off to camps. They would be in a state of shock and should be given time to telephone relatives and wait at Stansted.

Briton "was beaten": Two Ugandan Africans beat a British soldier "black and blue", his wife claimed yesterday after the 17-man Army training team, expelled from Uganda, arrived back in Britain. Mrs Maureen Ryan said on BBC radio: "My husband was beaten up a week ago when we were on holiday."

She said that the assault had been carried out by two African civilians and that one had threatened her husband with a pistol. Mrs Ryan alleged that her husband, a warrant officer, had a black eye and a bruised arm and had been kicked in the stomach.

"They would have killed him had he hit back", she added. Mrs Ryan's husband said he had no comment.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office said later that the incident had occurred on September 8. "As soon as we learnt of the incident we protested to the Ugandan High Commissioner in London and sought an assurance that nothing of a similar kind would occur again", a spokesman said.

"Subsequently our High Commissioner in Kampala received an assurance from the Ugandan Foreign Minister that Uganda fully recognized her responsibilities to British subjects."

Crawley new town, Sussex, is not to offer council houses to Uganda Asians before people already on the waiting list, the Labour-controlled local council said yesterday. Last week the Commission for the New Towns said that Asians would be accommodated in four towns: Crawley, Hemel Hempstead, Hatfield and Welwyn Garden City.

A statement issued by Crawley urban council said: "Crawley is in a very different position from the second generation of new towns, where development corporations have substantial housing programmes and a large intake of people moving into those new towns."

Nearly 2,000 people attended an anti-immigration rally in London on Saturday and later marched to Downing Street. There Mr Jonathan Guinness, chairman of the Conservative Monday Club, which organized the rally, handed in a resolution calling on the Government to halt all immigration.

Mr Carr, the Home Secretary, on Saturday appealed to Young Conservatives to act as "true neighbours" to the Ugandan Asians. He told the Young Conservative National Advisory Committee in London that the provision of immediate help was a challenge to the young people of Britain.

Police 'face dilemma in dealing with immigrants'

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Policemen dealing with sections of the coloured community face a dilemma in enforcing the law exactly as they would with white people, a policeman told a Police Federation study course in London at the weekend. The immigrant may complain that he has been unfairly treated, that he has not said what the policeman says he has said, or that the policeman has planted drugs.

Several policemen asked panels of experts, including immigrants: "Should immigrants abide by the law of the country they come to?" The answer was an unequivocal "Yes". The strong impression emerged that a few coloured people are prepared to take advantage of genuine concern about prejudice against them to use it for their own ends.

It would be wrong to exaggerate the tendency, but it does illustrate the sort of handicap sometimes felt by the ordinary policeman doing his daily job. The value of the study course was that it put such impressions into perspective. The fact is that on the whole there is no more crime among immigrants than the native white British.

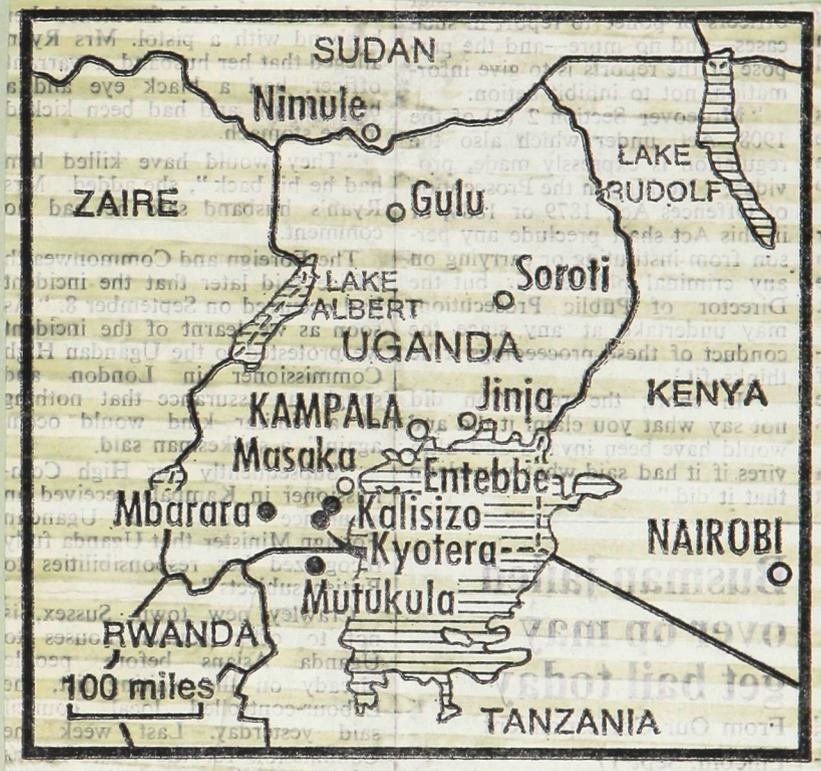
Perhaps a more insidious danger is that when police are attacked unfairly and have a case some people involved in race relations are reluctant to give them fair support.

Although the conference gave policemen an opportunity to get their opinions across, it also served the necessary purpose of telling them more about the backgrounds and life style of the immigrants.

Policemen admitted that there were good and bad officers just as, for example, there were good and bad journalists.

One expert said that more white than coloured immigrants came to Britain and there had been a net outflow from Britain. The prosperity of Western Europe was based on the importation of workers, and without them essential services would collapse. Glasgow, with comparatively very few immigrants, had some of the worst social problems in the country.

The Police Federation, it is plain from the course, is trying to improve relationships with coloured immigrants. Policemen were asked to inspire in their forces similar study courses with the hope that they could be backed by public money. The need was for leaders of coloured communities to respond, it was emphasized.



Diplomats try to free detained men

By Peter Hopkirk

Mr John Stewart, Head of Chancery at the British High Commission in Kampala, told me by telephone from Kampala last night that Commission staff had "been trying solidly for 11 hours now" to get detained Britons released but without success.

Senior consular staff had been to the central police station four times "and are still there at the moment". Mr Stewart himself had had talks with senior officials at the Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs but was told only that they were unable to intervene.

The detained Britons, including four journalists, were not being ill-treated in any way. "All of them seem to have been

arrested because of irregularities in their papers or because they were not carrying any". Mr Stewart said. Had they stayed at home, he thought, they would not have been arrested.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs last night denied that British people had been singled out for harassment, although it is believed that only one non-Briton was among those detained.

The 7,000 Britons living in Uganda, mainly teachers, technical advisers and doctors, have been urged by the High Commission to stay at home in the present situation.

Guests in Kampala's two main hotels—the International and the Grand—were told by police yesterday to remain in their rooms until they received further instructions.

East week General Amin stated that there was no question of British citizens in Uganda being mistreated. However, in the event of law and order breaking down and a Congo-like situation developing, it is clear that his Government might find itself unable to ensure their safety.

The High Commission has prepared a contingency plan.

A Foreign Office statement, issued in London last night, said the High Commission had reported:

"Among those detained are several British correspondents. We have protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the indiscriminate arrests.

"They undertook to ask the Ministry of Defence to restrain the zeal of the security forces."

20 Britons held in Uganda after 'invasion' by Tanzania

Uganda claimed last night that invading Tanzanian troops had captured three towns and advanced to within 100 miles of Kampala, the capital. Tanzania claimed the fighting was between President Amin's troops and dissidents of a Ugandan "People's Army". More than 20 Britons, including newspaper correspondents, were arrested as Kampala was sealed off and tanks patrolled the streets. Radio Uganda announced that the airlift of expelled Asians would definitely go ahead.



Mrs Betty Price, wife of Warrant Officer G. H. Price, a member of the British military mission expelled from Uganda, arriving at RAF Brize Norton yesterday with her children.

Uganda Reports a Tanzanian Invasion; 3 Towns Said to Fall to 1,000 Soldiers

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 17— Fighting reportedly broke out today in the already troubled East African nation of Uganda, and neighboring Tanzania said that a "people's army" was marching to overthrow Uganda's controversial President, Maj. Gen. Idi Amin.

The Uganda radio said this morning that a force of 1,000 Tanzanian troops had invaded Uganda at dawn, crossing at the little border village of Mutukula and striking for the town of Masaka, an administrative center about 80 miles southwest of the capital of Kampala.

Witnesses said that armored car units moved through Kampala and set up roadblocks at the exits from the city.

Tanzanian officials denied that any of their forces were involved but seemed to confirm that a major incident had taken place when the Tanzanian Ministry of Information issued a statement saying that "people's army forces" in Uganda had captured one army barracks.

Late tonight, the Uganda radio said that the invading force had captured three small towns in southern Uganda—Mutukula, where the border-crossing reportedly took place, Kyotera and Kalisizo—surrounding the battalion-sized barracks at the provincial town of Mbarara and had moved within 18 miles of Masaka.

[The Tanzanian radio said that the major army garrison at Umburra in southwest Uganda had fallen and that "People's army forces" had overwhelmed a military camp in Kisenyi, also in the southwest, a Reuters report said.]

Telephone calls from several sources in Uganda elicited from several sources the belief that Mbarara barracks and other Uganda army installations had been attacked in force. The attackers were possibly Uganda refugee guerrillas loyal to Milton Obote, the civilian President overthrown by General Amin in a coup d'état on Jan. 25, 1971, the sources said. These reports could not be confirmed.

The reported fighting came at a time when Uganda was already involved in explosive domestic and foreign problems, which included an order by General Amin that about 50,000 alien Asian residents must be deported by Nov. 8 or face internment and a charge that Britain was plotting to kill him.

Bloodbath Is Feared

There were fears in East Africa that the reported fighting could set off a bloodbath if the almost undisciplined Uganda Army took out its rage on the approximately 7,000 British residents and the Asian merchant families who have been ordered to leave the country.

There were reports that foreign journalists were being rounded up. Diplomatic sources reported from Kampala that military policemen had taken 19 British and American correspondents away from the Kampala International Hotel. The group included an Associated Press correspondent, Andrew Torchia, who arrived in Kampala today.

Tonight the Uganda radio reported that the first special flight of a large-scale airlift to take the deported Asians to Britain would proceed on schedule tonight. Almost all the Asians being thrown out carry British passports, although most of them have spent a lifetime in East Africa.

There were initially many reasons to question the authenticity of today's invasion report by Uganda since General Amin has cried wolf in the past in similar circumstances.

On this occasion, however,

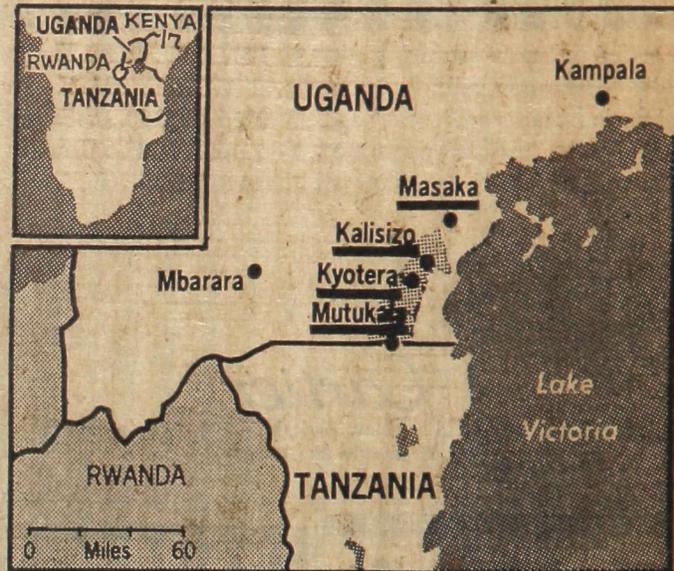
Tanzania—which has refused to recognize the legitimacy of General Amin's Government—did not deny that a major incursion had taken place.

The Tanzanian Army commander, Maj. Gen. Sam Sarakikya, said that there were "absolutely no" Tanzanian soldiers involved but his remarks indicated that an incursion had taken place.

"It could be guerrillas or refugees or anybody," he told the Western journalist. "It is difficult for me to say."

Tanzania Offers an Account

The Tanzanian information Service said in a Swahili-language statement that "reliable reports from Kampala" indicated that fierce fighting was taken place between what it called the "people of Uganda" and troops loyal to General Amin.



The New York Times/Sept. 18, 1972

Reports of an attack on the Government of President Idi Amin (above) said opposition forces had seized Mutukala, Kyotera and Kalisizo and were threatening Masaka

Mr. Obote took refuge in Tanzania after he was deposed by General Amin. Thousands of Ugandans, some of them, members of the Army, went into exile there. Uganda has repeatedly charged that these refugees were being trained and armed for subversion.

Localized but sharp border clashes took place between

Uganda and Tanzanian forces in August, 1971, near Mutukala.

General Amin's time in power has not been tranquil. Army troops from the Acholi and Langi tribes were reported massacred in large numbers in 1971 by pro-Amin troops who believed these tribes unfriendly to the general. An American journalist, Nicholas Strohm, is widely believed to have been murdered by troops at Mbarara while investigating the reports of massacres.

Since then the "disappearance" of civilians has become common in Uganda. Since most trained officers vanished in the coup, army enlisted men have shown an unrestrained tendency to take summary action.

In the meantime, normal civil government has become increasingly disrupted and high military spending has almost emptied the Uganda treasury of foreign exchange.

General Amin has increasingly turned his ire on foreigners as his domestic problems increased. Early this year, he expelled the staffs of the Israeli Embassy and the Israeli military mission, which trained the Army, and has become a vocal critic of "Zionism." Earlier this

month, he praised Hitler's extermination of European Jews.

Last month he announced the expulsion within 90 days of the Asian aliens, who control the largest part of local commerce and business. Although he eventually exempted those Asians who were Uganda citizens, most of them had become so alarmed they will also probably leave.

Turns Against British

General Amin also turned on the British. He expelled a small military mission and urged his forces to "mark and watch" all British in Uganda.

One Uganda radio broadcast today seemed ominous when it said that "the British have their plan to invade Uganda and that may be the beginning of this plan."

"The Uganda Government is also aware that there are many British spies in the country, some of whom are known to be real military men," the broadcast said.

The broadcast urged "all Europeans who might have entered Uganda illegally to report to the nearest unit of the security forces."

There have been numerous private reports in recent weeks the British subjects and Asians were being stripped, accosted or otherwise harassed by soldiers, who accused them of being Zionists, British or other enemies of Uganda.

SEPTEMBER 18
LONDON TIMES.

Uganda, Lush but Troubled Nation

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—Uganda, a lush African land of 10 million people on the shores of Lake Victoria, gained independence from the British in 1962. It was governed by Milton Obote until January of last year, when Maj. Gen. Idi Amin ousted him.

The new President, a burly man 6 feet 4 inches tall, promised he would restore civilian rule "as soon as divisions and corruption have ended. Mr. Obote fled to neighboring Tanzania, which does not recognize the Amin Government.

General Amin became well

known last month when he ordered the expulsion of thousands of Asian residents, most of whom are businessmen, shopkeepers and professional men.

Uganda's rich farmlands produce tea, coffee, sugar and cotton crops, on plantations and small family holdings. Elephant herds, flocks of wild birds and other wild life abound.

The four traditional tribal kingdoms were scrapped in 1966 by Mr. Obote, and the Kabaka, or King, the largest tribe, Sir Edward Mutesa, went into exile in London, where he died.

180 Asians Leave on Flight

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 17 (Agence France-Presse) — The first charter flight carrying expelled Asians left Entebbe airport tonight. More than 180 persons were aboard.

An official spokesman said that the airlift would proceed

in the coming days despite the reported fighting in Uganda.

the reported arrests of about 20 Europeans, most of them British. Officials said they had been assured that there was no question of Britons' being singled out, but that "in a period of great tension," foreigners were being required to establish their identities.

London Protests Arrests

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 17 — The British Foreign Office announced tonight that a protest had been made to Uganda over

African Racist

When Gen. Idi Amin, dictator-President of Uganda, abruptly ordered the expulsion of over 50,000 Asians from that African country, his apologists angrily rejected charges that the callous action was motivated by racism. General Amin's recent statement in praise of Hitler for murdering six million Jews should suffice as indisputable proof of something even worse than virulent racism.

The general's arbitrary expulsion orders and his threats against Asians who remain after the deadline are alarmingly reminiscent of Hitler's own racist economic and political decrees. His obscene comment on modern history's most atrocious genocide will make it difficult for other countries to deal with him as a civilized—or even a sane—representative of his unhappy land. The State Department had no other course but to hold up a loan to the country unfortunate enough to be ruled by a man guilty of such a gross affront to human decency.



SEPTEMBER 18 & 16
NEW YORK TIMES.

The obscenity of Gen. Amin

President Idi Amin of Uganda has uttered the ultimate obscenity with his message to the United Nations Secretary General approving the mass murders of six million Jews in Nazi Germany. Throughout the world, this historical episode represents a special horror, far surpassing the ordinary crimes of war and hateful human violence; it was the ugliness and cruelty of racism carried to their insane extreme. That any modern man in a position of power should be able to condone Adolf Hitler's "ultimate solution" is almost beyond belief.

Yet the statement is there and the words are not to be disputed; the leaders of other countries in Africa and elsewhere can only be more aware and wary now of the kind of man they are dealing with so long as Gen. Amin remains the ruler of Uganda.

This is not a matter only of abstract moral principles. The Ugandan military dictator sent his message as a commentary on the tension in the Middle East in the wake of the terrorist attack at the Olympic Games in Munich (and its terms must have embarrassed even the most extreme Arab leaders). But in his own country Gen. Amin is now carrying out brutal racist policies that are reminiscent of the early years of Nazi power.

No one yet knows how far he is prepared to go, or more accurately, how far his insane impulses are likely to take him. Nor is it clear what reports of fighting within Uganda portend.

Gen. Amin began in August with an order of expulsion against the Asian population of Uganda still holding British nationality. He later extended the order to include all Asians eventually, though only the British nationals were to be subject to the 90-day deadline. Then as these people began to leave, it became clear that his intention was to seize their money and property as well.

Finally, almost simultaneously with his admiring comments on Hitler, Gen. Amin announced that all Asians not either out of the country by November 8 or duly certified as Ugandan citizens will be herded into military concentration camps. In the present outlook this means that a large number of helpless people will soon be put in the custody of an army that is abysmally undisciplined even by general African standards.

Except for the lingering British involvement because of the Ugandan independence terms, all this and whatever is yet to come might have passed almost unnoticed by the outside world, like the

inter-tribal massacre in Burundi earlier this year when at least 100,000 people were slaughtered.

By his order of mass deportation, however, Gen. Amin has made the problem international. What he has decreed goes far beyond the normal legal right of any country to expel aliens it considers undesirable. He has created a refugee problem that is causing grave difficulties for Britain as the country primarily obliged to accept most of the Asians, and which therefore lies on the conscience of the whole international community.

Canada has responded by handing out more than 7,000 application forms so far at its emergency immigration station in Kampala. About 800 Asians have already been accepted and, as yet, no limits have been placed on the number that may be accepted. A dozen or so other countries, particularly Sweden and New Zealand, have offered help in varying degrees. If their time does not run out the Asians who manage to escape Uganda will find new homes. But not anywhere in black Africa.

Racism comes in various colors and is still the same thing as it was in Germany between 1933 and 1945. Gen. Amin's attitude toward Jews reveals a mentality so twisted that it could spawn unthinkable atrocities against Uganda's Asians. It will be interesting to hear, perhaps at the United Nations General Assembly beginning this week, what the African countries propose to do about the current outbreak of brutal racism in their own community.

SEPTEMBER 18
GLOBE & MAIL

Tanzanian invasion charged by Uganda

From The New York Times,
Reuter and Associated Press

KAMPALA — A Ugandan military spokesman said last night that three Ugandan towns had fallen to Tanzanian troops who invaded the country before dawn yesterday.

A fourth town was under heavy attack, its garrison surrounded, the spokesman said.

In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian Government denied that its forces had entered Uganda.

The Tanzanian Army commander, Maj.-Gen. Sam Sarakikya, said there were "absolutely no" Tanzanian soldiers involved. His remarks, however, indicated that an incursion had taken place.

"It could be guerrillas or refugees or anybody. It is difficult for me to say," he told a Western reporter.

The Tanzanian information service said in a statement in Swahili that "reliable reports from Kampala" indicated that fierce fighting was taking place between what it called the "people of Uganda" and troops loyal to President Idi Amin.

Tanzanian border forces were placed on the alert as Radio Tanzania reported fierce fighting between dissidents and the Ugandan Army.

The Ugandan military spokesman said the towns of Kakuto, Kyotera and Kalisize were in Tanzanian hands.

He said a 1,000-man Tanzanian invasion force was within 18 miles of Masaka, a district administration centre 80 miles west of Kampala. Ugandan Army reinforcements were being rushed to the Masaka area.

troops clashed last year at Mutukula and each nation has kept forces along the border area since.

Both countries were once British colonies. Tanzania was formed in 1964 by a merger of Tanganyika and the island of Zanzibar. It is larger than Uganda and has a population of about 13,200,000, including about 100,000 Asians.

Uganda's population is about 9,700,000. Tanzania is to its south, Zaire to its west Sudan its north and Kenya its east.

Tanzania's Government, headed by President Julius Nyerere, describes itself as being non-aligned.

It was not immediately clear whether Ugandan refugees in Tanzania were taking part in an incursion into their home country.

An estimated 5,000 Ugandans, including army personnel, are believed to have crossed into Tanzania after the military coup in January which brought Gen. Amin to power. The ousted president, Milton Obote, was given sanctuary in Tanzania.

In London, reports received by the British Government from Kampala indicated that the Ugandan capital virtually had been sealed off.

The British High Commission in Kampala reported to the Foreign Office: "In Kampala road blocks have been established on the main exit points and some armor has been deployed in the town. Europeans are being stopped at these posts, are being searched, interrogated and asked to establish their identity."

It said that about 30 Europeans had been arrested in Uganda, 19 of them Britons, including three newspaper correspondents and a photographer.

The Foreign Office announced that a protest had been made over the arrests. It said British officials had been assured that there was no question of Britons being singled out but that "in a period of great tension" foreigners were being required to establish their identities.

Tanzanian and Ugandan

SEPTEMBER 18
GLOBE & MAIL

Amin hints British plot

Uganda: 'Tanzania invading'

KAMPALA, Uganda — (UPI-AP) — Uganda claimed last night an invasion force of 1,000 Tanzanians, including some white mercenaries, fought through three towns and clashed with Ugandan troops in a fourth in a bid to delay expulsion of Asians by President Idi Amin.

A military spokesman said Ugandan forces had taken several prisoners of war. He said white mercenaries were among the invaders.

"Some of the prisoners have confirmed that one of the main reasons for this attack was to interrupt the expulsion of non-citizen Asians," the spokesman said.

AIRLIFT BEGINS

The first flight in the airlift of expelled Asians to Britain, a Boeing 707, was scheduled for a late evening takeoff with 189 British Asians aboard.

In Nairobi, Kenya yesterday the chief of Tanzania's military forces emphatically denied the Uganda announcement of the invasion.

Maj. Gen. Sam Hargai Sarakikya told the Nairobi newspaper, Nation, by telephone from Dar-Es-Salaam: "As far as we are concerned, we don't know anything about this."

SCAPEGOAT

He suggested that in announcing an invasion the regime of President Idi Amin was seeking a scapegoat for confusion in Uganda.

"I am talking from my office and if anything of this nature had taken place I would not be here," Sarakikya said.

The Ugandan spokesman said the fourth clash of the day flared at Kikigati, on the Uganda-Tanzania border about 60 miles west of Mutukula, where the invaders were reported to have entered Uganda.

He said the Ugandan air force was used to support ground troops at one point in battles for the other three towns. He gave no details about either this or the alleged presence of white mercenaries.

The spokesman named the towns as Mutukula, on the Ugandan-Tanzanian border, Kyotera, and Kalisizo, some 20 miles south of the administrative center of Masaka, 80 miles west of here.

There was no word on casualties, partly because of communication difficulties, the Ugandan announcement said.

There were more military vehicles than usual in Kampala's streets last night, but no sign of big troop movements.

Dispute began in 1971

LONDON — (UPI) — Uganda's claim of a Tanzanian invasion yesterday was the latest round in a 20-month-old dispute which began when Maj. Gen. Idi Amin overthrew Ugandan President Milton Obote in January, 1971.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, the larger of the two countries in population and size (Uganda 10.4 million persons and 94,000 square miles, Tanzania 13.9 million and 363,000 square miles) never recognized Amin's takeover.

Many of Obote's supporters fled to Tanzania when Amin assumed power while Obote attended a conference in Singapore. Obote left later. Amin soon made repeated allegations that military action was being prepared against him, mainly by Tanzania in the south and the Sudan to the north.

600 KILLED

The Ugandan President said about 600 Ugandans were killed in April, 1971, in clashes near the Sudanese border with Tanzanian guerrillas. Tanzania denied complicity. Amin made more allegations that summer saying a dead man found in a Tanzanian army uniform near the scene of a border clash was a Chinese colonel.

China, which is helping Tanzania build a railroad to link Dar-Es-Salaam with the Zambian capital of Lusaka, denied involvement. The dead man turned out to be a Tanzanian police commander of a border region, a man of German-Tanzanian extraction.

There were more border clashes in October, 1971, with Uganda alleging Tanzania shelled its border villages. The Tanzanians later bombed Uganda, which replied with bombing raids on Tanzanian villages.

Ugandans 'repulse' Tanzanian forces

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (Reuter) — Four persons were killed in a bombing raid by a Ugandan aircraft today on the northern Tanzanian town of Bukoba near the Ugandan border, a government spokesman said.

From AP—REUTER

KAMPALA (CP) — Uganda announced today it has "more or less repulsed" one of the invasion forces it said attacked from neighboring Tanzania Sunday with the aim of stopping Ugandans plan to expel thousands of Asian residents. Tanzania denied launching an invasion of its East African neighbor but reported that two planes, believed to be from Uganda, bombed the town of Bukoba in northern Tanzania today.

A Uganda military spokesman said government troops halted an enemy force at Mbarara 160 miles southwest of the Ugandan capital of Kampala and collected the bodies of 25 invaders—three of whom were identified as Israelis.

"The enemy side had heavy casualties," the spokesman said. "As of midnight, our troops had more or less repulsed the enemy from Mbarara."

He gave no information on fighting reported at other areas of the border between Uganda and Tanzania, which share the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. Uganda announced Sunday invading Tanzanians had seized three Ugandan towns.

Nine government soldiers were killed at Mbarara and bodies were "scattered all over," the spokesman said.

He said the Israelis were identified from documents on their bodies and some had been active in The Congo in 1965. Earlier Ugandan reports had said white mercenaries were among the Tanzania-based invaders.

Radio Tanzania reports heard in Nairobi, Kenya, said that Mbarara had fallen to dissident forces.

Sunday the military spokesman said Mbarara army barracks, where the 1,000-strong Simba (Lion) Battalion is based, was surrounded. Troops and government reinforcements were putting up strong resistance, he added.

The spokesman said today a number of prisoners had been taken, including a Captain Oyili, whom he identified as a cousin of former president Milton Obote.

Obote has been living in exile in Tanzania since his overthrow by Gen. Idi Amin in January last year.

Libyan strongman/Col. Muammar Kaddafi has offered president Amin full support to repulse the invaders, Uganda officials said.

A senior Uganda military spokesman said in a telephone conversation with a reporter in Nairobi, Kenya, that Kaddafi had assured Amin in a telephone call of his maximum support.

Kaddafi said he has been greatly disturbed by what "the imperialists have done to Uganda," and offered Libyan military backing, including aerial support, the spokesman said.

Uganda claimed Sunday a 1,000-strong invasion force from Tanzania had crossed the frontier into Uganda in an attempt to topple Amin's government.

In Dar es Salaam, there was speculation among observers that the invasion force might be composed of anti-government guerrillas and Ugandan refugees who fled to Tanzania after the 1971 coup which brought Uganda's strongman president, to power.

Kampala itself appeared fairly calm but police put up roadblocks on main roads out of the capital to check the identities of Europeans and Asians. A number of whites and Asians were believed to have been detained.

Four British correspondents and the Nairobi-based correspondent of the Associated Press, Andrew Torchia, were detained at the International Hotel. They were driven away under armed escort.

Diplomatic sources said 14 Britons, detained Sunday after they were unable to furnish proofs of their identity, were released Sunday night.

In a statement over Uganda radio, the military spokesman accused Tanzania of sending troops to invade Uganda to delay President Amin's expulsion of thousands of non-citizen Asians.

Relations between Uganda and Tanzania have been strained since the coup, and last year there was fighting on the border between the two countries' forces. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has refused to recognize the Amin regime and recently criticized the decision to expel Asians.

Airlift of Asians under way

KAMPALA (Reuter) — The airlift of British Asians from Uganda began early today with the departure of an East African Airways charter flight to London carrying 193 Asian immigrants.

The flight was two hours behind schedule.

Officials at Entebbe International Airport, 20 miles south of here, said Flight 002 — a Boeing 707 on lease from the British air charter firm Donaldson Air International — carried 188 adults and children and five infants.

The three airlines participating in the airlift — East African Airways, British Overseas Airways Corp. and British Caledonian — are planning to operate 16 extra flights a week to fly out British Asians before President Amin's Nov. 8 deadline.

A government spokesman said Sunday night that the fighting in Uganda will not interrupt the airlift.

Invasion—or civil strife?

Tanzania gives up 3 towns—Uganda

From AP-Reuter

KAMPALA (CP) — Uganda said today its air and ground units had recaptured three towns it claimed were seized by troops invading from Tanzania in a drive to halt the expulsion of Asians from the East African nation.

Civil war?

A spokesman said one of the invasion forces had been "more or less repulsed."

Tanzania denied its forces were involved but suggested Ugandans opposed to the regime of President Idi Amin were fighting troops loyal to him in southwestern Uganda.

A Radio Uganda broadcast said Amin had informed the charge d'affaires of Libya that Britain was behind the fighting, trying to bring former president Milton Obote back to power. He said that in this way Britain hoped to bring a reversal of his order of last month to expel Asians holding British passports.

Obote, ousted by Amin in a military coup in 1971, lives in exile in Tanzania. About 5,000 Ugandans fled there with him.

Dispatches from British correspondents said there was a possibility troops loyal to Amin were fighting army mutineers or that Ugandan exiles loyal to Obote had launched a guerrilla thrust.

The three towns reported recaptured by Ugandan forces are Mbarara, 160 miles southwest of Kampala, and Kyotera and Kalisizo, both about 80 miles southwest of the capital.

The spokesman reported nine Ugandan soldiers were killed and claimed about 200 of the opposing force had died.

Tanzanian town bombed

He said Ugandan air force planes had flown into Tanzania and destroyed enemy positions in the town of Bukoba, 20 miles south of the border.

Ugandan forces were "pushing very hard" toward the border town of Mutukula, a Uganda spokesman said. Three of the enemy dead had been identified as Israelis.

In London, a foreign office spokesman said "we flatly deny any complicity with anybody in southern Uganda. We have nothing whatsoever to do with any disturbances which might be taking place there."

Reports reaching London said troops were searching all rooms of hotels normally occupied by foreigners, and Europeans were warned to stay in their rooms.

Libyan strongman Col. Muamur Kaddafi has offered president Amin full support to repulse the invaders, Uganda officials said.

Kaddafi said he has been greatly disturbed by what "the imperialists have done to Uganda," and offered Libyan military backing, including aerial support, he added.

BINDER # 3

September 19th, 1972

Ugandan planes driven off

Reuter

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Ugandan planes raided the northern Tanzanian town of Bukoba twice this morning but caused no casualties or damage, an army spokesman said here.

He said the attacks were driven off by groundfire and some bombs fell harmlessly in nearby Lake Victoria.

Nine civilians, including three schoolgirls and a nun were killed in a bombing raid on Bukoba yesterday, according to official reports here.

Meanwhile diplomats in Dar es Salaam expressed concern for the safety of foreign nationals working in the border area.

They are known to include about 150 aid experts and missionary workers from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Embassy officials said they have been unable to contact Bukoba so far and have not received word from their nationals there.

In Kampala, Uganda's armed forces claimed to have put to flight a 1,500-strong invasion force which entered the country three days ago.

Towns taken by the invaders as they pushed into Uganda from its southern border with Tanzania have been captured, a spokesman said.

One of the retaken towns was Mbarara, a key garrison town guarding the road to Kampala from southwest Uganda. Two other recaptured towns were named as Kyotera and Laisizo.

President Idi Amin of Uganda said the attack was staged by Tanzanian regular soldiers and Ugandan guerrillas supported by a number of British and Israeli mercenaries.

Tanzania, Britain and Israel all have denied any involvement in the

invasion.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Reuters correspondent Azan Thomas reported that Tanzanian border units, reinforced by 1,000 troops, took up positions along the frontier with Uganda today as fighting in the East African country raged on into a third day.

Informed sources said the Tanzanian troops had strict orders not to enter Uganda.

The United States state department and the British foreign office were reported yesterday to have protested strongly to Uganda against the arrest of an Associated Press reporter and several British correspondents.

The AP correspondent, detained Sunday, is Andrew Torchia, an American.

Ten British journalists were arrested, four Sunday and six yesterday, the foreign office said.

Refugees fleeced at Ugandan airport

Tea for 193 as Asians fly in

© The Washington Post

STANSTED, England — The first planeload of Asian refugees from Uganda arrived here in a chill drizzle yesterday morning.

Some 193, mostly Indians and a scattering of Pakistanis — men, women and children — landed in a Boeing 707 to take up a new and strange life.

If the weather was cold, their reception was warm. Matronly British ladies in the prim blue and green uniforms of volunteer agencies distributed cookies, tea and sandwiches to mothers in saris, and gently led bewildered families through a maze of paperwork.

Quaker men stopped tears with hard candies. Welfare officials distributed cash to the completely destitute, up to \$45 for a family of six. Scores of photographers and newsmen swarmed over the dazed newcomers.

General Idi Amin of Uganda has ordered the expulsion by Nov. 7 of all 50,000 Asians in his country who retained their British passports. He wants their businesses and their jobs for black Ugandans.

Up to 16 chartered jet flights will now be arriving here weekly to meet Amin's deadline. Perhaps 30,000 expelled Asians will settle in Britain and the rest will scatter from Canada to India, wherever a nation will take them in.

A small trickle of Ugandan Asians had already arrived before yesterday's first full flight of refugees landed at Stansted, an airport 40 miles north of London. Like their predecessors, those who came yesterday were stripped of everything valuable that Ugandan soldiers could find.

The refugees were allowed to take with them 1,000 Ugandan shillings, but this was a cruel joke. The Ugandan shilling is inconvertible which means it cannot be exchanged for British pounds and pence.

Many of the newcomers told of Ugandan soldiers seizing on Sunday their gold bangles, rings, watches and cameras at road blocks on the road to Entebbe airport outside Kampala.

Twelve-year-old Inderajee Chana, pretty and pigtailed, said in a hushed voice that the soldiers "were rough. They were holding big guns."

Nibbling cookies and sipping tea, Inderajee said the soldiers had taken earrings from her mother, bracelets from her grandmother and rings from her 14 year-old sister.

She will be "a little frightened" of starting school in a new country, she said, but expects everything will be much better when her father, an architect, winds up his affairs in Kampala and joins them in England.

Dark-haired Barveen Mughal, 23, a handsome lady wearing the red shalwar trousers of her native Karachi, was indignant over the 14 gold bangles she and her sister lost to the soldiers. She can take shorthand and type and she hopes to land a job as a stenographer. Miss Maughal and her family will move into their brother's six-room house in Birmingham.

Like others of their countrymen who left the subcontinent for Africa and Southeast Asia, many of the arrivals are resourceful and hard-working and have every intention of making their own way.

Meghji Patel, 35, in a dark business suit and glasses, spoke intently of finding work as an accountant. He had served an Italian firm in Kam-

pala for seven years but said he was "glad to get out." He still has a sizeable bank account in Uganda, but has few hopes of withdrawing his money and expects to start from scratch.

Sureschandra Trivedi, 40, a salesclerk who had lived in Kampala for 33 years, sat alone in a corner with his wife, four children from nine to 13, and two grey parrots, all they had been able to take out.

He has no friends or relatives in England and, with about half of yesterday's arrivals, will be put up temporarily in a former Royal Air Force barracks in Suffolk.

Despite this bleak prospect, Trivedi, in shirt sleeves, stubble on his chin, insisted:

"It is nothing. Why should I worry, if I want to work. I am not afraid to do anything. Yes, I can work with my hands too."

Representatives of 45 volunteer organizations as well as the government's Uganda Resettlement Board were on hand yesterday to smooth the way for these first airlift arrivals. From here on out, their reception may not be pleasant.

Several midland English cities and London boroughs with immigrant populations have loudly complained that more newcomers would strain their

schools, housing and jobs. After the Sunday Times broke the story, the resettlement board acknowledged that it has marked Birmingham, Leicester and some other communities for special treatment.

Racist greeting

Officials are urging the refugees against settling in these places and give no travel funds to those heading there.

About 3,000 Britons have offered room in their homes to the Ugandan Asians. But many people here openly mouth a racist hostility towards them.

The Monday Club, a grouping of right-wing Conservative party MPs, issued a pamphlet yesterday on economic policy that said:

"The first priority for a responsible British government should be to launch a satisfactory repatriation program for the immigrants from incompatible races and cultures who should never have come here in the first place, have become a burden on our social services and who in the end will be the unwitting agents of social disruption."

However, popular this view may be, the British establishment has closed ranks to provide a haven for the refugees. That, in the end, should be decisive.

WASHINGTON POST
SEPTEMBER 19
MONTREAL STAR



AP Wirephoto

Some of the nearly 200 Ugandan Asians who arrived at Stansted, England, on a cold and drizzly Monday morning.

SEPTEMBER 19
WASHINGTON POST

UGANDA INVADERS REPORTED HALTED BY AMIN'S ARMY

Guerrillas Are Said to Flee Toward Tanzania Border After a Major Defeat

ONE REBEL UNIT DIGS IN

Anticipated Defections From Regular Force Apparently Fail to Materialize

By CHARLES MOHR

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 18—A small army that reportedly invaded Uganda from neighboring Tanzania yesterday in an attempt to depose the controversial President of Uganda, Maj. Gen. Idi Amin, appeared today to have been outfought and pushed back.

The invaders were being identified today by well-informed sources in Tanzania as Uganda exiles loyal to former President Milton Obote. Yesterday, Uganda charged that the invading force consisted of 1,000 Tanzanian troops.

The informants in Tanzania, who are sympathetic to the exiles and hostile to General Amin, initially said today that the invading guerrillas seemed to have suffered a disastrous defeat and were fleeing toward the border.

Later, however, these sources said, that at least one unit of several hundred exiles had managed to hold and dig in between the administrative center of Masaka, about 80 miles southwest of Kampala, and the Tanzanian border.

Resupply Is Reported

The exiles, the informants added, had also received a resupply of ammunition and equipment and at least some reinforcements.

[In Washington, State Department officials said the United States had expressed "strong concern" to the Uganda Government over the arrest of several Americans, among them a reporter. Page

3. Meanwhile, the first Indians and Pakistanis to be airlifted out of Uganda under General Amin's expulsion order arrived in London. Page 2.]

The attacks, which began Sunday morning, were evidently based on the belief that there would be widespread defections within the regular Uganda Army. There was no word, however, of such major defections reaching Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, today.

Uganda, which said yesterday that only Tanzanians had staged the invasion, announced today that three former Uganda Army officers had been killed in the fighting and that two civilian exiles loyal to Mr. Obote had been captured. Reports from Kampala today said that President Amin charged that the attack had been made by a 1,500-man force of Tanzanian regular soldiers and Uganda guerrillas, supported by a number of British and Israeli mercenaries.

It appeared likely that the invasion could have been mounted only with the full knowledge of Tanzanian authorities. Tanzania's President, Jul K. Nyerere, has steadfastly refused to recognize the legitimacy of the Government that General Amin created after he seized power in a coup d'etat on Jan. 25, 1971. On being deposed, Mr. Obote fled to Tanzania.

Tanzanian sources said that about 1,000 of their troops were being moved to the border just west of Lake Victoria and ordered "not to yield an inch of ground," in case General Amin's army attempts to enter Tanzania in retaliation for attacks that began at about dawn Sunday.

Few Details Available

Almost all foreign journalists in Uganda have been arrested by security forces and none has reached the area of the fighting. Thus, firsthand accounts of the fighting were not available.

However, well-informed Tanzanians sympathetic to Mr. Obote and hostile to General Amin seemed to leave little doubt that the attacks had not succeeded and that the attackers were being pushed back today.

If this is the case, it would leave General Amin in power and would mean that he would



The New York Times/Sept. 19, 1972

Uganda troops reportedly were pushing an invasion force back toward Tanzanian border (cross).

almost certainly press ahead with his plan to expel tens of thousands of alien Asian residents, most of whom hold British passports, by Nov. 8. Most of these Asians will go to Britain.

There was widespread expectation that the wave of anti-foreign sentiment and suspicion that has swept through Uganda would probably continue.

General Amin was quoted by the Uganda radio today as telling the Libyan chargé de'affaires that Britain was planning to send troops to fight alongside Tanzanians in an effort to restore Mr. Obote to office and "rescind" the order expelling the Asians. [The British Foreign Office denied the charge, The Associated Press reported from London.]

A little before noon today, a Uganda fighter-bomber attacked the Tanzanian town of Bukoba, about 20 miles south

of the border and on the shores of Lake Victoria, Tanzanian spokesmen charged. The spokesmen said that the plane dropped its bombs on the town's market place, killing five civilians and wounding about 20.

Meanwhile, Western sources in Uganda said that the security forces had still not released foreign correspondents arrested yesterday and today in Kampala. Their number was variously given as 11 and 14.

One of the reporters arrested was Andrew Torchia, an American based in Nairobi with The Associated Press.

Two French journalists were reported late this evening to have been set free. [Agence France-Presse gave their names as Jean-Louis Demigneux and Pierre Duplan, both radio journalists.]

Earlier this year expelled Israelis then serving General Amin as advisers to the Uganda armed forces. Today, the Uganda radio asserted that "three Israelis" had been killed in fighting around the town of Mbarara, about 120 miles southwest of Kampala, the capital.

Some Englishmen expressed fear that the "Israelis" might actually be white Britons caught in the crossfire. There are about 7,000 white Britons in Uganda.



The first group of Ugandan Asians arrive in England yesterday. Flight landed at Stansted Airport, Essex.

-AP

SEPTEMBER 19
GLOBE & MAIL

First airlift of Asians arrives in Britain

From The New York Times
and The Associated Press

LONDON — The first Asians to be airlifted from Uganda arrived yesterday in a chilly rain. They received an official welcome as well as an official reminder that to many Britons they were not so welcome.

The airlift began when a chartered Boeing 707 landed at Stansted airport, 35 miles north of London.

The 189 passengers, who had flown all night, filed past a crowd of newsmen and officials. The white-and-turquoise saris worn by the women were poor protection against the biting Essex drizzle and many also wore tweed overcoats.

Inside the terminal the refugees were served tea and were screened by doctors and immigration officials. Piles of warm clothing and a fund of

emergency cash were available. But the refugees, members of Uganda's tradesman and skilled-worker class, had provided fairly well for themselves and hardly touched the clothes or the money.

After this they were given preliminary interviews for housing and job placement. Officials advised them not to choose Birmingham, Leicester, Bradford and a number of other areas including parts

of London, where there has already been considerable Asian immigration.

In Leicester, for example, the sentiment against the prospect of new Asian arrivals was so strong that the town council ran an advertisement in a Kampala newspaper asking the refugees not to come.

Under pressure from these areas, the Government drew up a so-called Red List of places where it will try to discourage settlement. Nevertheless, after the screenings were finished, several families set off for Birmingham and several others for Leicester.

Some of the Asians said they had been stopped and stripped of jewelry by armed troops on their way to Entebbe airport.

Chandra Patel, one of three brothers who ran a trucking company in Uganda, said: "One of the soldiers stuck a gun against my chin while the others went through my pockets. They grabbed a necklace from my sister-in-law and even children's rings were taken from them. We were told that unless we declared everything they would shoot us."

Another man said he had lost more than \$3,675 and two autos in confiscations.

Sarnia waits for arrival of 60 Asians

SARNIA (CP) — Fifty to 60 Ugandan Asians will make their new home here within the next few weeks, according to a Canada Manpower official.

Woody Hammond, Sarnia manager, said those moving to Sarnia "can speak English very well and are generally pretty well educated."

He said most of the newcomers will be capable of setting up their own businesses but will be assisted by Manpower until they are established.

Exile group digs in but most invaders flee from Uganda

From The New York Times
and Reuter News Agency

KAMPALA — A small army of political exiles that invaded Uganda from neighboring Tanzania in an attempt to overthrow President Idi Amin, appeared last night to have been outfought and to have been pushed back toward the Tanzanian border.

Well-informed sources in Tanzania said initially yesterday that the invading guerrillas apparently had suffered a disastrous defeat and were fleeing toward the border. Later, however, these sources said that at least one unit of several hundred exiles had managed to hold and dig in between the Ugandan town of Masaka and the Tanzanian border.

The sources said the guerrilla force—which is loyal to former Uganda President Milton Obote—had also received a supply of ammunition and equipment and at least some reinforcements.

Gen. Amin charged that a “completely unprovoked” attack had been launched against Uganda by a 1,500-strong force of Tanzanian regular soldiers and Ugandan guerrillas, supported by a number of British and Israeli mercenaries.

A Uganda Radio broadcast said the bodies of three Israelis were found among dead invaders. Israel denied the report.

According to the radio three of the guerrillas captured in the fighting were brought before Gen. Amin last night.

They made voluntary statements, the radio said, in which they admitted that they had been expecting help from British troops.

One of them, a Capt. Oyile described as a cousin of Mr. Obote, was quoted as saying that the Tanzanian Government was arming Ugandans.

The radio said Capt. Oyile had also confirmed that the object of the invasion was to restore Mr. Obote to power, in the hope that he would reverse Uganda's decision to expel non-citizen Asians.

It seemed unlikely that the invasion could have been mounted without the full knowledge of Tanzanian authorities. Tanzania's President, Julius Nyerere, has steadfastly refused to recognize the legitimacy of the government Gen. Amin created after he seized power in Uganda in a military coup on Jan. 25, 1971.

Tanzanian sources said that about 1,000 of their troops were being moved to the border just west of Lake Victoria and ordered “not to yield an inch of ground” in case Gen. Amin's army attempts to enter Tanzania.

A Tanzanian spokesman said a Ugandan plane had bombed the town of Bukoba, 20 miles inside Tanzanian territory. Nine people were reported killed and 20 injured.

A Ugandan spokesman confirmed that on Sunday the invaders captured three small villages south of the farm market town of Masaka and had surrounded the army barracks at Mbarara.

Last night the spokesman said that Mbarara had been cleared and all three villages recaptured. He also claimed that the invaders had lost 200 dead to nine Ugandan soldiers killed in action. The Ugandan forces were said to be now “pushing very hard toward Mutukula,” a village on the Tanzanian border.

Second thoughts in Uganda

KAMPALA — Within a month of President Amin's decision to expel Uganda's Asians, opinion in other parts of Africa, which was originally almost unanimous in its approval of the move, is beginning to veer around.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania was, typically the first to condemn it. However, he chose his ground carefully, attacking General Amin's original decision to throw out Asians with Uganda citizenship as well as those holding British or Indian passports. Amin has since excluded citizens from his expulsion order.

Now President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who often follows Nyerere's lead, has delivered an emotional broadside against the entire policy. He called it "terrible, horrible, abominable, shameful" and a disgrace to Africa. This has brought a predictable counter-blast from the Ugandan government, but the mud has stuck.

Feeling among Ugandan Africans is also changing, although its expression is more subtle. Makerere University students in Kampala (Makerere is the oldest and most renowned university in East and Central Africa) condemned Amin's tentative move to kick out Asian citizens and have now appealed, in a delicate manner, for a more humane approach to the whole problem.

Great void

Morality apart, the practical aspects of the exodus are now coming home to Ugandans and worrying them more than many of them care to admit. Examples of the administration's — as opposed to the president's — concern are not hard to find. Large industries have been asked to submit lists of key Asian personnel; tax clearance — essential for leaving the country — has been held up in the case of many professional people; Asian doctors, dentists, schoolteachers and accountants in government service have been told point-blank that they cannot leave. The door has been

slammed shut for many Asians who now, with a double irony, desperately want to leave Uganda.

The depth of the vacuum which will be created by the Asians' departure is now visible — and frightening. Three major areas are affected. Government schools, hospitals and technical services (agriculture, veterinary, etc) will be badly hit. Almost half the junior medical staff in Kampala's hospitals are Asians.

The future of 40 doctors from India, recruited by Uganda's ministry of health just before the crisis, is now problematical, since no distinction is made between "local" and "foreign" Asians.

The second field is commerce, which is dominated by the big European companies, and the Asian traders and businessmen. Already business is shrinking. Overdrafts, on which most Asian businessmen run their affairs, are being called in urgently by the banks. The supply pipeline is still flowing, but Mombasa, the Kenya port, is beginning to feel the pinch as orders from Uganda dry up.

Then there are monetary problems. No one outside Uganda — not even neighboring Kenya and Tanzania, all part of the East African Common Market — wants Ugandan shillings. So goods, insurance and transport costs have to be paid in foreign currencies. But Uganda is virtually broke — reserves are down to £10 million — and the next foreign exchange quota for businessmen is nine months hence, in June, 1973.

The banks are being asked to fund aspiring Ugandan businessmen who will be taking over Asian concerns and lubricate commerce, but they too, are broke. One foreign-owned bank is technically bankrupt already, its capital being five million shillings and its overdrafts, mainly to Asians, reaching the same figure. There has not been a huge rush by Africans to replace the Asians in the commercial field and it is probably partly because the more experienced Ugandans realize the immense difficulties

of running a business in the present economic climate.

The third sensitive area is that of skilled labor. Even non-Asian companies are going to be in trouble from the exodus. One British bank will be losing all its accountants, computer-operators and exchange experts — 12 Asian men and women. Fitters, mechanics, carpenters, plumbers will also leave a gap in the private sector.

Society flexible

Many African traders themselves depend directly on Asian wholesalers for supplies and easy credit. They, too, will suffer and know it. But it is not all loss for the Ugandans for there is a crazy kind of swings-and-roundabouts force at work. Society here, as in most parts of Africa, is flexible. A not untypical example of how things might work out for some Ugandans is the case of a friend of mine who runs a public relations firm here. He will be losing a lot of Asian business as his clients depart but, being a lawyer by profession, he expects to take over an Indian associate's law firm to make good the loss.

There will be no starvation either. Uganda is a lush, fertile and relatively unpopulated country. The common man, still enjoying the euphoria of the Asians' expulsion, is probably not yet worried, though unemployment and the inevitable decline of trade will eventually reach him too.

The real tragedy — apart from the intensely human one for the unfortunate Asians — is that neither the government nor the private sector has prepared the Africans to make the best of their inheritance. That oversight, and the manner of the legacy's bestowal — which is chaotic, to say the least — threatens to leave Uganda and Ugandans far worse off than before General Amin received his messianic message from his strange and remorseless god.

Asian immigrants have already proved their value to the Canadian scene

Sir, — Some doubts have been expressed as to whether the Asians from Uganda will make a useful contribution to Canada. Here are some facts which might help to remove those doubts.

Since Canada adopted a more liberal immigration policy towards Asians in the last ten years, most of those who came to Canada have made an appreciable contribution in this country.

Almost every hospital in the country has more than one Asian doctor or nurse on its staff and in many hospitals in Montreal and Toronto, the number of doctors and nurses is proportionately much larger than the size of this ethnic group in the country. In almost every English-speaking educational institution in the country you will find at least one or two professors or teachers from Asia.

In both the medical and educational fields Asians are loyally serving despite the fact that their educational background and specialised qualifications often are not given equality with personnel educated and trained in Canada or in Europe. In the field of business, in banking, insurance, engineering and transportation you will find that Asians have fitted in well and are making a positive contribution to Canada's economic development. There are a few

vice presidents of corporations in Montreal and Toronto who hail from Asian countries.

Asian traders have introduced artistic and handicraft products which have been found both ornamental and useful to Canadians and at prices which are making other traders (who have been inclined to profiteer at the expense of the Canadian consumer) take notice . . .

As for the cultural contribution to Canada, in the last decade there has been a growing interest in the non-violent, calm and peaceful philosophy of Asia. Witness the growing interest in yoga and meditation and in Buddhist and Karma philosophy. The techniques have been incorporated into many school and university curricula because of their effect on body and mind. These philosophies have been found to be very helpful in counteracting the strains and attitudes resulting from the fast competitive North American way of life . . .

Ronald J. Aviet,
Montreal.

Cheerless, deserted British air base is paradise to ousted Ugandan Asians

By FRANK JONES
Star staff writer

STRADISHALL, England — Kassam, a family man of 28, looked around the stark little living room with its bare windows, walls and floors, and its smoky little coal fire.

"It's gorgeous. I can't find the words to tell you how good it feels," he said.

Kassam, his two brothers, their mother and their seven children—had just lived through 24 hours of terror and fatigue.

A journey which started Sunday in war-threatened Kampala, the Ugandan capital, and which saw Kassam put in jail at one point, ended for them last night in a little house on a remote, deserted air force base in eastern England.

They came to England yesterday morning on the first flight of 193 Ugandan Asians, part of an airlift which will see two more flights arriving here today and tomorrow with many more to follow.

An estimated 60,000 Asians have been ordered out of Uganda by Nov. 8—and most are expected to come to Britain.

HOUSED AT BASE

Kassam and his relatives were among the 101 people on yesterday's flight with no friends or family in Britain. They are being cared for temporarily at the air force base.

In any other circumstances the cheerless, bare rooms and the dismal rain falling outside would have made the scene uninviting.

But to the expelled families, who have been living in fear of their lives for weeks, the stark little houses were heaven—and it wasn't just a question of being polite to their hosts.

"Come in and sit down,"

Kassam told the reporter, pulling forward one of the stained, old, air force chairs lined against the wall. "It's a little bit dusty, but that doesn't matter."

Kassam, who didn't want his last name used because he still has family in Uganda, said he was born in Uganda. "But now I hate it. Every hour we had to stay there seemed like a month."

NOT CITIZENS

"The end came for us three years ago," explained Kassam. "We had a restaurant, and because we were not Ugandan citizens our license was taken away." The three brothers have since operated a trucking business, but finally arrived in England yesterday without a penny to show for their investment.

They had been trying to get permits to come to Britain for three years. With the crisis brought on by Gen. Idi Amin's expulsion order, they finally got their British documents, and seats on a charter flight to Britain for Sept. 10.

After that they were booked and then cancelled on no fewer than six charter flights. They thought they were coming on a flight Sunday morning via Germany, but it was cancelled too.

He admitted some fears about his new life in Britain.

"I was frightened. I thought, what am I doing bringing my family to this strange country with no money. Will it go badly for us?"

"On the way to Entebbe airport the Ugandan soldiers stopped us and took all our jewelry, my wife's earrings, everything. We don't have anything. I don't even have money for a cig-

arette. But I don't care. It doesn't worry me."

Keshavala, a 48-year-old merchant who had lost all his money because of the expulsion, was still sitting at the camp's reception centre with his wife and four children around him as they waited to be assigned a house.

"I don't want money any more," he said. "I don't want property. I only want life. I want to be with my wife and my children," and as his eyes watered freely he took a deep gulp of the hot sweet tea a middle-aged British housewife volunteer had just handed him.

SAME PROBLEMS

In the next few weeks Canada will face exactly the same logistics problems that Britain faced yesterday in coping with the sudden influx of Ugandan

Asian exiles. The British managed superbly, but Canada can learn from the few British mistakes.

From the motherly volunteer ladies offering boiled candies to the children as they arrived at Stanstead Airport, to the warm-hearted medical officer who ordered "lots of tender loving care" for one shocked and distraught immigrant family, and put them in sick bay, the welcome was always a warm and understanding one.

The major thing lacking was a failure to have any Asian volunteers on hand to make the newcomers feel at home. The result was that at Stradishall air force base the new arrivals had a chicken-and-potatoes, English-style dinner last night, and will continue to be provided with English-style meals while they stay there.



—UPI Photo

CULTURES MEET IN A SMALL GIRL'S ARMS: Carrying an African doll under one arm and a Western doll under the other, 12-year-old Cuckoo Inderjit was one of 193 Asian Ugandans who arrived in England yesterday from Uganda.

SEPTEMBER 19
TORONTO STAR

Uganda strikes back at invading exiles

KAMPALA, Uganda
(Reuter-Special-UPI)

Using jets and tanks, Uganda today struck back at an invasion force of 1,500 which crossed the border from Tanzania three days ago and briefly occupied three towns.

Official sources in Dar es Salaam said Ugandan jets bombed the northern Tanzanian town of Bukoba for the second day in a row. Nine civilians were killed in a similar raid yesterday but no casualty figures were given for today's strike.

Meanwhile, Ugandan infantry drove the invasion force of Ugandan exiles, earlier reported only 1,000 strong, back to the Tanzanian border. Three towns—Mbarara, Kyotera and Kalisizo—were liberated, a military spokesman said.

President Idi Amin said the invasion was conducted by Tanzanian troops and Uganda exiles bent on restoring former president Milton Obote to power. Obote took asylum in Tanzania last year after Amin toppled him in a military coup.

TROOPS MOVED

Uganda radio quoted Amin as saying Britain and Tanzania wanted to restore Obote to power and halt Amin's expulsion of Uganda Asians.

In Dar es Salaam, President Julius Nyerere moved about 1,000 Tanzanian troops up to the Ugandan border with strict orders not to provoke incidents or cross into Uganda.

Tanzania denied any of its troops were among the invaders.

Amin told a meeting of African diplomats last night that 50 Tanzanians had been captured and more than 200 killed. He quoted three captives—one allegedly a cousin of Obote—as saying the guerrillas hoped to reinstate Obote and expected British troop support.

The foreign office in London denied the charge.

Although the invasion appeared to have been beaten back, a residue of resentment was growing in Uganda against 10,000 foreigners and 80,000 Asians.

The venom against for-

eigners has become so great in Uganda that, according to diplomatic sources, soldiers beat up an African chauffeur in Kampala Sunday night simply because he was driving British diplomats through town.

NEWSMEN SEIZED

So far, however, the brunt of official resentment appears to have been taken out on foreign correspondents in Kampala. According to reports reaching here, the Uganda army had arrested 14 Sunday and yesterday, including Andrew Torchia of the Associated Press.

Britain's foreign office said 52 of the 7,000 Britons in Uganda have been arrested but some were released later. Other reports put the number of Britons detained at as high as 100.

The British high commissioner in Uganda, Richard Slater, told his countrymen: "Stay at home and keep your heads down."

Canadian immigration officials continued to process Asians wishing to settle in Canada. William Olivier, Canadian High Commissioner in Kenya and Uganda, told The Star in a telephone interview that "Kampala is relatively normal."

"There are no tanks that we know of. There are a lot of trucks and military equipment."

ID CHECKS

He said that people in Kampala are not restricted in their movements throughout the city, although they are subjected to identity checks by patrolling soldiers.

The failure of the invasion clearly amounted to a great personal defeat for Nyerere and an embarrassment to his government.

Nyerere has never recognized the military government of Amin and has been feuding with him since Obote was ousted. He was one of the few African leaders to condemn Amin for his expulsion of the Asians.

Despite the confrontation at the border, little likelihood was seen of an armed clash between the 12,000-man Ugandan army and the 10,000-strong Tanzanian army.

Britain Welcomes Ugandans Warmly, But Warns of the Cold They May Face

By RICHARD EDER

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 18—The first Indians and Pakistanis to be airlifted out of Uganda arrived here this morning and were met by a chilly rain, hot tea, an official welcome, and a reminder that to many Britons they were not so welcome.

The airlift, which it is estimated must bring out 30,000 Ugandan Asians if it is to meet President Idi Amin's Nov. 7 deadline for their expulsion, began when a chartered Boeing 707 jet landed at Stansted Airport, 35 miles north of London.

The 189 passengers, who looked crumpled and worried after an all-night flight, filed out of the plane past a crowd of officials and newsmen. The white and turquoise saris worn by the women were poor protection against the biting Essex drizzle, but many wore tweed overcoats. One small girl strode along carrying her family's four black umbrellas.

Director Greets Indians

Sir Charles Cunningham, the diffident-mannered civil servant who heads the complex and politically touchy resettlement program, spoke to one young Indian who walked by with two children.

"Welcome. I am sorry that you had to arrive on the worst day we have had so far," he said. The Indian smiled, thanked him and walked on. Sir Charles looked

after him. "It's dreadful for them to arrive from a warm climate into this weather," he said.

Inside the terminal the refugees were given tea, and were screened by doctors and immigration officials. Piles of warm clothes and a fund of emergency cash were available. But the refugees, members of Uganda's class of tradesmen and skilled workers, had provided fairly well for themselves, and hardly touched the clothing or the money.

Interviews Are Started

After tea, there were preliminary interviews for housing and job placement. Officials advised the refugees not to choose Birmingham, Leicester, Bradford or a number of other areas, including parts of London, where there has already been considerable Asian immigration.

In Leicester, the sentiment against the prospect of new Asian arrivals was so strong that the town council took out an advertisement in a Kampala newspaper asking the refugees not to come.

Under pressure from these areas, the Government drew up a "red list" of places where it will try to discourage settlement. Nevertheless, after today's screenings were finished, several families set off for Birmingham, and several others for Leicester.

At the terminal the refugees told of being stopped on their way to the airport and

insulted by Uganda troops. Some said their jewelry, radios and watches were confiscated. Sani Patel, who ran a primary school for Africans in Kampala, hopes to find a factory job in Loughborough, a Midlands town. His wife and children are already living there. He said that the bus he was in was stopped 11 times on the 23-mile trip from Kampala to the Entebbe airport.

Some Sent to R.A.F. Base

More than half of today's arrivals—those who had not previously arranged for accommodation—were taken to a Royal Air Force base in Suffolk. The Government has approximately 3,000 places at various bases near London, including one used by the United States Air Force.

With 174 refugees due to arrive tomorrow, and the same number on Wednesday, the airlift has not yet reached the 600-passengers-a-day rate that it must meet General Amin's deadline. When and if it does reach that rate, new temporary facilities will probably have to be found. Meanwhile, the resettlement board will try to move refugees out of the camps and into flats or houses as quickly as possible, to make room for new arrivals.

Along with protests about the influx, the board has received many offers of assistance. A spokesman said that as of today it had received over 2,000 offers of housing.

U.S. PROTESTING UGANDA ARRESTS

Americans Reported Held in Detention and Denied Contact With Embassy

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—

The United States has expressed "strong concern" to the Uganda Government about the arrest of several Americans, some of whom are being held incommunicado, State Department officials said today.

They also stressed that Washington was recommending that all nonofficial Americans cancel any contemplated visits to Uganda until further notice.

Senior officials, who asked not to be identified, said that the United States had a contingency plan for emergency evacuation of the Americans in Uganda, who number about 1,000.

The situation was reported to be calmer in most parts of Uganda following clashes between Uganda forces and invaders believed here to be Uganda exiles. Under the circumstances, Administration officials spoke with caution to avoid inflaming a tense situation and increasing the danger to the Americans, 7,000 British subjects and several hundred other non-Ugandans in Uganda.

Americans Are Listed

Charles W. Bray 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that a number of Americans were known to have been detained either by Uganda police or troops, and the United States Embassy at Kampala has been refused normal access to them. He said they included the following:

Andrew Torchia, an Associated Press correspondent. A man and a woman, both former Peace Corps volunteers in Africa who were on a tourist visit when arrested at Entebe on Lake Victoria.

Two young Americans, John Russel Poulding and Daniel Lee Lyster, who were seized in a group of 10 to 12 persons of various nationalities as they were driving from the Sudan and who, according to preliminary reports, were regarded as "hippies" because of their beards. Three of the 118 Peace Corps volunteers stationed in Uganda.

Women Reported Freed

Two American women missionaries, Kathleen Hurlburt and Peggy McCracken of the Conservative Baptist Mission—were reported to have been released unharmed after brief detention.

Of the Americans in Uganda when the fighting broke out, officials said, 386 are officials and dependents. These include 35 members of the embassy staff, 118 Peace Corps volunteers, 19 officials of the Agency for International Development and 27 contract employees of the agency.

The 587 private American citizens in Uganda are principally missionaries and dependents, of whom officials said, about 400 live in Kampala.

3 U.S. Visas Issued

The officials also disclosed that as of last Thursday, the United States had issued three immigration visas to Ugandans of Asian extraction and had received 1,300 completed questionnaires. Mr. Bray said that the issuance so far of only three United States immigration visas, against 1,300 applications, was due to the complexity of the immigration laws.

He said that the United States was considering "further measures" to respond to the current situation.

Irrationality in Uganda

President Idi Amin has cried "invasion" too many times in twenty months of power to be persuasive with his charge that a thousand Tanzanian troops have attacked Uganda. It is more likely that Ugandan exiles loyal to former President Milton Obote have launched guerrilla raids from Tanzania in the hope of exploiting discontent and provoking a coup against General Amin.

Despite their crushing initial setbacks, the exiles will probably keep hoping for support not only from Tanzania, which has never recognized the Amin regime, but from other East African governments, appalled at the general's erratic and irrational behavior. In rare public outbursts, President Nyerere of Tanzania blasted General Amin's order for the deportation of 50,000 Asian residents of Uganda as "clearly racialism," and President Kaunda of Zambia called the expulsion "terrible, horrible, abominable and shameful."

These African leaders, at least, doubtless feel the same revulsion for General Amin's praise of Adolf Hitler for liquidating Jews. But Amin's racism is not limited to Asians and Jews. He has also practiced brutal racism against black Ugandans, liquidating many officers and soldiers of the Lango and Acholi tribes, suspected of enduring loyalty to Dr. Obote.

His army is consequently undisciplined and undependable. He has demoralized a fairly competent civil service and through his deportation policy is dealing a blow at an already shaky economy, quite apart from the hardships he is inflicting on the expellees.

The hope must be that the many different ethnic, social and economic groups of Ugandans now being damaged by General Amin's bizarre behavior will join forces to compel a change in policies or a change of government.

Anti-terrorism top UN item; tension mounts

UNITED NATIONS — (UPI-AP) — With a conflict in Africa between Uganda and Tanzania and Middle East tension heightened between Israel and the Arabs, the United Nations General Assembly prepares today to open its 27th annual session in an atmosphere of insecurity.

Security precautions were redoubled as UN officials got ready for the influx of delegates from the 132 member nations for the opening of the world parliament at 3 p.m.

Terrorism is the theme of this annual session.

The Arab commando attack on the Israeli Olympic team at Munich and the reprisal raids by Israel against Arab guerrilla camps in Lebanon created an atmosphere of tension here that extended to delegation headquarters. There were even threats against Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

MORE GUARDS

Officials said the regular UN guard force of 230 men was being augmented and federal and New York City police and security officers pressed into service.

Accreditation and identity cards were being checked at every entrance to the UN complex — as they had been since last Friday — and unauthorized members of the 3,800 secretariat force who work here were being herded out of sensitive places such as the delegate lounges.

The assembly faces a 98-item agenda, ranging from an item on repression of terrorism introduced by Waldheim after China and Russia vetoed any mention of the Munich massacre in a Security Council resolution. The United States used its second veto in UN history to kill a resolution omitting mention of the Munich incident.

OTHER TOPICS

The perennial debates on disarmament, ownership and exploitation of the seabeds and their untapped resources, international measures to clean up the environment, outer space and economic and social issues filled the agenda.

Of unusual interest this year was the financial problem. Waldheim, who said his budget halved the usual annual increase to 5 per cent, recommended a budget of \$224,150,000 for 1973. The budgetary advisory committee recommended that the assembly cut \$4,558,900 from Waldheim's figures.

The United States sought a reduction in its assessment from 31.5 to 25 per cent of the regular budget. Diplomats held some hope this might be put off until 1974.

For Canada, the environment issue will be among the most important matters at this year's assembly. Canada has been among the leaders in pressing for action to save the environment and a Canadian, Maurice Strong, was secretary-general of the Stockholm meeting.

Uganda claims win over Tanzanians

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Uganda's armed forces claimed yesterday to have pushed back troops invading from Tanzania. A spokesman in Kampala, the capital, said three towns were recaptured and that about 200 invaders had been killed.

He added that Uganda warplanes destroyed an "enemy" base in Tanzania.

Tanzania stuck to its denial that its own troops were involved, and reports reaching London and other capitals said the Ugandan government of President Idi Amin apparently was fighting an army mutiny in its southwest or an incursion of Ugandan exiles based in Tanzania.

LEADER NAMED

One report reaching Western capitals said the leader of the military campaign against Amin's forces was Oyite Ojok, a lieutenant-colonel in Uganda's army until the ouster of President Milton Obote in January, 1971.

Ojok fled to Tanzania with

Obote after Amin took power in a military coup. In May, 1971, Amin's government offered a reward of \$69,600 for Ojok's capture and return to Uganda.

Radio Uganda reported that Amin had informed the government of Libya that Britain was behind the invasion in hopes of bringing Obote back to power and reversing Uganda's plans to expel 50,000 to 60,000 Asians with British passports by early November.

Britain denied this charge.

FIVE KILLED

Later in the day, the radio broadcast the names of five Ugandans it said were killed or captured in the fighting near Lake Victoria's western

shore.

A Kampala dispatch said this broadcast led to increasing speculation in the capital that the invasion force was composed mainly of Obote supporters operating from bases in Tanzania.

About 5,000 Ugandans were believed to have fled to Tanzania with Obote in 1971.

One of those was named as Capt. Oyile, described as a cousin of Obote. The radio said Oyile was captured during fighting at Mbarara on Sunday night and is being brought to Kampala for interrogation.

The radio said two other former officers, a Capt. Ogwang and a Lieut. Okumu, were killed yesterday in a battle at Kikagati, 35 miles south of Mbarara, in which 80 of the invaders were reported killed.

All three officers are believed to have gone to Tanzania after Amin seized power.

The radio's list also included two civilians — Picho Ali, once permanent secretary for research in Obote's office, and Wilfred Odong, who was said to be from Obote's home area in northern Uganda.

ISRAELI DEAD

A Ugandan military communique said three other "enemy" dead had been identified by documents on their bodies as Israelis. Amin ordered the expulsion of an Israeli advisory group earlier this year and has since assailed Israel in its confrontation with the Arabs.

A Ugandan military spokesman said the three towns that were retaken in yesterday's action were Mbarara, about 160 miles southwest of Kampala, and Kyotera and Kalisizo, both about 60 miles southwest.

In its announcement of the invasion before dawn Sunday, the Ugandan military command said about 1,000 troops made up the attacking force.

The spokesman said about 200 of these had been killed by midday yesterday. He placed Ugandan losses at nine men killed.

The three towns fell Sunday, the spokesman said, and were recaptured by the Simba Battalion which was based at Mbarara.

AIR ACTIVITY

About the same time, Ugandan air force planes flew about 20 miles inside Tanzania and destroyed a military base at Bukoba, the spokesman said. He added that warplanes and ground troops also inflicted heavy damage on "enemy" positions at the border town of Mutukula.

The spokesman also claimed that Ugandan army troops were fighting invaders around Masaka, Kalisizo, Kyotera and Mutukula.

Air and waterborne forces also were reported driving attacking forces from Mbarara back toward the border.

Dispatches reaching London said Kampala had been sealed off by troops loyal to Amin. News from Kampala seemed restricted to official reports from the military command. Some Western correspondents have been detained by Ugandan security forces.

Less than £50 benefits paid out as 193 weary exiles land in rain

By Christopher Walker

The elaborate reception arrangements for the thousands of British Asians, expelled from Uganda survived their opening test yesterday without any serious setback.

Shortly after 9.30 am the first plane-load of refugees landed at Stansted airport, Essex, in drizzling rain and mist. The 193 passengers, including five babies, were treated to the type of press reception normally reserved for royalty, but many faces of the bewildering array of flashbulbs and cameras, most retained their good humour.

Dressed in a colourful assortment of saris and borrowed coats and carrying their possessions in bundles, they were greeted on the tarmac by Sir Charles Cunningham, chairman of the Uganda Resettlement Board.

Many of the Asians were exhausted by their nine-hour journey, and nearly all said they had been harassed by President Amin's troops during their final journey by coach from Kampala to Entebbe airport. It was difficult to find one family that had not had their valuables seized.

Although some of the Asians said they had arrived with only a few pounds or shillings, a spokesman for the supplementary benefits commission said that during the day less than £50 had been paid out.

Mr Kassem Osman, aged 32, a haulage contractor, who arrived with his wife, his two brothers and five families said: "On the way to the airport the coach was stopped by troops seven times and we were all held up at gunpoint."

"Every piece of baggage was thrown open on the ground and most of the valuables we had, including rings and watches, were taken away, often by force."

Clearly all were glad to escape the present atmosphere in Uganda and arrive safely in England, whatever the weather.

A retired local government clerk from Kampala said: "We really appreciate what is being done for us but we think there should be more concern about those many Asians still left in Uganda."

Like a number of his fellow countrymen he refused to give his name for fear of reprisals against relatives left in Uganda. Describing the treatment meted out by President Amin's troops, he said: "I had a £250 gold watch taken off my wrist while I was on my way to Entebbe airport and every piece of Ugandan money stolen from my wallet. This means I have nothing of value left at all."

But while some of those on yesterday's flight had no definite plans, ready money or idea of what awaited them in Britain, others were luckier. Mr Tagein Manji, a telephone mechanic, had driven from Southend-on-Sea to meet his brother-in-law's son and daughter, aged 18 and 19 respectively. "Until he arrives, they will come and live with me. I have already secured jobs for both of them in a radio components factory near my house," he said.

By 2 pm, Sir Charles Cunningham was able to announce at an impromptu press conference in a Nissen hut on the airfield that all the 193 Asians had left for their destinations in Britain.

He said that just over half had gone to the reception camp at Stradishall, Suffolk, while the rest had mostly left in private cars, driven by relatives. Many relatives had been waiting at Stansted since dawn.

Sir Charles added: "In difficult circumstances we think that the arrangements we have organized have worked reasonably well. As this was the first of what may be a series of flights, the procedures were to some extent on trial." He emphasized that no marked changes were planned.

The number of Asians on this first charter flight without any firm address to go to in Britain was larger than the board had expected. But the interviewing teams found fewer than had been feared wanting to settle in the overcrowded areas.

Once clear of immigration and passport formalities, the Asians were driven to Airways House, a large deserted office block temporarily taken over by the board.

There they were given snacks prepared by members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, which has provided teams of 20 working in three eight-hour shifts at the airport.

While television lights blazed through the windows, the Asian families ate egg, salmon and jam sandwiches and the children were handed sweets out of plastic buckets. It was hard to tell whether they were more bewildered by the scores of reporters, or by their arrival in a new country.

Some were still carrying baskets of tomato ketchup, lime juice and other household goods they had been able to bring out of Uganda. One family of four, who had no money at all, were still clutching cages containing their two pet grey African parrots.

In the resettlement board's headquarters the team of 40 voluntary workers and officials gradually brought order to the initial chaos. Mrs Elizabeth Sewell, WRVS liaison officer, told me: "We are very lucky that there is only one plane today because it gives us a chance to cut our teeth and see exactly what is needed."

In addition to a room full of warm clothing the WRVS also has a supply of 10,000 disposable nappies at Stansted.

At his "press" conference Sir Charles confirmed that yesterday's flight was the beginning of the airlift rather than a chance arrival.

He emphasized again that families choosing to go to the overcrowded areas would not be prevented, or deprived of their supplementary benefits. But they would not be given free travel warrants unless they could convince the board that they had adequate accommodation arranged there.

Yesterday's arrangements for receiving the expelled Asians were hampered by the presence of more than 200 journalists and television men. But judging from the speed with which the X-ray examinations, interviews and counselling sessions were carried out, Stansted should have no difficulties in handling the expected two flights a day.

The British Airports Authority said the next charter flight from Uganda was due to arrive at Stansted this afternoon but because of the uncertain security situation in Uganda that remains unconfirmed.

In addition to the many relieved faces at the airport yesterday, there were some unhappy men and women who had come to meet relatives who never arrived.

The resettlement board last night issued a detailed analysis of the chosen destinations and occupations of the 29 heads of family who arrived yesterday from Uganda to settle in Britain.

Of these 11 said they were going to London postal districts. The next most popular destination was Blackburn, with three, followed by Leicester with two. Other chosen destinations included Edinburgh and Southend.

Four of the heads of the families interviewed gave their occupation as students, the same number said they were building contractors, and three were housewives. Others included two teachers, a factory worker, a shorthand typist, an accountant and a book-keeper.

A board spokesman stressed that these figures cover only newly arrived Asians with an address or relatives in Britain and not the hundred who were taken to Stradishall transit camp.

Our Diplomatic Staff writes: Uganda Asians, when they are being processed by British immigration officers, will now be given the option of going to countries other than Britain and Canada. They may choose New Zealand, Fiji, Mauritius, Sweden or other "unspecified" countries in Europe and Latin America.

It has not been stated which countries fall into the "unspecified" category, but it is obvious that some of more than fifty countries approached by Britain have agreed to take some Asians. For domestic reasons they have asked the Foreign and Commonwealth Office not to make their offers public.

Eighty Britons held in Kampala

From Michael Knipe
Kampala, Sept 18

Scores of Europeans were picked up by police and military officials in Kampala today as fighting continued in south-western Uganda.

The number of British citizens held was believed to be at least 80 and the number of journalists detained rose to 13—seven British newspaper correspondents, a three-man BBC television team, one American and two Swedish correspondents.

The whereabouts of the journalists remained uncertain. Ten British citizens and a New Zealander were released today and 14 Britons last night.

News from the battle front in remote swampland near the Tanzanian border indicated that the Ugandan forces had rallied and appeared to have gained control.

According to a radio broadcast here the Ugandan Army regained control of Mbarara, headquarters of the Simba (Hon) Battalion. Farther east they also recaptured Kyotera and Kaliizo. These two towns fell yesterday to the invaders as they advanced northwards from the Tanzanian border parallel with the shore of Lake Victoria towards Masaka, the divisional headquarters of the Ugandan infantry.

This means that only Mutukula, the border town where the initial invasion occurred, was left in enemy hands, if the Ugandan information was correct.

Meanwhile in Kampala, which remained generally calm, one of those detained was a pregnant English woman who was apparently stopped at a road block while on her way to Entebbe airport.

The British High Commissioner in Kampala was today advising the 7,000 Britons in Uganda that women and children should stay indoors and that men should continue working normally.

Arrests of newspaper correspondents continued relentlessly today, but the police refused to disclose the whereabouts of the detained correspondents.

Mr Richard Slater, the British High Commissioner, today visited Mr Wanume Kibedi, the Ugandan Foreign Minister, to protest about the detention of Britons. Afterwards Mr Kibedi issued a statement warning Mr

Slater about what he called misleading reports of the situation in Uganda emanating from the High Commission and appearing in the world press. We know that the British are awaiting the slightest excuse to send troops to Uganda. Mr Kibedi said. The excuse they wanted, he added, was the claim that Britons were being harassed.

The journalists taken into custody today were Mr Nicholas Moore of Reuters, Mr Leslie Watkins of the *Daily Mail*, Mr Donald Wise of the *Daily Mirror*, Mr Keith Graves of the BBC and his television crew, Mr Bill Baglan and Mr Archie Naysmith. The last four mentioned were sitting at luncheon at separate tables in the foyer of the Grand Hotel, guarded by an African armed with a sub-machine gun.

In Kampala today there were hardly any white faces to be seen on the streets and road blocks surrounded the city centre.

I visited the Immigration Department and obtained a two-month extension to my entry visa without difficulty, but at the Ministry of Information the steel gates were locked and I was told curtly by two sentries to go away. Later I was stopped in the street by five plain-clothes security men, who accompanied me to my hotel room to check my possessions. They left when they had satisfied themselves that I was not a British spy.

According to a military spokesman quoted on Uganda radio, there was fierce fighting at Mbarara before the Ugandans regained control. The spokesman said the bodies of 25 invaders were found in the battle area and three of them were identified by documents as Israeli mercenaries who had taken part in the Bakavu attack in the Congo in 1965.

One of the officers captured alive, the spokesman said, was Captain Oyili, a cousin of Dr Milton Obote, the former President. He is being taken to Kampala for interrogation.

The Uganda Artillery Regiment from Masindi, 150 miles north of Kampala, was moved in to reinforce the Ugandan forces in the battle for Mbarara, the spokesman added, and had inflicted heavy casualties.

He said it was known that one of the main aims of the attack was to interrupt the expulsion of

non-citizen Asians. This information had been obtained from prisoners, some of whom openly blamed Nyerere (the Tanzanian President) and Obote for forcing them into the situation.

Kampala, Sept 18. A military spokesman confirmed here that Ugandan aircraft had bombed enemy positions in the north-west Tanzanian town of Bukoba, on Lake Victoria, 20 miles south of the frontier.

President Amin claimed today that a "completely unprovoked" attack had been launched against Uganda by a force of 1,500 Tanzanian regular soldiers and Ugandan guerrillas, supported by a number of British and Israeli mercenaries.

He said 200 invaders had been killed and 50 taken prisoner. He described the guerrillas as supporters of Dr Obote, and said that both Britain and Tanzania wanted him restored to power.

According to Uganda radio, three of the Ugandan guerrillas captured in the fighting were brought before General Amin tonight at his home in Kampala. They made voluntary statements, the radio said, in which they admitted that they had been expecting help from British troops.

Uganda's Defence Council has advised General Amin that all Asians and British in the security forces must be removed by midnight tonight because they are not working in the interests of the people of Uganda.

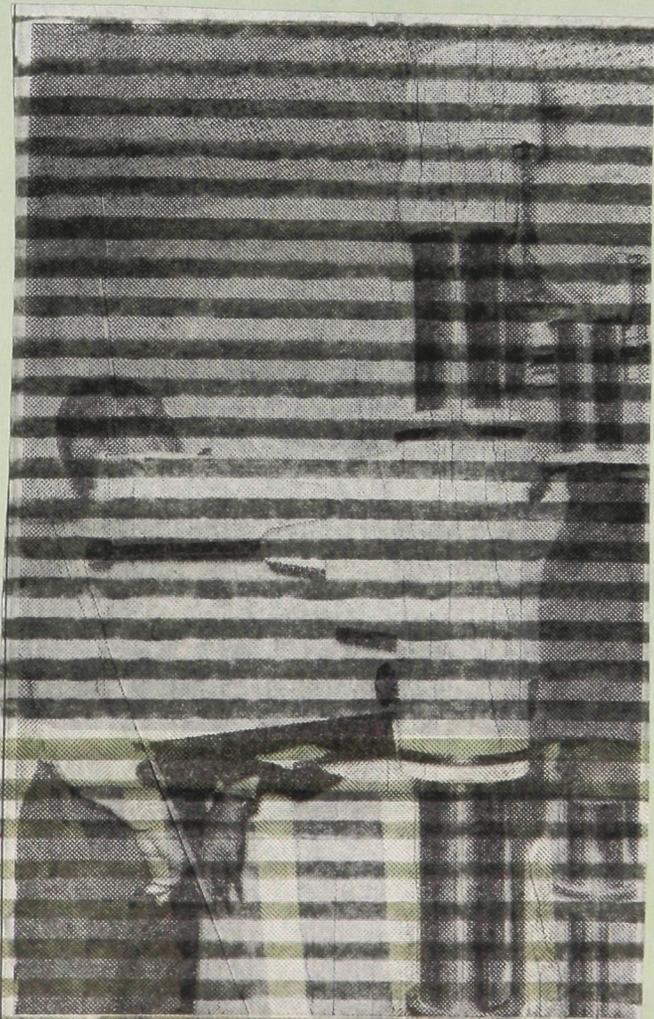
The council, in a broadcast statement, said those affected included Mr William Kirkham, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, and the chief fire officer at Entebbe airport. There are also a number of Asians in the Uganda police.—Reuter

Dar es Salaam, Sept 18. About 1,000 Tanzanian troops are advancing towards the north-western frontier to repel any attack from Uganda, the Tanzanian radio said tonight. They would confront the enemy in the event of aggression against Tanzania, the radio said.

A Tanzanian Government spokesman said that a Uganda aircraft had killed at least four people in the raid on Bukoba this morning.—Reuter.



centre, Sir Charles Cunningham, chairman of the Uganda Resettlement Board, talking to Asians



an X-ray examination for one arrival;



sweets for a small exile.

SEPTEMBER 19
LONDON TIMES.



Wrapped in woollies to compensate for a sudden change of climate, three young members of an Asian family from Uganda settle down for their first night's sleep, at Stradishall.

Tanzania moves troops to border after Ugandan bombing attack on town

A Uganda aircraft bombed a Tanzanian town yesterday, and about 1,000 Tanzanian troops are moving towards the border. Uganda claims to have recaptured three towns. Eighty British citizens are now detained in Uganda, including 13 journalists.

The first plane-load of 193 expelled Ugandan Asians arrived yesterday morning at Stansted airport, Essex. The Indian Government has agreed to accept for temporary stays any British passport holders from Uganda who would prefer to go to India.

SEPTEMBER 19
LONDON TIMES.

Scribbles in a grubby black book the only British 'contacts'

From Christopher Walker
Stansted, Sept 18

Shortly after 12.30 today a tired, puzzled-looking Uganda Asian dressed in a secondhand army greatcoat and a green balaclava hat could be seen in the corner of an airport waiting room struggling to master the intricacies of an English telephone box.

In his hand was a grubby black notebook containing only a scribbled telephone number in Welwyn Garden City, another in Kensal Green and a third which claimed to be for "Hitrow Airport".

For Khanji Dhani Karsan, the book which had been hastily pushed into his hand last night by a complete stranger at Entebbe airport, contained his only contacts in Britain.

At the same time, in pouring rain outside the Uganda Resettlement Board headquarters here, Mr Surykant Patel was loading his suitcases into a friend's minibus which was waiting to drive him to Loughborough.

Although chosen at random, the two men demonstrate strikingly the widely varying situations of the expelled Uganda Asians who arrived here today.

Mr Karsan, a building worker

aged 35, could manage only two or three words of English. Even for conversations with voluntary workers he was dependent on Gujarati translators.

With his new wife, Anita, a frightened but beautiful woman of 25, he had arrived in Britain with no friends, no money, no relatives and only the haziest ideas about the country where he found himself. The only reason that the heavy rain did not surprise him was that he had spent much of his early life in India.

Mr Patel, on the other hand, has been working for the past 20 years as the headmaster of a large private school near the border between Uganda and Kenya. He was forced to leave it hurriedly 15 days ago after being threatened by members of the Ugandan Army, who were camped near by.

"I was afraid for my life", he said. "I did not want to leave the school - after all, it was my life - but I had no alternative. Already there were reports that 40 other Asians had been killed near by when they tried to escape over the border to Kenya."

Mr Patel speaks perfect English and is clearly well educated. At the age of 42 he had built up the Busia Border School, which was ex-

clusively for African children, out of money raised by voluntary contributions, and helped to lay the foundations himself.

The education department tried to stop me leaving, because they fear a real shortage of teachers", he told me. "But I could see there was little alternative if I wanted to stay alive."

While Mr Karsan left Stansted this afternoon in a coach headed for the transit camp at Stradishall, with little hope other than the good will of an English building contractor who might employ him, Mr Patel had a very clear view of his ambitions.

"When I have settled in at the house at Loughborough I shall apply to take a diploma of education at the local college there", he said. "With 20 years' experience in charge of a school containing 300 children, he should not find it too hard."

Meanwhile Mr Karsan will try again tomorrow to get through to the telephone number in Kensal Green. He will still be without the slightest idea of whom he will be talking to if it is answered, or the identity of the man who handed him the notebook saying only: "If you need help in Britain, try ringing these numbers."

Processing delayed by computer setback

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Because of difficulties in the processing of details by computer, the Uganda Resettlement Board did not have essential advance information about the first party of British Asians who arrived yesterday.

Immigration officers had been flown out to Kampala to gather data about them so that arrangements could be planned for their arrival. The information, giving such details as ages and breakdown of family and types of jobs needed, was then fed back to London for analysis.

On the basis of the analysis it was planned that Asians should be matched to accommodation and jobs, details of which had been prepared in Britain.

Sir Charles Cunningham, chairman of the board, said on August 24 that the information would be processed by computer in London, "and will enable us to try to guide people to the best areas". But technical difficulties arose in preparing the details obtained from the Asians in Kampala for the computer.

Where the fault lies is not clear. However, the board agreed yesterday that the people collecting the information in Kampala did not necessarily realize how the information would be fed into the computer. Some of the information which arrived about a fortnight ago had had to be processed manually.

The intention was that forms prepared in Kampala should be matched to the arrivals. But that could not be done yesterday.

Interviewers yesterday had to obtain again some of the same information after the Asians had arrived.

Last week information on the Asians, which had been broken down manually, was given to the board only in broad terms. But I understand that as the result of extra work it is now possible to process details by the computer, and the first proper analysis is expected soon.

The board hopes that snags have been overcome. The installation of a Telex machine will enable Kampala to send details as they are gathered so that they can be fed into the computer at this end and analysed to help with the board's strategy.

SEPTEMBER 19
LONDON TIMES

Tea and biscuits for apprehensive exiles

From Penny Symon

Stradishall, Suffolk, Sept 18

At 3.30 pm today two buses carrying 101 tired and apprehensive Asians and two parrots finally drew up on the parade ground here.

Stradishall, a former RAF station near Newmarket, disused for the past two years, had been waiting for them with teams of Red Cross and WRVS volunteers all day.

Messages from Stansted airport during the day had said about 25 people would be arriving at 1 pm, then the figure increased to 50, and so on.

Nobody knew why there was a delay. It was finally blamed on the press at Stansted and on the fact that the heads of the families were reluctant to say exactly how many dependants they had with them.

In order to forestall another similar scene, Mr Eldon Griffiths, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment and MP for Bury St Edmunds, held a press conference before the Asians arrived, to try to tell correspondents how to handle this end of the operation.

As there was time to kill, he was asked questions about housing, unemployment and whether the bringing of the Asians to Suffolk was a government scheme to encourage them to take a liking to the area and stay on rather than head for areas such as Leicester and Southall. He denied that it was.

When the Asians arrived the first people they saw apart from photographers were the WRVS staff who strode out of the reception centre to the buses with determined smiles, purposeful waves and shouts of "hullo".

The Asian women, wearing warm coats over their saris, smiled back with caution and the group was led into a large room where tea and biscuits were handed out.

Then confusion set in, and Mr Griffiths chatted to them, held babies and told the press to go away, while volunteers tried to establish whether the new arrivals had been given medical checks at Stansted.

A pile of clothes collected by the WRVS was waiting in a neighbouring room, and one boy of eight found a pair of gloves several sizes too large and a women's silk headscarf, both of which he put on proudly. He smiled for the first time since his arrival.

After medical checks and more delay, the families were taken to

their allocated houses. There was a muddle here about the coal fires. Some had been lit and had been burning for two hours with nobody in the houses, while others were only lit when the people moved in.

In a couple of houses the electricity did not work, and some families had obviously expected to find more than the table, chairs, beds and electric cooker waiting for them.

They would have appreciated some carpeting but were pleased at least with the bars of soap engraved "ER" waiting on their beds. They made the best of it, stoically, and said that it was better than nothing in the circumstances, and that the houses were adequate.

One voluntary worker, struggling to light an obstinately smoking fire, said that voluntary workers were all very well but they could have done with some professionals.

Group Captain Frederick Rothwell, recently retired from the RAF, had been asked to take charge of the operation as he knew both East Africa and Stradishall. He said, after the families had been moved in, that he thought the operation had gone satisfactorily, and praised the work of the voluntary organizations.

"Of course, we had difficulties in the two weeks we had to prepare the station," he said. "We had difficulties with the sewage system and the heating. But I am sure all this will be ironed out."

"They have the basic essentials and in time will get flowers and decorations to make them feel a bit more homely." He added that the station could accommodate a thousand people, or more.

A meal of chicken or lamb curry, grilled fish, rice, vegetables and fruit was available today, prepared, by coincidence, by the same private caterers who cooked for the Tristan da Cunha islanders when they first landed here and were taken to an Army camp in Surrey.

Stradishall is intended as a short-stay station where people will be interviewed by government officials about their job expectations and plan about where they will go to live.

This will start tomorrow, and at the same time the volunteers will be gearing themselves again to deal with another possible influx from the afternoon flight, which is due at Stansted at 3.30 pm. Another flight is due on Wednesday; both will carry 174 people.

'An expression of mental derangement'

Bonn, Sept. 18.—Herr Brandt, the West German Chancellor, described today as an expression of mental derangement the recent remark by President Amin of Uganda that Nazi Germany did not intend to exterminate six million Jews.

Herr Brandt was asked at a press conference by an Israeli correspondent what he thought of the utterance. "I have already taken a stance on this," the Chancellor replied, "with the intention of expressing to him, to whom these utterances are addressed, as well as to their addressees, that I can regard this only as an expression of mental derangement."

In a telegram to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, President Amin suggested that all Israelis be resettled in Britain.

The telegram, released by the Ugandan Government, said six million Jews were put to death by Nazi Germany "because Hitler and all German people knew that the Israelis are not people who are working in the interests of the people of the world, and that is why they burnt the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany."

Americans told to avoid visiting Kampala

Washington, Sept. 18.—The United States is recommending that Americans to Uganda should avoid visiting the current situation there, the State Department said today.

Five American citizens have been detained by Ugandan authorities, and although the embassy in Kampala has made approaches to the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the police, consular access has been denied to the Americans, Mr Charles Bray, a State Department spokesman said. Efforts to see the five, who include a journalist and two peace corps volunteers on a visit to Uganda, are continuing, said Mr Bray.

He thought there were about 35 Americans in the general area of the fighting between Ugandan forces and what President Amin describes as a Tanzanian invasion force. There are about 1,000 Americans in Uganda, including 386 officials, of dependants, he said.

In view of the uncertain internal situation, said Mr Bray, "we recommend that all non-official American travellers avoid travel to that country until further notice."

Invasion casualties said to have had Obote links

Kampala, Sept. 18.—The Government radio here tonight named three former Ugandan Army officers and two Ugandan civilians as being killed or captured during the fighting in South-Western Uganda.

All five Ugandans had links with former President Milton Obote, now living in exile in Tanzania. The radio said that Captain Ogwang, a one-time company commander with the Simba (Lion) battalion at Mbarara, 160 miles west of here, and Lieutenant Okumu, of the same battalion, had been killed.

They were among 80 enemy dead at a battle at Kikagati, a village on the Tanzanian border 35 miles south of Mbarara, it added. Both officers are thought to have deserted to Tanzania after General Amin seized power in the military takeover which toppled Dr Obote 20 months ago.

The third former Ugandan Army

officer was named as Captain Oyelo, a cousin of Dr Obote. The radio said he had been captured during fighting at Mbarara last night. He was being taken today to President Amin's home in Kampala, the command post, for interrogation, it said.

The two civilians captured were named as Picho Ali, a former Permanent Secretary for Research in the office of the then President Obote, and Wilfred Odong, from Dr Obote's home area in Labgo, in Northern Uganda.

President Amin today said that the invasion was designed to restore Dr Obote to power.

A Ugandan military spokesman said here today that among 25 enemy dead so far collected, three had been identified as Israelis. He said the Israelis had been identified from documents found on their bodies, some of which showed they had been active in eastern Zaire in 1965.—AP and Reuter.

Kampala delays anger civil liberties group

By a Staff Reporter

The National Council for Civil Liberties has accused the British High Commission in Kampala of dragging its feet over the granting of entry certificates to Uganda Asians.

The council says in a letter to Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, that dependants whose head of family is in the United Kingdom are being asked to obtain documents from Britain clarifying their status. But the high commission has a record of Uganda Asians who are British citizens, the council adds.

Mrs Mary Dines, secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, which has also signed the letter to Sir Alec, said

there was no need for the six weeks' delay in stamping 3,000 Uganda Asian passports. The documents were stamped only this week.

She said complaints from about fifty Uganda Asians who had left the country showed that the British High Commission was using all the delaying tactics it could, either waiting for other countries to take the Uganda Asians or for a coup to topple President Amin.

The commission employed only one person to deal with nationality applications, Mrs Dines said. The whole exercise was speeded up, it would be impossible for people to leave Uganda by the November 7 deadline.

The Foreign Office said it had not yet received the letter, and would reply to it in due course.

Places for Asians at university

St Andrews University is to offer up to 12 places to Uganda Asians with the necessary academic qualifications. Mr J. Steven Watson, principal of the university, announced this when he spoke at the summer school dinner in St Andrews of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland.

He said: "There will be some young men or women who will, I fear, have the studies they have begun in their African university interrupted."

In Boston, Lincolnshire, the local council is to be recommended by its finance committee to take up to 25 Asian families.

In Vienna Dr Josef Staribacher, Minister of Trade, has indicated that Austria would be prepared to accept skilled Asians expelled from Uganda on a temporary basis

Libyan leader said to have offered military support to Ugandans

Kampala, Sept. 18. President Idi Amin today accused Britain of planning to send troops to Uganda to fight alongside the Tanzanian force which he says, has invaded his country.

The Uganda radio quoted General Amin as telling Mr Mahmoud Saad, the Libyan Charge d'Affaires, that Britain and Tanzania wanted to restore to power Dr Milton Obote, the former President of Uganda, who was ousted by General Amin. They believed that Dr Obote would then rescind the order expelling non-citizen Asians from Uganda.

The radio reported: "President Amin informed the Charge d'Affaires that it was now clear that the British were planning to send troops to Uganda to fight with Tanzanian forces to restore Dr Obote to power, who would then cancel the order requiring non-Ugandan citizen Asians to leave Uganda."

Mr Saad was reported to have believed a personal message to General Amin from Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, pledging firm support to Uganda in the fight against external aggressors which has been launched from Tanzania by the imperialists and their agents.

The radio added that General Amin and Colonel Gaddafi had spoken on the telephone yesterday, and that during their discussion Colonel Gaddafi had promised that "the entire armed forces and Libyan Air Force are readily available at the disposal of General Amin and the people of Uganda, should such assistance be thought necessary". During Israel's weekend action in southern Lebanon, Colonel Gaddafi offered similar assistance to the Lebanese. Reuter.

Lady Tweedsmuir, Minister of State Foreign Office, told the Lords yesterday of an indirect message from the Ugandan Minister of Foreign Affairs repeating the allegations that Britain was deeply involved in the situation in Uganda.

She said: "I must say once again that this allegation is completely without foundation and that we hold the Ugandan Government entirely responsible for the safety of British subjects in Uganda."

After describing how Europeans were being stopped, searched, and

interrogated in parts of Uganda, Lady Tweedsmuir said that Britain had been assured that there was no question of the British being singled out.

Lady Tweedsmuir recalled that early on Sunday morning the Ugandan Government announced that the British had a plan to invade Uganda and that the incursion might be the beginning of this plan.

The announcement claimed that there were many British spies in the country. The British Government denied there was any connexion between Britain and the alleged incursion, or that there was a British plan to invade Uganda.

"I would like to repeat that the British Government had no prior knowledge of operations now taking place in south-west Uganda, and were not involved in them in any way either in their planning or execution, and that we certainly have no plan to invade Uganda."

She went on: "We have no firm information about what is happening in the south-west. There has been some fighting in the town of Mbarara, but it is not clear who has been fighting whom. Elsewhere outside Kampala our most recent information is that all is quiet. In Kampala itself 19 British subjects were detained yesterday as a result of the High Commission's learn about these arrests, he protested in the strongest possible terms. Since then 16 of those detained, including all the women and children were released."

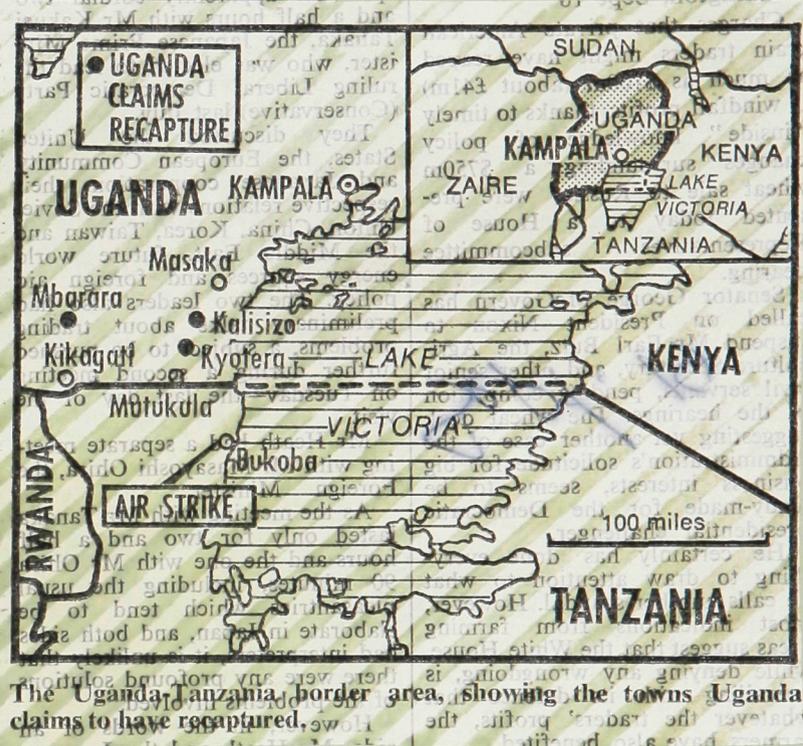
There have been some other incidents in the city. Road blocks were set up yesterday on the main exit roads and Europeans were being stopped, searched and interrogated at these points.

In this uneasy situation the High Commissioner is advising all British residents in Uganda to stay at home."

Lord Shackleton, Leader of the Opposition in the Lords, said: "I am sure the entire House will share the Government's views that the statement about very many spies in Uganda is completely absurd."

"It is of course quite tragic that British subjects are now having to be advised to stay in their homes in a Commonwealth country, bearing in mind that the United Kingdom was one of the first, if not the first, to recognize President Amin's Government."

Parliamentary Report, page 15



The Uganda-Tanzania border area, showing the towns Uganda claims to have recaptured.

SEPTEMBER 19
LONDON TIMES.

High Commission in Uganda clears 8,000 Asians for entry into Britain

Lady Tweedsmuir, of Belhelvie, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in a statement on Uganda, said that reports had been received of an alleged incursion into Uganda from Tanzania and of fighting in South-West Uganda.

Early on Saturday morning (she said) the Uganda Government announced that the British had a plan to invade Uganda and that the incursion might be the beginning of this plan.

The announcement claimed there were many British spies in the country. The British Government immediately denied that there is any connexion between Britain and the alleged incursion or that there was a British plan to invade Uganda. I would like to repeat formally that the Government had no prior knowledge of operations now taking place in South-West Uganda, were not involved in them in any way, either in their planning or execution, and we certainly have no plan to invade Uganda.

LORD SHACKLETON (Lab)—What steps are the Government taking with other governments and Commonwealth governments and the government of President Nye-

ere? In particular are they in touch with the Organization for African Unity and the United Nations?

It is tragic that we do not have in the United Nations the sort of bushfire force that it was hoped at one time would be created.

LORD HENLEY (L)—We support the action of the Government in protesting to the Uganda Government.

It is important to get the United Kingdom Asians out by November 7 before they are put in camps and subjected to further outrages. Should we not seek the support of all countries giving aid to Uganda and collectively try to force them to moderate their treatment of the Asians who are leaving?

LADY TWEEDSMUIR—We have been in touch with over 50 governments and we have had useful discussions over the last week with the Indian Government. We hope to make an announcement about this shortly. Until then, seven governments have offered to take some of the British passport holders who have stated a preference to going to those countries.

The High Commissioner (she said later) has advised our own nationals to stay at home as far as possible and not to do anything which in any way could be regarded as provocative.

The British community have not been formally advised to send out their wives and families, but we do know that some have already done so.

If the High Commissioner thinks this is necessary he would advise them and we would do our best to try to secure their safety.

The High Commission has at present cleared around 8,000 of those who wish to come to Britain. These were the original people who had hoped to come here and we are now starting to clear those others who are entitled to British passports.

At the moment we think that the Ugandan Government is probably clearing them at about the same rate as ourselves.

She added later: I think we are proceeding at the moment with all speed, and so are the Ugandan authorities. There are about 16 British passport holders who have extra flights a week and these will be studied every week to see if more are required.

Absent Ugandan

There will, I gather, be no Ugandan Finance Minister attending the annual meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers which takes place in London on Thursday and Friday. Uganda will instead be represented by the governor of the Bank of Uganda and the secretary to the Treasury.

The absence of Emmanuel Wakhweya, the minister in question, has caused some surprise here partly because Uganda is usually represented by a minister at these meetings and also because Wakhweya will in fact be passing through London this week on his way to the meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. The other Commonwealth ministers will also be going on to Washington after London.

Wakhweya would have been the first Ugandan minister to have visited London since President Amin's anti-Asian move began. No doubt Amin was discreetly informed that it would be diplomatic to keep his minister out of London for the moment.

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LONDON TIMES

Housing Uganda Asians

From Mr James Curran and Mr Julian Hunt

Sir, With regard to providing housing for Uganda Asians we think that you and your readers ought to be aware of the double standards of the Government. In Cambridge a 200-bed nurses home owned by the Department of Health and Social Security has stood empty for three years and is likely to be empty for a few more months yet Cambridge City Council's housing management sub-committee, in response to the appeal of the Ugandan Resettlement Board for accommodation, contacted the Department of Health and suggested that this nurses home be used as a reception centre for Uganda Asians.

However the Department of Health has rejected this suggestion because of their plans to convert this home, Owlstone Croft in Newnham, into a training centre. In fact it was stated that this home might only be released for use as a reception centre, in an absolute emergency. (*Cambridge Evening News*, September 12.) The question we would like answered by the Government is whether this is an absolute emergency or not? If it is a national emergency then the Government should insist that its own departments respond with the same urgency that it expects of local authorities.

There are many who advocate the allocation of council houses in Cambridge to Uganda Asians. This we reject because it places a burden quite unfairly on those people on the council waiting list who are now living in overcrowded or substandard conditions. Cambridge Labour Party, along with all other political parties in Cambridge, wholeheartedly support the Government's policy of accepting their responsibilities to British passport holders, and they have stated publicly that "we welcome with open arms British Asians to Cambridge as a valuable addition to our community".

But we feel that the financial and social cost of providing housing, schooling and other social services should be met by the whole community. Much more should be done to house the newcomers immediately in hotels, boarding

houses and government reception centres, the cost being met by the central government. (This was the practice in Holland.) Even then there will be substantial costs involved in providing extra schooling, baby clinics, and all the other social services.

But, given financial assistance by the Government (details of which should be publicized soon) local authorities should be expected to provide these facilities willingly. Then such inconvenience as is felt will be shared by everyone. To provide additional permanent accommodation there must be an accelerated and expanded house building programme. Given the money, and, where necessary, powers to divest land hoarders of their acres, we would hope that Cambridge City Council and all local authorities could easily build an adequate number of extra family houses.

Thus with a lot more money and more direction from the centre, our city and probably most other cities could provide an excellent welcome to the Uganda Asians. But without a more generous and urgent attitude by the central government, the least well-off families may suffer and they, at least, may not be giving much of a welcome to the newcomers.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CURRAN, Prospective Labour Candidate for Cambridge

JULIAN HUNT, Leader of Labour Group, Cambridge City Council,
23 De Lisle Avenue,
Cambridge

India offers Asians the option to go there

By a Staff Reporter

India has agreed to accept on a temporary basis any United Kingdom passport holders expelled from Uganda who prefer to go there instead of to the United Kingdom.

This breakthrough in the British Government's campaign to persuade other countries to shoulder some of the burdens of

resettling the 30,000 to 50,000 Asians under threat of expulsion was announced yesterday by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It was felt that a considerable number, particularly older people, would accept the option to go to India.

The statement said the Indian Government had agreed that United Kingdom passport holders expelled from Uganda and

holding entry certificates for the United Kingdom could obtain visas from Government of India representatives abroad, enabling them to go to India in the first place.

It is understood that under this arrangement those who travel to India will not lose their right to continue to Britain later. Talks are continuing in Delhi over transport to India.

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DISINTEGRATION THREATENS UGANDA

African was tend to produce bellicose statements in greater abundance than decisive military actions. What is known of the situation in Uganda suggests that President Amin may have an internal revolt on his hands rather than invasion. Last year, when he alleged that he was being attacked by Tanzanians under Chinese leadership, it turned out that some of his own units were rising against him. This time, however, it is possible that there has been a move by ex-President Obote's forces, which have been gathering for some time in Tanzania. When President Amin seized power he gained popularity by disbanding President Obote's oppressive "General Service Unit" and this now seems to have re-formed around the exiled president across the border, strengthened, no doubt, by the embittered remnants of anti-Amin army units.

If this is the cause of the trouble, President Amin will have a case against President Nyerere, who ought to have known what was happening, though the terrain is so large and so inefficiently administered that it would be easy to be taken by surprise. Even so, he is unlikely to be enthusiastic about embarking on a conflict with Uganda. He is not a military man and has few resources. A real war therefore seems unlikely.

The main problem is the state of Uganda itself. General Amin restored unity to his army by expanding it from tribes more loyal to himself, rearming it, and increasing its

pay. At the same time he seems to have turned a blind eye to the way it added to its emoluments at the expense of local populations. The result has been to increase lawlessness, inter-tribal strife and corruption, which had all reached a serious level under Dr Obote's autocracy (that is, since about 1966), although General Amin professed to have taken power to end these abuses. When his expedients to ensure army loyalty failed either to end corruption or Uganda's divisions—and markedly increased its financial difficulties—he turned upon a community which was unpopular with all Ugandans, the Asians.

The disintegration of the Ugandan state is now a real possibility, with all the chaos and bloodshed that this is liable to entail in Africa. The situation is no different from last week—it is only more pressing. The naked robbery by President Amin's soldiery of the first plane load of Asians between Kampala and Entebbe, reported at Stansted yesterday, suggests that army morale is tending to the condition it reached in Leopoldville in July, 1960. Neither the laws of Uganda, nor Britain's agreement to accept its passport holders, can prevent British citizens from being plundered. This does not mean that their property rights or assets frozen in Uganda are to be abandoned by Whitehall, which is their legal representative. A bill of particulars has to be drawn up for presentation when Uganda again has a government which lives in accord-

ance with international norms and contracts. Meanwhile, some compensation should be made from British funds here.

One danger is that President Amin and his ministers who are desperate, confused, and prone to seek scapegoats, will turn merely from expelling and despoiling the Asians to holding hostages. This is a resort of desperate men. The seizure of Europeans, including journalists is a bad omen. Though the Foreign Office must naturally move with due caution, the problem of extricating the Europeans must be considered in the light of what happened in Leopoldville and elsewhere when the Congolese state temporarily gave way.

It will do General Amin no harm to be told that this is how events in Uganda are now being regarded by those with innocent nationals at risk there. He himself may have no dire intent. However, his readiness to accuse Britain of invading him from Tanzania strengthens the impression that he has a limited grip on reality and is suffering from signs of paranoia. It would be wholly against Britain's interest for Uganda to disintegrate. It would be also against the interests of Kenya and Tanzania. Dr Nyerere can be relied on to try to calm his own frontiers. President Konyatta's Government has the maturity, the objectivity and incidentally the power to insist on a better sense of reality in Kampala. It is in concert with these states as well as with India that Britain's diplomacy must operate.

BINDER # 3



Umbrellas and makeshift head-coverings in evidence as the Asians arrive at the airport.

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LONDON TIMES.

BINDER # 3

September 20th, 1972

Trudeau says Ugandans won't take Canadians' jobs

ST. CATHARINES (CP) — Uganda Asian refugees are not being guaranteed jobs "and certainly won't get them ahead of Canadians," Prime Minister Trudeau told a high school audience in this southern Ontario community Tuesday.

"They are coming here and taking their chances as the rest of Canadians," the prime minister said during a question and answer period as he resumed campaigning for the Oct. 30 general election.

Mr. Trudeau said he was sure the Asians from Uganda would find it difficult to settle in Canada as had refugees from Tibet accepted some time ago.

But he rejected the argument from one student that Canada, because of its high unemployment rate, should not allow the refugees to come here.

If Canada were to open its doors only when it was easy to do so, then "we don't have much merit as a government and Canadians don't have much heart if that is their attitude."

In fact, said the prime minister, if Canada accepted immigrants "only in times of zero unemployment," many new Canadians would not be here today.

Mr. Trudeau also said that the Uganda refugees would take jobs that Canadians now will not accept.

He said he had been told that a number of jobs in Atlantic Canada where unemployment is a chronic problem, "now are going begging" because Maritimers would not work at them.

The same was true in such jobs as picking tobacco and jobs in the fruit industry in Southern Ontario, he said.

"It's a fact that there are some jobs that Canadians don't like to do or don't snap up, and perhaps they will be taken by the Asians who want to settle here," Mr. Trudeau stated.

Mr. Trudeau hit the campaign trail Tuesday after a two-day break in Ottawa. Mrs. Trudeau remained at home.

Friendly crowds greeted the prime minister in Peterborough, St. Catharines and Windsor in brief visits to the Ontario communities.

In Peterborough he helped Hugh Faulkner, Liberal MP for the area in the last Commons, to open his campaign by telling a large crowd in a hotel ballroom that Canadians earned, spent and saved more since he took power in 1968.

Canada's higher standard of living meant that they could become more choosy over what industries located in the country and the amount of foreign investment the country would allow.

The country now was in "the intermediate stage" and the government must strike the balance between creation of jobs and protection of the environment.

And perhaps in 20 years time, the underdeveloped parts of Canada would join with other regions in rejecting all foreign investment.

Also in St. Catharines, Mr. Trudeau rejected wage and price controls in Canada now, saying the government's fight against inflation made them unnecessary.

He also turned down a suggestion that the public service employment be increased to create jobs. The government aim was to make the economy strong so it could absorb more workers.

At a rally at a Windsor shopping mall, Mr. Trudeau said any changes in the Canada-

U.S. auto pact would have to have benefits for both countries.

It was a Liberal government that brought Canadians the benefits of the auto pact. A Liberal government would not give away these benefits.

Mr. Trudeau resumes campaigning today in Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie.

CANBERRA (AP) — Australia is to accept about 200 Asians expelled from Uganda.

An immigration department spokesman said today an immigration official was flying from Nairobi to Kampala to interview applicants.

Applications have been accepted from 62 Asians, with 140 dependants.

Only 'few thousand' refugees expected

VANCOUVER (CP) — External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp defended Canada's decision to accept Asians who are being expelled from Uganda, but said Tuesday Canada will take only "a few thousand at the most."

Mr. Sharp, in a day of election campaigning in the Vancouver area, spoke several times on the Ugandan question. He denied news reports that Canada will accept "unlimited" numbers of the Asian refugees.

He told a news conference in New Westminster that "I am sure it would have defeated us in an election" if the government had refused to accept any of the Asians.

"We have a responsibility to share our good fortune," he said in another statement on the Uganda question, this time in a speech at which he launched the New Westminster area United Good Neighbor Fund campaign.

Then, at his news conference, he said President Amin had acted "foolishly" in saying Uganda had to get rid of the Asians on grounds they were controlling the country.

Canada's acceptance of some of the approximately 50,000 Asians, said Mr. Sharp, would be of great benefit to Canada, because most of them were skilled professional or commercial people.

"Here is an opportunity to get some—we won't get many, but we will get some—people who are talented and vigorous, the type who made this country great."

Later, in a question-answer session with a student audience of about 175 at Richmond

high school, Mr. Sharp was asked how many Ugandans would be allowed entry to Canada.

It would be "a few thousand at the most," he replied. This would have no effect on employment in Canada, with work force of eight to nine million.

Two charter flights of Asians cancelled

From Christopher Walker
Stansted, Sept 19

After making its long delayed start yesterday, the airlift of British Asians from Uganda has run into further difficulties. Two charter flights for more than 300 Asians, one of which was due to land here this afternoon and the other tomorrow, have both been cancelled.

The British Airports Authority said tonight that the next charter flight from Uganda was not expected at Stansted until 6.30 on Thursday morning. "In the present circumstances, that timing can only be treated as very provisional," a spokesman said.

The cause of the delay is a hold-up on the part of the Uganda authorities in giving final clearance to the British Asians. The Foreign Office said only 36 people had actually booked seats on the jet aircraft which was due to arrive here early this afternoon. He explained that the British High Commission in Kampala had already cleared 8,000 Asians.

Many of the refugees who arrived on yesterday's flight spoke of serious complications in obtaining places, and few seemed to have any idea how they had got on the first aircraft. They said there was no logic at all in the Ugandan civil servants' method of issuing tickets, or final clearance.

Although the new delay has given welfare workers and resettlement board officials a breathing space to cope with the hundred Asians still remaining at Stradishall, they admit that in the long run it can only increase their difficulties by cramming more flights around the November 7 deadline.

The latest information at Stansted tonight is that three more aircraft chartered by East African Airways, are due to land here from Uganda between Thursday morning and Sunday night. But in the present uncertainty no one is in any position to confirm officially that they will take off.

Penny Symon writes from Stradishall.—The sun shone yesterday on Kampala New Town, as some of the Asians here have named their new home, and Monday's locks of apprehension turned gradually to smiles. Yesterday the children found some swings while their parents stood reading about their arrival in the newspapers, or

strolled outside the camp for the first time.

They were settling into their new homes, in spite of the lack of some equipment, and had special praise for the food they are being given. Breakfast provided a taste of British life—cornflakes, bacon and eggs, sausages and tea—while lunch was stuffed olives and peppers, popadoms, boiled eggs, rice, chicken, curried vegetables and British apple pie.

Early yesterday many of the immigrants said they would like to help to prepare houses for the arrival of their fellow countrymen. The offer was gratefully accepted.

Five more camps: The Government is preparing five camps, other than the two at Stradishall, Suffolk, and Hemswell, Lincolnshire, already announced, where the Asians may be given emergency accommodation.

The Uganda Resettlement Board now has a list of camps or hostels which could house about 8,500 people, and 2,000 beds have been offered in private homes.

Some of the homeless Asians may be sent to the West Country, it was disclosed yesterday. The board said that up to 1,200 could be housed at Houndstone camp, near Yeovil, Somerset. There is room for 850 at Heathfield camp, near Honiton, Devon, and another 800 at a camp near Tavistock, according to the board. A camp at West Malling, Kent, where 625 people could be housed, is being prepared.

Glasgow decided yesterday to offer to help with the immigrants in any way it can, and Daventry has offered to take up to 10 families. But Nottingham decided last night to warn the board that its social services are overstretched. Chichester City Council is being asked by its housing committee to buy three houses to accommodate Asian families.

Malawi offer: Blantyre, Sept 19: President Banda announced that Malawi would accept some of the expelled Asians. He had given instructions that initially 500 application forms should be sent to the British High Commission in Kampala. Malawi would take in Asians with qualifications in such fields as architecture, engineering, surveying and accountancy, he said.

Parliamentary report, page 13

Uganda claims victory over invasion force

From Michael Knipe
Kampala, Sept 19

With the Uganda Army apparently triumphant over the invasion force, a British High Commission official was granted consular access today to 30 of the British citizens being detained here.

There were hopes for the release later tonight of at least some of the group which includes several journalists.

After a third day of fighting in the south-west of the country a Ugandan military spokesman announced that the invasion force had been "completely routed" and that the Army had retaken Mutukula, a village on the border with Tanzania where the invasion began on Sunday.

He said the Air Force had staged a "very successful" air strike against the Tanzanian town of Bukoba and that afterwards there was "not a single movement", indicating that everyone there had been wiped out.

The spokesman said scattered enemy troops still in Uganda were completely desperate. They had discarded their uniforms and were looting food and clothing. He estimated the number of civilian casualties round Mbarara and Masaka as about 150 dead.

The Ugandan authorities are still refusing to disclose the whereabouts of the first five British correspondents to be detained, although it is suspected that like the others they are at the central police station.

The correspondents are Christopher Munnion of *The Daily Telegraph*, John Fairhall of *The Guardian*, John Harrison of the *Daily Express*, Donald McCallin, a *Sunday Times* photographer and Nicholas Moore of *Reuter*.

It was understood that two BBC correspondents, John Osmond and Keith Graves, plus their television crew, Bill Baglan and Archie Naithsmith, were being deported this evening.

Mr George Hawkins, the consular official, spent about an hour with 30 Britons held at the central police station today, and a High Commission spokesman said afterwards: "They are all in good heart and the police are treating them very properly."

These detainees included Mr Donald Wise of the *Daily Mirror* and Mr Leslie Watkins of the *Daily Mail*.

Indications that the Ugandan Government might announce the release of some of those held were strengthened when 32 beds delivered to the police station were turned away by a police official with the comment: "What do they want the beds for—they're coming out tonight."

Apparently the group lacked sufficient blankets and there was a shortage of toilet paper which was due to be rectified.

About 50 men and women and seven children were being held in a room 40 feet by 25 feet. Most of them were British but 11 nationalities were represented, including one black Jamaican.

The group had to sleep on a concrete floor but some of the eight released last night emphasized that the police officials were being as considerate as possible in the circumstances. Food was being brought in from the Grand Hotel near by and the detainees were able to make telephone calls.

Ugandan authorities who last night admitted for the first time that the invasion force included Ugandan refugees loyal to former President Obote, repeated today that Britain was also responsible.

A military spokesman said: "There is clear evidence that Britain wanted to use the opportunity of the invasion to send troops to Uganda."

He declared that the Ugandan Defence Council and armed forces as a whole had pledged full support for President Amin and for his policy of expelling

non-citizen Asians from Uganda. The spokesman went on to advise the Asians to get out quickly if they wanted to remain at peace with the Ugandan Army and the whole public.

The military spokesman expressed concern about "delaying tactics" being adopted by the Asians and said the slow progress of the airlift could not be blamed on the invasion from Tanzania as civil air traffic was never interrupted.

There certainly has been a slow start to the Asian airlift.

It was expected that about 3,000 a week would leave on 16 special charter aircraft but in the first week so far only one of the flights has left. Others later in the week look uncertain.

A BOAC flight due to leave at 6 am local time tomorrow has been cancelled because there are not enough passengers. About 30 passengers who did buy tickets were transferred to a scheduled flight diverted into Entebbe from Nairobi.

The reason for the lack of passengers is an intense fear of running a gauntlet of Army road-blocks along the Kampala-Entebbe road to the airport.

Eighteen passengers who returned here because the first charter flight had been overbooked told stories of being mistreated by armed soldiers. Some showed white marks on their fingers where rings had been taken off them, and they also lost money and other possessions. Some were told to remove their socks and shoes in case they were attempting to smuggle things out.

Four police or military road-blocks operate during the day between Kampala and the airport and seven at night. Passengers have to arrive five hours before flight time at the city terminal and flights that involve a night journey to the airport are remaining unbooked.

The fear is strong enough to have caused at least one man to cancel air tickets for his sister and her daughter even though under the conditions of the charter the cost is not refundable.

However, the overwhelming impression here today as news of the Army victory reaches the public is of general calmness. Asians, Europeans, and Africans mix easily in the streets and sit side by side at pavement cafes. Armed soldiers remain on guard at

strategic buildings but Army vehicles are less apparent.

The fact remains that while Kampala is virtually normal by daylight it is a city of uncertainty at night. Restaurants and bars are closing early, if they open at all.

The admission that the invasion force was comprised of Uganda refugees still apparently loyal to former President Obote came when the Uganda authorities disclosed statements said to have been made by captured officers.

A military statement said that three pro-Obote guerrillas, including Captain O'Neil, a cousin of Obote, and a former captain in the Ugandan Army, had confirmed there were two large guerrilla camps based at Bulob and Tabora in northern Tanzania and that the Tanzanians were arming the guerrillas.

President Amin used his meeting with the captured dissidents to give a pep talk urging loyalty and unity among Ugandans. It was all time to build, not kill Ugandans, he said.

They should know, he went on, the rebels or mercenaries never win any war. The Ugandan Army was one of the strongest in the world, said the General, and she told the captives: "You have been killing one another when Obote is drinking well and listening to BBC in Dar es Salaam. Is that good?"

Tonight a military spokesman revealed details of what he alleged was the invaders' plans had they been successful. They involved the wholesale massacre of leaders. In six named districts "the question of selection of those to be killed was not there. There was simply to be a massacre of all the people, including women and children."

President Amin and his four wives attended a burial service in Jinja, 50 miles east of Kampala, today for six soldiers killed fighting the invaders. The President said one of them, a lieutenant, was killed while sending a message to headquarters that Mutukula had been captured.

Nairobi, Sept 19.—An American Peace Corps worker was shot dead and another wounded in the face when they were caught up in the fighting in Uganda last Sunday, it was learnt today.—*Reuter*.

Nyerere warning on 'danger to peace'

Dar es Salaam, Sept 19.— President Julius Nyerere said tonight that Uganda's bombing raids into northern Tanzania constituted a "real and urgent danger" to peace.

Such "murderous attacks" could not go without consequences, he declared in a message to the Organization of African Unity.

He again denied that Tanzanian troops had invaded Uganda as General Amin has claimed, and suggested that the OAU might take steps to verify his statement.

President Nyerere continued: "Although the lies of General Amin could be left to time for exposure, he is using them to justify his bombing of Tanzanian towns."

He said African unity could not demand of any nation that it acquiesce in the bombing of its cities by another African state.

Uganda Asians

From Mr H. Eccles-Williams

Sir, In company with many other firms we have appreciable commitments in Uganda, exclusively with Asian organizations.

In the situation which has developed it would be very easy for the Asians to repudiate their debts and plead *force majeure*. But they are not doing so. On all sides we receive evidence and assurances that they are doing their utmost to settle their obligations before they are so unceremoniously evicted.

These are splendid people, and must be worthy of every possible help and support.

Yours faithfully,
HILARY ECCLES-WILLIAMS,
Managing Director,
Rabone, Petersen & Co Ltd,
2-4 Exeter Street,
Holloway Road,
Birmingham.
September 15.

Immigrants now willing to join the community

From Our Correspondent
Blackpool, Sept 19

The way in which Asian immigrants have changed in 20 years from being largely illiterate, unskilled single men to stable families willing to become part of the community was described at the conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors at Blackpool today.

In a paper on housing stress in an urban area Mr Jack Feather, a divisional housing and improvements officer at Bradford, said the first immigrants arrived with no knowledge of our society, except that money could be earned in quantities unheard of in their own country.

Those single men, Mr Feather said, moved into old houses where every room was used for sleeping, and beds instead of rooms were let. They worked at night for higher pay, and gradually the community became self-contained and inward-looking as the immigrants were mainly concerned with sending money home to his family.

The second stage came when later immigrants looked for other jobs and came more in to touch with the community, and the final stage came when the single men returned to their own country and the rest settled down in other districts. By then, Mr Feather continued, the immigrant had become

settled in his new environment, was financially stable, interested in education for his children, more selective in the quality of his housing and more willing to be part of the total community rather than of his racial group.

With slum clearance, immigrants were moving into better housing and had shown that they were anxious to provide their home with modern amenities, and applied for improvement grants as a matter of course.

After a slow start, he has shown that he is interested in area improvement and participates in much the same terms as his British neighbours. Mr Feather added.

There was still a tendency to concentrate in certain streets, largely because wives liked to stay together. The immigrant also wanted to own his own home and was reluctant to take a council house, using identical objections to those given by British families.

During a debate on the paper, Mr Feather said it was ridiculous to talk about stopping immigration and sending people home.

There had always been immigration and always would be, and entry into the EEC would make it much easier for the working population to move from country to country. Immigrants were wrongly blamed for the decaying conditions of areas in some cities, but those existed before they arrived.

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ASIANS ENTER JOBLESS

Times News Services

Uganda Asian refugees are not being guaranteed jobs "and certainly won't get them ahead of Canadians," Prime Minister Trudeau said in St. Catherines, Ont., Tuesday.

"They are coming here and taking their chances as the rest of Canadians," the prime minister said as he resumed campaigning for the Oct. 30 general election.

He said that the Uganda refugees would take jobs that Canadians now will not accept.

He had been told that a number of jobs in Atlantic provinces where unemployment is a chronic problem, "now are going begging" because Maritimers would not work at them, he said.

The same was true in such jobs as picking tobacco and jobs in the fruit industry in Southern Ontario, he said.

"It's a fact that there are some jobs that Canadians don't like to do or don't snap up, and perhaps they will be taken by the Asians who want to settle here," Trudeau stated.

Trudeau said he was sure

the Asians from Uganda would find it difficult to settle in Canada as had refugees from Tibet accepted some time ago.

But he rejected the argument that Canada, because of its high unemployment rate, should not allow the refugees to come here.

If Canada were to open its doors only when it was easy to do so, then "we don't have much merit as a government and Canadians don't have much heart if that is their attitude."

In fact, said the prime minister, if Canada accepted immigrants "only in times of zero unemployment," many new Canadians would not be here today.

Meanwhile in Yellowknife, Robert Stanfield laid down the Conservative policy on the north during a surprise one-day campaign stop at the Northwest Territories' capital.

He had been scheduled to spend most of the day in the Arctic settlements of Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk, but his plans were washed out by foul weather. So he stayed here, visiting area mines and meeting voters during midtown strolls.

His new-deal-for-the-north statement promised improved transportation to help lure

more development capital, settlement of native claims by negotiation, and fast action to bring true self-government to the territories, still largely under federal jurisdiction.

Also campaigning in the north, Social Credit leader Real Caouette said Tuesday the Mackenzie Valley pipeline can be built using Canadian credit granted through the Bank of Canada.

There is no need to seek American capital and its resulting foreign control, Caouette said in an interview while stranded at Edmonton International Airport.

Caouette said Canada has the manpower and the expertise to tackle the pipeline project, and the financing also could come from the national economic system.

His plans to campaign in the Peace River district were scuttled by foul weather when a chartered aircraft from Grande Prairie couldn't get off the ground.

New Democrat Leader David Lewis said during a Regina open-line radio program that Jean Marchand, minister of regional economic expansion, is using federal grants to buy votes in Quebec.

A few hours later, Mr. Marchand announced a \$5.3-million grant for a linerboard plant in Cabano, Que. He denied the grant is being made for political reasons.

Ugandans won't get jobs ahead of Canadians—PM

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. (CP) — Uganda Asians refugees are not being guaranteed jobs "and certainly won't get them ahead of Canadians," Prime Minister Trudeau told a high school audience in this southern Ontario community Tuesday.

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SOME JOBS UNFILLED

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Mr. Trudeau resumes campaigning today in Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie.



PIERRE TRUDEAU

Asian Refugees Dynamite In Election Climate

Many Canadians are upset, judging by Prime Minister Trudeau's mail, at the prospect of a flood of Asian refugees expelled from Uganda being settled in this country. But despite the political implications of the decision, there appears to be no turning back.

By **PETER DESBARATS**

OTTAWA — The letter-to-the-editor columns of metropolitan dailies, particularly in Toronto, and mail reaching his own office have indicated to Prime Minister Trudeau that no election issue at the moment involves Canadians as emotionally as the government's policy on the admission of Asians from Uganda.

No count on the prime minister's mail has been released but it is known to be running heavily against the direction of government policy. The prime minister's advisers haven't been surprised by this, nor by the fact that most of the critical letters come from Toronto and Hamilton, two cities that have received sufficient numbers of immigrants in recent years to noticeably alter the composition of their populations, and which can expect to receive a large proportion of the new arrivals from Uganda.

But it has been noted that these letters often appear to come from highly educated people in the professions rather than from workers who normally might be expected to voice the strongest concern about competition for employment. Letters favorable to the government's policy also appear to come mainly from business and professional people but are more evenly distributed across the country, the main points of origination being Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Swift, Unique

Popular or not, the Trudeau government's response to events in Uganda in the past six weeks has been relatively swift, completely unequivocal and absolutely unique. The record in this respect, as disclosed by officials here, is it began on Monday, Aug. 7, only by three days after President Idi Amin's first pronouncement on his Asian subjects, when the prime minister's office took the initiative in maintaining contact with the situation in Uganda and co-ordinating the Canadian response.

The first inter-departmental meeting took place the following day, primarily involving the departments of external affairs and manpower and immigration. This enabled External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp to make his first statement on Uganda on Wednesday, Aug. 9, when he appealed to President Amin to reconsider his decision to expel an estimated 60,000 Asians from his country.

The following week, while Amin was altering his expulsion orders almost daily, the cabinet in Ottawa gave its first consideration to the question on Aug. 16, less than two weeks after Amin's first statement. The matter was brought to cabinet on the personal direction of the prime minister, bypassing most of the normal preliminary steps. There was no public statement after that meeting but Canada was apparently in a position then to respond positively. The following day, Britain suggested to countries such as Canada and Australia that it would be grateful for help in coping with the large number of Asians expected to leave Uganda.

On Thursday, Aug. 24, the Uganda situation was brought before the full cabinet for the second time. The decision was then taken "to ease the effect of this humanitarian problem" by sending a special immigration team to Uganda "to institute a program of admission on an emergency basis."



PIERRE TRUDEAU

... unequivocal act

There has been no further policy discussion by the cabinet since then, nor is there expected to be, despite the unexpectedly large numbers of Asians who are now applying in Kampala for admission to Canada. A progress report probably will be presented to the cabinet this week. In the meantime, a task force of officials from external affairs and manpower and immigration is meeting daily in Ottawa to implement the "nuts



IDI AMIN

... all Asians out

and bolts" of the policy decision.

This has been a complex task at times. The special immigration team, for instance, was delayed in Kenya for several days while procedures of its entry into Uganda were arranged. Once it arrived there, it discovered that no facilities were available for the medical examination of prospective immigrants. A week ago, eight tons of medical equipment were loaded aboard an Air Canada "stretched" DC-8 in Montreal to be taken to Europe and then flown by other carriers to Uganda. A team of seven military medical technicians was also sent to Kampala to operate the equipment.

...CONT.

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VICTORIA TIMES

...CONT...

Olivier, arrived in Kenya to take up duties in a territory that includes Uganda. Before Olivier could see Amin protocol required that he should present his credentials first to President Kenyatta of Kenya. But Kenyatta was away from Nairobi on vacation and known to dislike doing official business on his holidays.

As a gesture to Canada, Kenyatta agreed to receive Olivier in the small community of Nakuru, and this enabled the Canadian high commissioner to see Amin last Monday.

Canada's response to the situation in Uganda has been markedly different from that of Australia. While recognizing that "there exists a humanitarian problem of great magnitude" in Uganda, the Australian government has continued to do "business as usual" where immigration is concerned. In 1971 Australia admitted 4,696 "non Europeans" and 6,054 "persons of



WILLIAM OLIVIER

... our man on spot

mixed descent" as immigrants, the majority of them from Asian countries.

Despite the mail reaching the prime minister's office, Canada's public response to the emergency has tended to confirm the government's decision, and has certainly been different than the one in Britain. But it is too early to reach a conclusive verdict on this, or to estimate the importance of public reaction as far as the election is concerned.

Air Charters

The method of transporting the Asians from Uganda to Canada remains unclear. It seems likely now that Canada will have to arrange special charters at least between London and Canada. It also is expected that Canada will offer the Asians the same kind of special travel assistance when necessary as various refugee groups have received in the past.

No one yet knows when the first Asians will reach Canada, but it will be soon.

To complicate diplomatic matters, it was only a few weeks ago that Canada's new high commissioner, William

No job guarantees granted Uganda refugees, says PM

Canadian Press

ST. CATHARINES — Ugandan refugees are not being guaranteed jobs "and certainly won't get them ahead of Canadians," Prime Minister Trudeau told a high school audience in this southern Ontario community yesterday.

"They are coming here and taking their chances as the rest of Canadi-

For other stories on Uganda
refugees see Page H-19.

ans," the prime minister said during a question and answer period as he resumed campaigning.

Mr. Trudeau said he was sure the Asians from Uganda would find it difficult to settle in Canada but rejected one student's argument that refugees should be barred because of unemployment among Canadians.

"If Canada were to open its doors only when it was easy to do so, then we don't have much merit as a government and Canadians don't have much heart."

Mr. Trudeau said the refugees would take jobs Canadians will not accept. He said he had been told a

number of jobs on the east coast, where unemployment is a chronic problem, "are going begging" because Maritimers won't take them.

"It's a fact that there are some jobs that Canadians don't like to do or don't snap up, and perhaps they will be taken by the Asians who want to settle here."

Mr. Trudeau hit the campaign trail yesterday after a two-day break in Ottawa. Mrs. Trudeau remained at home.

Crowds friendly

Friendly crowds greeted the prime minister in Peterborough, St. Catharines and Windsor. In Peterborough he told a large crowd in a hotel ballroom that Canadians earned, spent and saved more since he took power in 1968.

Canada's higher standard of living meant they could become more choosy over what industries located in the country and the amount of foreign investment the country would allow.

The country now was in "the intermediate stage" and the government must strike the balance between creation of jobs and protection of the environment.

Canada to take only few thousand Asians

Canadian Press

VANCOUVER — External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp defended Canada's decision to accept Asians who are being expelled from Uganda, but said yesterday Canada will take only "a few thousand at the most."

Mr. Sharp campaigning in the Vancouver area, denied news reports that Canada will accept "unlimited" numbers of the refugees.

He said in New Westminster that "I am sure it would have defeated us in an election" if the government had refused to accept any of the Asians.

"We have a responsibility to share our good fortune," he said in another statement, this time in a speech at which he launched the New Westminster area United Good Neighbor Fund campaign.

Then, at a news conference, he said President Amin had acted "fool-

ishly" in saying Uganda had to get rid of the Asians on grounds they were controlling the country.

Canada's acceptance of some of the 50,000 Asians, said Mr. Sharp, would be of great benefit to Canada, because most of them were skilled professional or commercial people.

"Here is an opportunity to get some people — we won't get many, but we will get some — who are talented and vigorous, the type who made this country great."

In a question-answer session with students at Richmond High School, Mr. Sharp was asked how many Ugandans would be allowed in.

It would be "a few thousand at the most," he replied. This would have no effect on employment in Canada, with a work force of eight to nine million.

After Mr. Sharp had noted that the Asian Ugandans are all British

citizens, a student asked, "Why not let the British have the unemployment problem?"

Mr. Sharp said he didn't think the issue should be looked at that way.

"If the rest of the world closed its doors," he said, "They would all go to Britain. But I don't think Canadians want to close our doors."

He insisted that the Ugandans will not take jobs away from Canadians and will not be unemployed, either.

He said it is a "myth" that immigration created unemployment.

In an interview, Mr. Sharp said reports had been published in eastern Canada to the effect that the government would permit "unlimited" entry of Ugandans.

"We have not decided to take an unlimited number," he said.

He agreed that the figure 5,000 had been "mentioned" by someone in

Ottawa, but said this still is imprecise.

"It is very early," he said. "We haven't decided on any definite limit, we have certainly not decided on any unlimited numbers."

"First of all, we have to have better information as to how many people are interested in coming to Canada."

"I expect decisions will be made in the next two or three weeks."

When he appeared on an open-line radio program last night, Mr. Sharp received eight calls on the Ugandan question. Six opposed Canada's admittance of any refugees and two favored it.

Mr. Sharp said mail he has been receiving runs about 50-50 for and against the government's stand. He added that those opposed to admitting the Asians would be more likely to write to him than those in favor.

At least 20 Uganda Asians are scheduled to settle in the Windsor area and another 50 or 60 in Sarnia, Ont., over the next few weeks, spokesmen for the Canada Manpower Centres in the two communities said yesterday.

R. W. Mitchell, newly-appointed Canada Manpower manager in Windsor, said the exact total will not be known for some time since the department of manpower and immigration informs regional offices of "units" rather than the number of persons.

A "unit" is a wage earner and he can be single or head of a family, he explained.

Woody Hammond, Sarnia manager, said those scheduled to move to Sarnia "can speak English very well and are generally pretty well educated."

Rebels surrounded

Ugandan exiles fight on

© The New York Times Service

NAIROBI, Kenya — Fighting appeared to be continuing yesterday in southern Uganda between the regular armed forces of President Idi Amin and a force of Ugandan exiles that invaded the East African country Sunday.

Most diplomatic and independent observers in East Africa believed that General Amin's army had the upper hand and that the invaders would probably be driven out. There were, however, no journalists reporting from the battle scene and eyewitness accounts were unavailable. Most foreign journalists have been detained by police.

Officials in neighboring Tanzania — which apparently approved and supported the armed incursion — continued to say privately that about 500 of the refugee invaders were holding

out in an area of marshes and lakes between Masaka and the Tanzanian border and had been reinforced by 300 more exiles.

At a funeral for dead Ugandan soldiers Amin asserted that his army had recaptured the border village of Mutukula where the invasion allegedly began at dawn Sunday. A Uganda broadcast said that the surviving invaders were surrounded and cut off.

The invaders were thought to have been hoping for large-scale revolts against Amin from within the 12,000-man Uganda army. No such revolts have been reported.

The invasion has so far accomplished nothing except to deepen a pall of fear, violence, uncertainty and officially sponsored hatred that has characterized Uganda for many months.

British newsmen home

CP - Reuter

LONDON — A British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) camera team and two London newsmen arrived at Heathrow airport here today after being detained for 48 hours by President Amin's security forces in Uganda.

The six, still wearing their light tropical clothing, had been taken from detention and put straight onto a routine East African Airways flight leaving Entebbe.

A BBC spokesman said: "General Amin accused the BBC of spreading false information on the situation in Uganda. Our men were kept in custody until being taken to the airport.

The six had no comment to make when they arrived at the airport.

About 14 newsmen are still being held in Kampala, as well as about 15 other Britons.

In Blantyre, Malawi, President Kamuzu Banda said today he has offered to take in British Asians being expelled from Uganda.

Ugandan army eager to invade Tanzania

KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI-Reuter-Special) — Tension mounted between Uganda and Tanzania today as President Idi Amin's soldiers drove the remnants of an army of exiles back across the border, which they had crossed three days ago to briefly occupy three Ugandan towns.

A military spokesman in Kampala said the rebels were in full retreat, some shedding their uniforms and stealing bicycles to get away.

He said 300 rebels and 50 civilians had died in the fighting. Amin claims the invasion was engineered by Tanzania and supporters of Milton Obote, who was overthrown by Amin in 1971 and fled into exile.

The military spokesman said jubilant Ugandan officers were urging Amin to allow their troops to follow the rebels and "have a go" at Tanzania.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere warned that two bombing raids by Ugandan jets into northern Tanzania in the past two days constituted a "real and urgent danger" to peace. Nine people died in one of the raids.

"Murderous attacks of this nature cannot be without consequences," he declared.

MOUNTING ANGER

Tanzanian army officers are known to want to hit back at Uganda and there is mounting anger at the attacks.

One senior army officer said: "We cannot sit on the border and say we are defending our country while civilians are being bombed and killed behind us."

The 150 civilians killed included Louis Morton, 23, a Peace Corps volunteer from Houston, Texas, who died when Ugandan forces

opened fire on his vehicle, Peace Corps officials in Washington said.

They said Robert Freed, 23, another Peace Corps worker riding with Morton, suffered superficial wounds.

The officials said Morton and Freed were en route from Mbara to Kampala on Sunday, "apparently unaware of the fighting in the area."

Sixty Britons; nine Americans; a West German and two Swedes were reported being held by the Ugandans.

NO CANADIANS HELD

In Ottawa an External Affairs Department spokesman said there are about 385 Canadians in Uganda, but none are believed being held.

Ugandan claims of military successes have had a decidedly settling effect on Kampala. A smiling President Amin was driving around the streets of the city in an open jeep Tuesday morning and was seen on local television sipping cokes with seven prisoners flown up from the south to face justice in the living-room of the president's house.

They included a cousin of the former president Obote, and two of his old staff.

Amin rebuked them publicly on TV and told them theirs was a war they could never win.

"You are killing yourselves for nothing while Obote sits in Dar es Salaam drinking like hell and listening to the BBC," he added.

The hysteria over the fighting and documentation problems have interrupted the promised airlift to Britain of 60,000 Asians ordered by Amin to leave the country for supposedly sabotaging and dominating the Ugandan economy.

Uganda refugees may have to work picking fruit: PM

By MICHAEL LAVOIE
Star staff writer

ST. CATHARINES — Asian refugees from Uganda may have to work as fruit or tobacco pickers in Canada because of the high unemployment rate Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said yesterday.

He told 500 St. Catharines high school students during a slow-paced day of campaigning the refugees will have to "Take their chances like everyone else" if they come to Canada.

He said this might mean doing jobs that Canadians are unwilling to accept, such as working in the fields and in people's homes as household maids.

When one student suggested the Asians should not be permitted to come to Canada because of high unemployment, Trudeau said that if Canada were to open its doors only when it was easy to do so, then "we don't have much merit as a government and Canadians don't have much heart if that is their attitude."

Trudeau arrived in Toronto aboard a chartered aircraft last night after campaigning in Peterborough, St. Catharines and Windsor. His plane landed at a secluded part of Toronto International Airport and he went directly to the Park Plaza Hotel for the night. There were no public engagements.

Trudeau was campaigning in Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie today, then moving on to Winnipeg for a tour of western Canadian communities.

He received his biggest reception yesterday in Windsor, where more than 1,000 supporters and about 50 placard-carrying protesters attended a rally in a suburban shopping centre.

Trudeau joined Senator

Paul Martin, Revenue Minister Herb Gray and Liberal backbenchers Mark MacGuigan and Eugene Wiehan, all from Windsor, on a platform and pledged that the government would not back down on Canada-U.S. auto pact negotiations. But he said Canada would retain close ties with the U.S. "while preserving our identity as our own."

At a question and answer session with students at Merritton High School in St. Catharines, Trudeau was asked by one student why the government was giving "charity" to Asians from Uganda while unemployment in Canada remained at 6.7 per cent of the work force in July, seasonally adjusted. (This rate takes into account seasonal fluctuations in the size of the work force.)

Canada sent a special immigration team to Uganda to process applications from a large number of the 50,000 Asians being expelled from the country by President Idi Amin (Dada). It is expected at least 5,000 refugees will emigrate to Canada.

Trudeau said the Asians would be admitted to Canada under a system which requires applicants to gain 50 points of a possible 100 for such things as job skills and education.

"It doesn't matter if they are black, brown or olive

colored," Trudeau said. "They will be assessed and admitted like anyone else."

"All we are doing is speeding up the procedures because of the situation," he said.

When the student suggested the refugees would take jobs away from Canadians, Trudeau said he is sure they would likely "find it very difficult" because of the unemployment rate.

"There are some jobs that Canadians don't snap up because they don't like to do them," he said. "The government might take care of that."

He said there has always been a shortage of fruit pickers in the Niagara Peninsula and Jamaicans have to be brought in to pick tobacco and work as maids.

"There are jobs in houses as maids," Trudeau said, then asked, "How many of you girls here want to work as maids after you leave school? We are looking for some in Ottawa."

He said many jobs are also "going begging" in the Maritimes.

An unemployment rate of more than 6 per cent is "high" but the Economic Council of Canada has set 3 per cent unemployment as the effective full employment rate, Trudeau said.

"If we waited until we had a zero unemployment rate before letting in any immigrants, a lot of your parents wouldn't have been

able to come here and you wouldn't be here now," Trudeau told the students. They clapped.

Trudeau said costs of the emergency immigration program would be borne by Canadian taxpayers "but I hope they (the Ugandans) will not live off welfare."

Trudeau was met at the St. Catharines airport by about 300 persons, many of them children seeking autographs, a rock band and the local Liberal candidates, James McNulty and Charles Barrett. At the high school the students presented him with a stuffed tiger.

At the Windsor shopping centre about 50 New Democratic Party supporters paraded at the back of the crowd with signs protesting federal taxation and housing policies and calling for a guaranteed annual income.

Trudeau said that in Windsor he "sensed the danger of this giant next to us," and said that Canada-U.S. relations will remain good as long as Canadians have a feeling of independence.

Canada is "glad to be friends with the United States. We are glad to share technology, science and capital and, very often, manpower," he said.

"But, we say that we will use our economic strength to preserve our identity" he said. The crowd applauded.

SEPTEMBER 20
TORONTO STAR

Ugandans claim invasion 'routed'

By The Associated Press

The Ugandan government said yesterday its forces had "completely routed" an invasion force from neighboring Tanzania.

It said weapons and vehicles had been captured and that the invading soldiers were stealing bicycles, discarding their uniforms and looting property as they retreated into Tanzania.

At the same time, the United States state department announced that a former U.S. Peace Corps volunteer was killed since Uganda, in East Africa, began fighting off the invasion.

The dead man was identified as Louis Morton of Houston, Tex.

Dispatches received in London said that more than 60 foreigners have been arrested in Uganda since fighting began Sunday. No Canadians were reported among them.

Tanzania, which denies any part in the invasion, said it would retaliate for three Ugandan air attacks on the northern Tanzanian town of Bukoba Monday and yesterday.

Nine persons were killed in the Monday strike.

The first strike yesterday was turned back by anti-aircraft fire, and the second dropped its bombs in Lake Victoria missing targets, officials said.

Radio Uganda has sug-

gested the invasion is being backed from a guerrilla base near Bukoba, 30 miles south of Uganda's border.

Radio Uganda and President Idi Amin have identified the attackers as a combination of 1,500 Tanzanian soldiers and Ugandan rebel guerrillas "aided by a British and Israeli mercenaries." Amin says the Ugandan rebels are supporters of the man he ousted as president last year, Dr. Milton Obote.

The Ugandan government announced its forces recaptured the village of Mutukula, the last town held by the invaders.

Sixty Britons, including 10 correspondents; nine Americans, including Associated Press correspondent Andrew Torchia; a West German journalist and two Swedish journalists were reported being held by the Ugandans.

Australia cool to plight of Asians

By PAUL WEBSTER

Special to The Globe and Mail

CANBERRA — Nowhere in the Commonwealth is the question of the Uganda Asians receiving so little sympathy as in Australia.

More than a month after Britain officially requested Australia, along with other Commonwealth members, to help absorb the Asians facing expulsion there is little indication that Australia will take more than a handful.

An Australian immigration officer in Nairobi has flown to Kampala to interview 29 applicants whose chances of qualifying are reasonable if they are Anglo-Indian medical doctors who have been educated at English schools.

With families, about 80 people are involved in the applications, but they have been given no hope that they will be welcome here unless they can meet the stringent Australian conditions on permanent entry for colored people.

Until this first visit by the Nairobi-based immigration officer, there has been no encouragement at all for Ugandan Asians to apply although 145 have satisfied immigration requirements since Australia eased its whites-only immigration policy in 1966.

Underpopulated Australia with its warm climate, an immigration program absorbing 140,000 people a year and the psychological advantage of sharing the Indian Ocean with countries of the Asians' origin must seem the ideal answer to many families' problems.

Up to 10,000 colored people are allowed to come here each year, if they can pay their own way and can satisfy immigration officers that they have high qualifications. While there is no ruling on color, it is clear from the people who arrive here that the paler the skin, the better the chance of admission.

But despite the fact the basic principle of white Australia has been breached, the same country which has shown considerable warmth to European political refugees over the past 25 years is cold on the Ugandan issue.

No groundswell of humanitarian concern has developed.

Only a few months ago, Australia was in the forefront of pressure for humanitarian aid to East Pakistan. It became the most popular political issue of the past 18 months.

Not only did it force the Government to give more aid than it wanted to during a period of austerity, but it pushed Australia to the forefront of Commonwealth nations that supported the birth of Bangladesh.

Today, the same newspapers that attacked the Government for its lack of charity in East Pakistan are hostile to any humanitarian acceptance of Asians.

The only way it could develop as an issue is for one of the political parties to suggest that some Asians could be accepted, but it would be an act of political suicide two months before federal elections.

Some months ago, the Prime Minister, William McMahon, said that immigration would be



William McMahon

a major election issue. Within days, Liberal Party leaflets were being pushed through letterboxes saying: "If you want an Asian for a neighbor, vote Labor."

Suggestions by the three Labor State premiers that their states could take some Uganda Asians have met no response. Labor's spokesman on immigration, Senator Donald Willessee spoke hopefully a month ago of 2,000 Asians coming here, but has not mentioned it since.

The Labor leader, Gough Whitlam, who promised to end discrimination in immigration was forced into saying on television by David Frost that he hoped that colored immigration would be cut back alongside immigration from all quarters.

Labor's former parliamen-

tary leader, Arthur Calwell, referred to suggestions that Australia could help the Asians as "maudlin rubbish, ersatz Christianity and pseudo-humanitarianism."

These were words that struck a chord with most Australians who have long been taught that the admission of a few Asians will open the floodgates.

Predictably, Australia's most conservative Premier, Queensland's Joh Bjelke-Petersen used this phrase.

Sir Philip Baxter, former head of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, has been campaigning for atomic weapons so that Australia can repel the victims of world cataclysms seeking refuge here.

The Ugandan Asians are seen as a vanguard invading what Sir Philip called the lifeboat.

The whole issue has given a tremendous boost to the Immigration Control Association which is receiving growing nationwide support.

Until recently, it had to concentrate on attacking Turks, Lebanese and Egyptians who form a significant component of Australia's immigration intake.

One slogan the association has been using about them is now being spread about the Uganda Asians.

"It's not only the thousands who come, but the million they become".

Most Australians, who would be hard put to remember seeing a colored immigrant let in during the past six years, would nod knowingly.

Canada stops aid to Uganda

By PATRICK BEST

OTTAWA — Canada has frozen its economic aid to Uganda in view of the mounting political crisis there.

President Amin has not been officially informed of the decision of the Canadian International Development Agency, however, because of the fear of possible reprisals against the some 335 Canadians serving in that country.

The Canadian University Service Overseas — a voluntary agency which receives some financial support from the federal government — moved six of its 36 personnel to the neighboring nation of Tanzania on the weekend as a safety measure.

Immediately affected by the CIDA decision is a projected scheme to help the troubled East African country develop its dairy industry.

STUDIES

Feasibility studies were completed on the program and as many as 20 advisors and experts were due to be sent to Uganda over the next few months.

“Our major problem is to suspend the aid in such a way that there will not be reprisals against Canadians still in the country,” said a government source.

A number of the Canadians involved are living in southern Uganda, where fierce fighting is reported to be taking place.

The CUSO personnel who have not been moved to neighboring Tanzania are being ordered to go to Kampala — Uganda's capital — where they will be billeted pending a decision on plans for their future.

FAMILIES

All CIDA people in Uganda who are heads of families have been told that they can leave the country with their wives and children immediately if they so wish.

CIDA's appropriation for Uganda in 1972-73 is just over \$2 million, of which \$1.5 million had been committed when the freeze was imposed. Earlier, Britain suspended a \$24 million loan to Uganda, and there are reports that Washington is holding up a \$3 million loan to that country.

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MONTREAL GAZETTE

We can't reject Ugandans because of unemployment: PM

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. — (CP) — Prime Minister Trudeau rejected yesterday arguments that Canada, because of high unemployment, should not accept Uganda Asian refugees.

In an election campaign question-and-answer period at a high school, the prime minister said that if Canada does not help in such emergency situations when it is easy to do so "we don't have much merit as a government and Canadians don't have much heart if that is their attitude."

The prime minister said there is no guarantee that the

Uganda Asians coming here will get jobs.

"They are coming here and they are taking their chances as well as Canadians," he said.

Many would wind up taking jobs that Canadians refused.

"There are some jobs Canadians don't like to do. Perhaps these jobs will be taken by the Asians who come here.

"If we only accepted immigrants when we have zero unemployment many of your parents wouldn't have come to Canada and you wouldn't be here now."

Trudeau said it would be a mistake to take in hundreds

of thousands of refugees but this was not what the government was doing.

Trudeau replied "that's one way to put it" when asked whether the government's immigration policy is making Canada a nation of minorities. Two official languages were enough, he added, although perhaps a third could be worked in.

HARD QUERIES

Speaking to the student body of Merriton High School, during a question and answer session on a campaign swing through Ontario, the prime minister found himself faced

with questions critical of the government's emergency Ugandan immigration program.

Government officials have suggested that Canada will take about 5,000 of the 50,000 Asians affected by Uganda President Amin's expulsion order. Most of the Asians applying have been described as professional people and merchants.

"We're hoping that they won't live off welfare," said Trudeau. "I don't know their skills in detail — but I don't think I have to go very far to tell you that there are certain jobs you wouldn't want when

you graduated from this high school."

The prime minister noted that "We bring Jamacians in for our tobacco crops and we bring West Indians in to work in our houses as maids."

He said that he had been told that it was difficult to find workers in the fruit growing industry, and that there are a lot of jobs "going beggin" in the Maritimes, even with that area's high unemployment rate.

TAXPAYER PAYS

Asked who was going to "foot the bill" for the Asians' to settle in Canada, Trudeau said "if there's any bill, it

will be footed by the Canadian taxpayer — there's no secrecy about that — just the same as we footed the bill when we brought in 10,000 Czech refugees, just as we footed the bill when we brought in refugees from Hungary, and just as we foot the bill every time there's an emergency and people come in in a special way."

Potential Asian immigrants applying in Uganda have been told by Canadian officials that they will be expected to repay the cost of their plane fares if they do not have the money when they make the trip.



PIERRE TRUDEAU
'We'll foot bill'

Peace Corps man is slain in Uganda; invaders defeated

KAMPALA (Reuter) — A U.S. Peace Corps worker was shot to death and another wounded in the face when they were caught up in the current fighting in southwest Uganda, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

The dead man was identified as Louis Morton and the wounded one as Robert Freed.

The pair had finished their tour of duty and were touring Uganda game parks in a rented car. They were between the towns of Mbarara and Masaka when they were shot last Sunday.

The two men had no radio in the car so were completely unaware of the situation. They were caught in a sudden burst of fire from automatic weapons. Mr. Morton was killed instantly and Mr. Freed was wounded in the face as he jumped from the car, the reports said.

He was taken prisoner by men of Uganda's Simba (Lion) Battalion and transported to Mbarara barracks where he was later released after being given medical treatment.

When he returned to the car, he found Mr. Morton's body gone and all their belongings stolen.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that Uganda Foreign Minister Wanume Kibedi had expressed his government's deep regret at the death and said he would do everything possible to recover the body.

Meanwhile, a Ugandan military spokesman announced that the invasion force that crossed into Uganda from Tanzania on Sunday had been "completely routed."

He said the last of the six towns occupied by the invasion force—the Ugandan border village of Mutukula—was recaptured last night.

The invaders, who were said to have been 1,500-strong

and to include Tanzanian soldiers and Ugandan guerrilla supporters of deposed President Milton Obote, were now "completely dispersed and scattered."

The spokesman said the invaders were in a desperate position and were stealing bicycles and looting property. All their supply points had been captured, including weapons and vehicles, and the Ugandans among them were making for their home areas here.

No complete casualty figures have yet been released but the spokesman said another 70 of the invading troops had been killed yesterday morning—bringing the total dead announced so far to 300.

Nine loyalist Ugandan soldiers have been reported killed in the fighting.

The spokesman then gave details of killings which he said were to have been carried out if the guerrillas had succeeded in seizing power. He did not give a source for his comments.

Ugandan President Idi Amin, all members of the Ugandan Cabinet, and all people in key positions in government service were to have been killed. So were all members of the armed forces who came from the Buganda, West Nile, Karamoja and Teso districts of Uganda.

In some of these districts, the spokesman added, there were to have been indiscriminate massacres of every human being.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania President Julius Nyerere warned that Uganda's bombing raids into northern Tanzania constituted a "real and urgent danger" to peace.

"Murderous attacks of this nature cannot be without consequences," he declared.

BINDER # 3

September 21st, 1972

Obote waits in the wings

LONDON — It will be some time before any confident assessment can be made about the likely outcome of the attempt in Uganda to overthrow General Idi Amin's military regime by force, but there are three possible outcomes:

1. That the attempted coup will end in a rout, with the anti-Amin forces pouring back for safety into Tanzania.

2. That mutinies will break out in Amin's 12,000-strong army in support of the military thrust being developed by the so-called People's Army. If this were to occur, then Amin's days will be numbered.

3. That neither side will succeed in achieving a quick victory, thus plunging the country into a civil war with large-scale inter-tribal fighting centred especially in the northern provinces of Acholi, Lango and West Nile, and possibly also in Buganda.

Behind the present challenge is Dr. Milton Obote, whom Amin deposed as president of Uganda in January 1971. Since then he has been living in Tanzania as the guest of his friend and political ally, President Julius Nyerere. His determination to resume his presidency has never wavered, and he has worked discreetly and ceaselessly toward this objective.

Solid nucleus

He was followed to Tanzania by about 650 Ugandan soldiers who had remained loyal to him, as well as by about 500 young men who, over the last year, have received intensive military training. This gives him upwards of 1,000 trained soldiers. They are led by a dozen experienced officers headed by Colonel David Ojok, one of the Uganda army's most professional soldiers.

This useful nucleus of a military force has been maintained in its own military camp in Tanzania. But the Tanzanian government has all along refused to provide them with arms. This raises the important question of how well equipped they are to tackle Amin's troops.

Obote has never thought it possible simply to march into Uganda — even if Nyerere were willing to allow Tanzania to be used as a springboard for an invasion, a plan which in the past he resolutely refused to entertain — without first ensuring a large measure of support inside Uganda itself among the growing number of anti-Amin forces.

This opposition has been building up steadily as discontent with General Amin's policies has grown over the last 18 months. The main centres of discontent are in the Lango area — Obote's home base — and Acholi, the area bordering on the Sudan.

Mutinies erupt

The soldiers from Lango were severely repressed by Amin after his coup: Later this repression extended also to the Acholi and this led to serious army mutinies. While Amin succeeded in defeating these he did so only at the cost of alienating the peoples of Lango and Acholi.

As the result of these developments, Amin was forced to depend increasingly on the support of the soldiers from the West Nile province (where he himself comes from) and from black mercenaries from the southern Sudan and Zaire (formerly Congo-Kinshasa). Of his 12,000 soldiers, about 5,000 are reckoned to be foreign black mercenaries. They obviously have a great deal to lose if Amin is overthrown but whether their commitment would extend to defending his regime at the cost of their lives is a moot question.

More serious for Amin has been

the growing split within his West Nile forces, a split which divides them roughly between the mainly Moslem Nubian tribes and the non-Moslem West Nilers. Ever since he broke with Israel more than a year ago and turned for support to Libya and other Arab nations, Amin has increasingly built his main support on the Moslems of Uganda who, however, total less than 2 per cent of all its inhabitants.

Moslems suspect

Amin has come to view with growing suspicion the role of the non-Moslem West Nile officers who had been among his principal allies in the coup against Obote. A number of these officers have been killed, some have simply disappeared, while the rest have been isolated within the army by appointments to headquarters jobs.

This rift within Amin's West Nile ranks is highlighted by the reported restriction of their most prominent political leader, Felix Onama. He was minister of defence in Obote's government but supported Amin's coup. Onama carries considerable political influence in his area.

Amin has for some time been suspicious of the possibility of a link between these dissident forces in his army and Obote's exiled supporters in Tanzania. The possibility of the existence of such an alliance is strong.

It is in the cards that Obote's decision to allow his men to cross back into Uganda may have been linked to a simultaneous mutiny occurring within Amin's army. If this were to happen there is little prospect of Amin surviving. But if the internal uprising fails to occur, then Obote's men might well find themselves in a difficult position.

Joy crushed

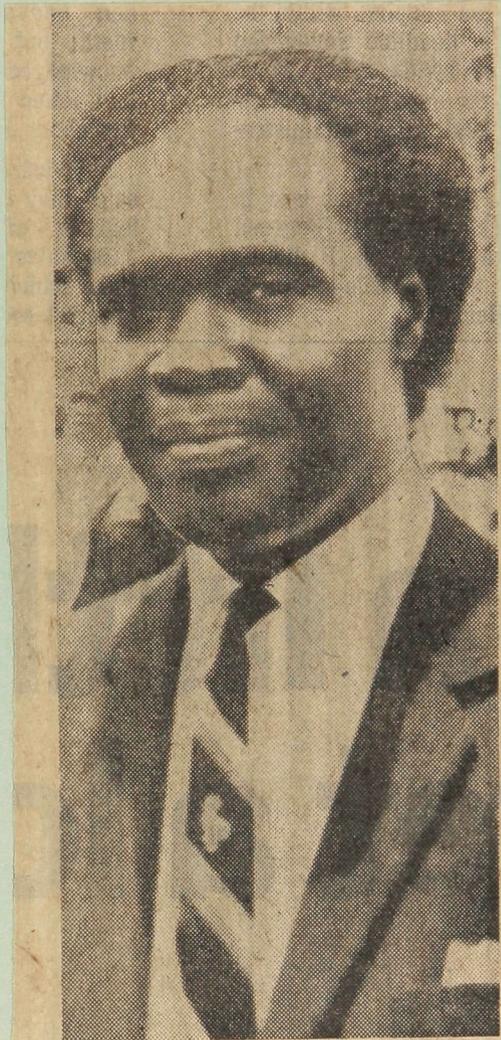
There is one other crucial factor in the present situation: the role of the Baganda, the inhabitants of Buganda, the largest and richest part of Uganda.

The Baganda, as a whole, enthusiastically welcomed Amin when he first took over. They looked to him to restore their king, the Kabaka. Buganda's last Kabaka — Sir Edward

... CONT...

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MONTREAL STAR

...CONT...



MILTON OBOTE
determined to return

Mutesa, better known as "King Freddie" — fled into exile where he died after being defeated in a power struggle with Obote. Obote then abolished the kabakaship.

Although Amin — then the military commander of Obote's forces — was the man responsible for the attack on the Kabaka's palace, the Baganda had reason to hope that he might be willing to allow King Freddie's heir, Prince Ronald, to become their new Kabaka.

Amin was at first careful to encourage this hope but later he began to equivocate and so alienated the Baganda as well as the other larger tribes.

But although the Baganda are now anti-Amin they are not yet reconciled to the prospect of Obote's return. Whether they will choose to remain neutral in the present struggle, or whether their hostility to Obote will cause them to resist his forces is another moot question. Which way the Baganda leadership goes could well be crucial in the next few days because the seat of government — Kampala — lies in Baganda country.

Asian crisis

The other important factor in the present crisis is over Amin's proposal to expel the majority of Uganda's 80,000 Asians. While this proposal is generally popular among Ugandans, his methods in dealing with the Asians have caused serious concern within the country's sophisticated elite.

A number of Amin's own ministers are known to be unhappy about his anti-Asian policies, as well as about his attempts to ally Uganda with the more militant Arab states. The bulk of his senior civil servants are strongly opposed to these policies, largely because of their alarm about the effects of summarily expelling so many of the nation's businessmen at a time when Uganda's economy is in a state of total bankruptcy.

Uganda's disastrous economic plight has been one of the major failures of Amin's military rule, while its increasing tendency to "rule through the gun" has caused general alarm.

From Obote's position therefore, the present situation in Uganda holds many elements favoring a successful challenge to Amin's rule. On the other hand there are some negative factors, the strongest of which is the likely role of the Baganda, for unless they can be reassured about their position they might prefer to stick with Amin rather than face the possible return of Obote.

Newsmen tell tales of terror following sailing in Uganda

LONDON (AP) — North Americans and Europeans rounded up by Ugandan troops and secret service agents were flung into a "black hole of Calcutta" jail cell with African prostitutes, thieves, thugs and two lunatics.

That was the tale of terror told today by seven British journalists released by the Ugandans Wednesday after they were held several days in Kampala's central police headquarters as "British spies".

The British journalists withheld their reports until they knew the other newspaper men held by the Ugandans were freed. That group, including Associated Press correspondent Andrew Torchia, was released late Wednesday night and flown out to Manchester on a British airliner.

Daily Mail reporter Leslie Watkins, freed Tuesday night, was arrested in the Grand Hotel by seven Ugandan agents and marched to prison with a sub-machine-gun jabbed in his back.

BRANDED A SPY

He was stripped and searched and found himself branded a spy because inter-

rogators found a note from his five-year old son in his case. It read: "Good luck daddy. Come back safe and soon. Love, Simon."

Watkins said his interrogators screamed at him: "This person knows you are on a dangerous mission."

Fred Romanik, 26-year-old Canadian tourist from Windsor, Ont., was among a group of 20 freed Tuesday night. He told of his ordeal Wednesday after his arrival in Nairobi, Kenya.

Romanik said that from the time he was put in the room on Sunday morning until Monday afternoon they had been given no food.

GUNMAN DRUNK

Watkins reported "triggerhappy gunmen" were "drunk while interrogating and threatening businessmen, journalists and high commission officials all branded as suspects."

The journalist said young British women, wives of officials and businessmen, were forced to watch as President Idi Amin's "Special Branch" tortured a man.

Uganda, Tanzania exchange warnings against new actions

From AP-REUTER

Uganda and Tanzania have warned each other against taking any new aggressive action that could blow up into a full-scale war between the two countries. The Sudan kept Libyan strongman Muammar Kad-dafi from flying troops to help the Ugandans.

President Idi Amin of Uganda said at a memorial service Wednesday for Ugandans killed after Sunday's invasion from Tanzania that he would order new bombing raids on Tanzania to head off another invasion.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania warned that his forces would be taken off a defensive footing if Uganda launches any new pre-emptive strikes against the Tanzanians.

Strengthened Tanzanian forces deployed along the northwestern frontier were un-

der orders not to cross into Uganda.

But Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa of Tanzania, during a tour of the border region, said they were prepared to fight back if attacked.

"Our army is quite capable of guarding the motherland," he said.

CLAIMS TROOPS SENT

President Amin said Tanzania had sent 10,000 troops to the Ugandan border.

"We must stop them before they penetrate into Uganda," he said. "And the only way to do it will be by striking at them before they enter the country."

Speaking in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, Amin said he would "instruct the Uganda air force and the seaborne regiment to destroy Tanzanian camps where the enemy is planning to launch another invasion of Uganda."

Councils aiding Asians to get refund of costs for one year

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Carr, Home Secretary, yesterday flew direct from the Chequers talks on the Uganda Asian immigrants' help to appeal for local authorities' help at the conference of the Association of Municipal Corporations in Eastbourne, and to give details of the Government's financial backing.

He estimated that 10,000 families might choose to settle in Britain. The difficulties would be manageable, provided their arrival was arranged in orderly fashion, and for that reason the number of flights would be reviewed day by day and increased as required. The Government was also reviewing closely the matter of 7,000 British subjects working in Uganda.

Passport holders should be spread over the country, he said. That would mean only seven families for each local authority.

The Asians, Mr Carr continued, came with various skills. He could not see them sitting down for long in the ranks of the unemployed or living by supplementary benefit. In the long run they would contribute to communities where they settled as much as they would have taken out.

Councils had received the resettlement board's second circular asking for temporary homes in buildings or private accommodation. He had approved for one year meeting the full costs of arrangement for resettling the newcomers, and threequarters of capital expenditure on facilities that would be an asset to authorities after the emergency, including pre-fabricated classrooms.

Those grants from the board were over and above extra rate support grant for increasing population and numbers of school-children. Every authority would qualify if it accepted people from Uganda.

It would be wrong and undemocratic to direct to which areas they should move. There must be persuasion only, and it must be felt to be of mutual benefit to local authorities and the Asians.

Our Maidstone Correspondent writes: A wartime RAF fighter airfield at West Malling, Kent, is being got ready to house about 800 Uganda Asians temporarily, the Uganda Resettlement Board confirmed yesterday.

Mr Carr added that in discussions with the Chancellor of the Exchequer he would try to get more generous expenditure on the smaller scale urban programme, which had produced 2,000 schemes of 26 types spread over 188 local authorities with acute difficulties.

Our Canberra Correspondent writes: About half the 400 Asians in Uganda who have applied to come to Australia have been rejected without being interviewed. All applications have to go by mail to Nairobi, because Australia has no migration office in Kampala and has done nothing to make it known that some Asians may be allowed here. Yesterday an Australian migration official reached Kampala from Nairobi to interview Asians whose applications have not yet been rejected. In the past five years about 150 Asians have been admitted to Australia from Uganda.

Journalist confesses, page 7

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Libyan airlift to help General Amin stopped by Sudanese

Five aircraft carrying Libyan troops to help General Amin were refused permission to fly over Sudan yesterday and had to land at Khartoum.

The Ugandan President threatened to invade Tanzania to destroy military camps where, he said, his enemies were planning another attack. The authorities in Kampala released all the British journalists detained since the crisis began last Sunday.

West Germany will take a thousand Asians

Bonn, Sept 20

West Germany today joined the growing list of countries willing to take Uganda Asians, by offering to accept about a thousand.

With full employment here, the Asians, once they have learnt to cope with the language, should not have much difficulty finding work. They will be joining 2,250,000 foreign workers.

Vienna, Sept 20.—The Austrian Foreign Ministry has announced that Austria has decided in principle to accept Uganda Asians.—Reuter.

The Uganda scheme

From Mr Sidney L. Shipton

Sir, On a point of information: your correspondent Mr G. S. Nicholson (September 19) implies that the British Government offered Dr Weizmann a national home for the Jews in Uganda.

The actual facts are these: the so-called Uganda scheme arose out of discussions between the founder of the Zionist movement, Dr Theodor Herzl, and the then Colonial Secretary Mr Joseph Chamberlain in April, 1903. The actual area offered to Herzl by Chamberlain was not in fact in Uganda but between Nairobi and the Nan Escarpment in Kenya. The whole project collapsed however with its rejection by the sixth Zionist Congress later in 1903.

Dr Weizmann did not, in fact, have any negotiations with the British Government until 1914, a decade after the Uganda scheme had ceased to be practical politics.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY L. SHIPTON,
General Secretary,
Zionist Federation,
Rex House, 4/12 Regent Street, SW1.

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Mr Heath forestalls Mr Powell on obligation to Uganda Asians

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The Prime Minister yesterday replied to right-wing critics by reiterating the view that the Government had a legal and moral obligation to accept the Uganda Asians. His reaffirmation of government policy was contained in a reply to a letter from the Monday Club. The timing of its release was clearly an attempt to anticipate a speech last night by Mr Enoch Powell, MP, who challenged the view that Britain had a legal obligation.

In his letter to Mr Jonathan Guinness, chairman of the Monday Club, Mr Heath said:

Thank you for your letter of September 16 and for acquainting me with the terms of the resolution passed at the meeting organized by the Monday Club on that day. This resolution put forward a number of proposals on the subject of race relations and immigration and I would like to comment on each of these.

The proposal in the Conservative election manifesto that assistance should be given to Commonwealth immigrants who wished to return to their countries of origin was embodied in the Immigration Act of 1971 and is now in operation. You will recall that the manifesto also stated: "We will not tolerate any

attempt to harass or compel them to go against their will."

The Government have no intention of proposing to Parliament the repeal of the Race Relations Act. Repeal of the Act has never been part of Conservative policy. The main proposal in the resolution enclosed with your letter was that all immigration into Britain should be stopped except from countries who take more migrants from us than they send. The resolution went on to require "India and other countries to be responsible for people who are truly their own."

You will be aware that immigrants into this country from Commonwealth countries fall into three categories:

1 Close dependants, that is, mainly wives and children, of heads of

families who are already here. It was specifically stated in our election manifesto that these dependants should continue to be allowed to enter. The number of these dependants entering Britain is falling year by year as the number of families waiting for entry declines. The number of dependants admitted in 1967 was just under 53,000 and in 1971 just over 20,000.

2 Voucher holders who are admitted because they possess skills which will be useful to this country. This Government has reduced the number of these work vouchers from 8,700 to 2,250 a year.

3 British passport holders, into which category fall the Asians from Uganda. You will know that our obligation to the passport holders

in East Africa has its roots in our imperial history. When the countries of East Africa became independent the terms in which they offered citizenship were restricted. It did not seem just to the British Government of the time that loyal subjects of the Crown should be left as stateless citizens when British sovereignty ceased over the territory in which they resided. They were therefore permitted to retain and apply for United Kingdom passports. From this decision flows our present moral and legal obligation to accept into this country such of these passport holders as are expelled from Uganda and have nowhere else to go.

Under the Immigration Act of 1971 we have carried through the programme for restricting and controlling

general Commonwealth immigration contained in our election manifesto. We have always accepted that British passport holders in East Africa hold a particular position because of the historical and legal background which I have outlined. We accepted the separate quotas for British passport holders estimated in the 1968 Act and the last Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, arranged for these quotas to be increased while the number of general work vouchers for Commonwealth immigrants was reduced.

It is entirely natural that anxiety should now be expressed in some towns and cities of this country at the prospect of further adding to

the burden on their resources of which they are already acutely conscious. The whole aim of the Government's policy has thus been to reduce the size of the problem created by President Amin's decision.

First, we have worked to ensure that as many Asians as possible are permitted to remain in Uganda. Secondly, we have made a major diplomatic effort to persuade Commonwealth and other governments to receive Asians expelled from Uganda. Already it is clear that this effort has produced results. You will have seen the helpful announcements made by the governments of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Sweden and Malawi. The scale of the problem facing Britain has been correspondingly reduced. These results could not have been achieved if we had shirked our own responsibilities.

Thirdly, we have made preparations through the Uganda Resettlement Board to receive into this country in an orderly and humane way those British passport holders who are expelled and who have no other place of refuge.

The opening paragraph of your resolution calls upon her Majesty's Government to make the interest of the British people its first concern. That is indeed the duty and the purpose of my colleagues and myself. We hold that it is in the interest of the British people that the reputation of Britain for good faith and humanity should be preserved. I had assumed that this was also one of the purposes of the Monday Club.

I recall speaking to the Monday Club shortly before the last general election on the subject of the broken pledges of the Labour Government to our friends in the

Commonwealth on matters of defence. It was not then the view of your members that a future Conservative government should attempt to find quibbles and excuses to enable it to run away from Britain's obligation.

Mrs Powell told Beaconsfield Young Conservatives last night: "It is not disputed by the Government that in the law of the United Kingdom, there is no right of entry to this country for the Uganda Asians or others in like case."

Mr Heath's Lord Chancellor, his Attorney General and his Home Secretary assert that the law of this country is overridden by what the Foreign Office calls 'customary international law' and that the United Kingdom has no right to refuse to accept any number of people. That assertion is tawdry."

Mr Powell said he took, as summarizing their claim, the passage of the Foreign Office cites from Oppenheimer's *International Law*: "Since no state is obliged by the law of nations to allow foreigners to remain within its boundaries, it may happen that certain individuals are expelled from foreign countries. The home state is bound to receive them in their home territory."

He said: "Clearly it is not their home in any natural sense of the word. Neither they nor any of their ancestors were born here or lived here or have any personal links with this country."

The domestic law of the United Kingdom denied to the Uganda Asians and others in like case the right to enter the United Kingdom, he said. It was an impossible proposition that international law could make the United Kingdom the "home territory" of persons who had no natural claim to it as "home", and to whom the law of the United Kingdom itself had not accorded that status.

Five planes with 399 men forced to land

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Sept 20

The Sudanese Government today forced five Libyan transport aircraft, carrying Libyan troops and arms to Uganda, to land at Khartoum airport.

The aeroplanes carried 22 Libyan officers and 377 men, bound for Entebbe, where they intended to help General Amin.

A Sudan Foreign Ministry announcement said that the aircraft had requested permission to fly over Sudan, but this had been refused. They were told that they could either return to Cairo, their previous stop, or put down in Khartoum.

The Sudanese announcement said that the planes would be returned to Libya tomorrow. They would not be allowed to continue to Entebbe.

According to the Sudanese, the first news of the Libyan relief flight came when unidentified aircraft called on the control tower at Khartoum airport late today and asked for permission to fly over Sudanese territory. No prior permission had been sought from the Sudanese authorities.

The Sudanese said that they had notified both the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity about their decision.

Ironically, General Nimeiry, the Sudanese leader, was able to foil a communist coup about a year ago, thanks partly to Libya's action in forcing down a BOAC airliner carrying two of the coup leaders.

However, General Nimeiry has been preoccupied of late with attempts to bring about an absolute settlement of the southern problem in the Sudan, and has tended to plot his own course in foreign affairs. He has taken an independent line particularly in regard to his African neighbours.

Kampala, Sept 20.—The Ugandan authorities announced today that they had released all British journalists detained here since Sunday's attack by dissident forces.

Also released was the American, Mr Andrew Torchia, of the Associated Press. The announcement said the journalists had all been sent on a bus to Entebbe airport where they were to board a London-bound aircraft later today.

The number of journalists

released was not stated.—Agence France Presse.

Michael Knipe, writes from Kampala: President Amin of Uganda today threatened to invade Tanzania to destroy military camps where, he said, the enemy was planning another invasion.

Apparently flushed by his army's success against the invasion force which crossed the south west border at dawn on Sunday, General Amin said the Ugandan armed forces must now stop Tanzanian troops before they crossed into Uganda.

No Ugandan, he said, would like to see his country turned into a battlefield. Ugandan soldiers now had a reason to fight, he declared, to protect Ugandans from external aggression.

There have been reports of Tanzanian units being reinforced by 1,000 troops along the 100-mile long border but President Amin put the number today at 10,000 and said they were being sent with supporting arms to invade Uganda once more.

He again contended that the invasion force of Ugandan guerrillas loyal to former President Obote were supported by Tanzanian, British and Israel forces. They had killed many innocent citizens, he said, on the orders of "Nyerere and his friend Obote".

There was little detailed news from the south west but it appeared that the remnants of the scattered invasion force were still being hunted. A military spokesman said that Ugandan civilians had declared war on the invading enemy and in most cases were using pangas and axes to kill them.

Some Israelis, he said, were spotted yesterday in Kisoro, in Rwanda, and some near the Uganda-Rwanda border and prisoners of war had reported that more troops, Tanzanian guerrillas and white mercenaries, were on their way to Uganda.

If these combined forces were given the chance to cross into Uganda, it would cause many casualties among Ugandans who had no intention of fighting their brothers and sisters in Tanzania.

Therefore, said the general, it would be necessary to stop them before they penetrated into Uganda and the only way to do it would be by striking at them before they entered the country.

"We must have no mercy upon Tanzania", he declared. People in the south-west areas of Uganda where fighting had occurred were now smelling blood of innocent citizens.

The general, who was speaking at a memorial service in Kampala for soldiers and civilians killed in the invasion, said that the routed enemy soldiers were now panicking and looting Ugandan civilians.

The Sudanese Ambassador to Uganda, Major-General Muhammad Abdul Abdel Gadir, today delivered a special message to President Amin from President Nimeiry of the Sudan.

It expressed great concern over the fighting. While recognizing Uganda's right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, President Nimeiry said he hoped there would not be further bloodshed. He referred to the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity.

After receiving it, the Ugandan President reminded the Sudanese Ambassador that the principles and charter were signed by President Nyerere.

In spite of General Amin's ominous warning last night that Asians should speed their departures if they wanted peace with the Ugandan Army, there is no immediate sign of the exodus accelerating to the pace necessary if they are all to depart before the deadline on November 7.

There were today about 130 vacant seats on the second of the special charter flights for Asians, which is due to leave Entebbe tomorrow afternoon.

Under present arrangements, 16 charters a week are supposed to take about 3,000 Asians a week out of Uganda but according to some sources plans are now being made to arrange charter flights according to the day-to-day demand.

Today queues outside the Bank of Uganda, where charter flight tickets are sold to Asians suitably documented, were only about 50 strong.

Perhaps in response to last night's warning, the British High Commission today had its biggest crowd yet of Asians obtaining entry permits. On Monday, when 2,555 holders of passports were called, only 156 came forward. Yesterday 3,952 were called and 365 came forward. Today 3,785 were called and about 400 came forward.

Until last night a total of 8,071 entry permits had been issued by the British High Commission.

The Canadians have so far issued only 120 visas but medical examinations began only on Monday. The number of requests for entry to Canada is between 3,000 and 4,000.

Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere gave warning today that Tanzania could not tolerate continued Ugandan bombing. Further raids would have serious consequences for peace.

He described President Amin as a "lunatic and idiot", during a conversation with a group of Scandinavian journalists, the information Ministry said.

Dr Nyerere accused General Amin of killing thousands of people since seizing power and said he could go on killing. Britain and Israel knew this and had initially said nothing, but now the situation had completely changed.

Mogadishu: Mr Omar Arteh Ghaleb, the Foreign Minister of Somalia, left here for Kampala in an attempt to reconcile Uganda and Tanzania.

Nairobi: Mr Nzo Ekangaki, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, will attempt to persuade President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya to mediate in the conflict between Tanzania and Uganda, informed sources said here today.

The sources said that at a meeting here tomorrow the Kenyan leader would be asked to use his prestige and Kenya's good relations with both Dar es Salaam and Kampala.—Reuter and Agence France Presse.

Uganda's tribulations

Maj. Gen. Idi Amin has apparently gotten the upper hand of the group of dissidents or invaders who were apparently trying to topple him by sweeping up from the southwestern corner of Uganda to the capital, Kampala. General Amin does not have many friends these days. His rule since he ousted President Milton Obote in a coup early in 1971 — while Mr. Obote was away for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in Singapore — has been impulsive, arbitrary, and often cruel. He has shocked much of the outside world with his treatment of the considerable Asian minority in his country, with his public statements about Jews, and now with the apparently indiscriminate arrest of Westerners.

Indeed, there must have been many people hoping that the group which started trouble for General Amin close to the Tanzanian border would succeed. But succeed it did not — and the result is that General Amin will very possibly become more intemperate and more ruthless in his high-handed ways. The Asians whom he is expelling — yet with whom he is playing a savage cat-and-mouse game — are likely to bear the immediate brunt of his vengefulness. And next to them the British, who are caught up in the current turmoil, not so much because they once ran Uganda as because many of the trapped Asians have British passports.

What can be done?

Lecturing is not going to get anybody very far. In any case, General Amin seems beyond the reach of the logic with which most outsiders would try to convince him. The most urgent requirement is to get the threatened Asians out. The British have a key role in this and are already trying

to move as many Asians before General Amin's November deadline. But they are already handicapped by mutual recriminations between themselves and the Ugandan President. Might not Canada, already accepting some Asians, be brought in more deeply? Not to accept more Asians or to do the airlifting (for both of which the British accept responsibility), but at least to help speed up the arrangements by both sides? And if Canada were willing to do this, might not the Canadian hand be strengthened if Tanzania and Zambia were playing some role too? The Presidents of those two African lands have shown themselves more sensitive than others to the tragedy of what is happening in Uganda.

As for the sorely tried Ugandans themselves, the outside world can only strive to be as helpfully understanding as possible as yet another nation of the African continent goes through the persistent travail of seeking institutions and a form of government suited to African society. Uganda, like so many other African lands, is an artificial political entity whose frontiers were fixed mainly by the whims and ambitions of European colonizers. Within Uganda, the forces for splitting apart rather than for holding together have been greater than in most others. (This, incidentally, helps explain — but not excuse — some of General Amin's more atavistic acts and utterances.) We are seeing some of the consequences. They are a tragedy — first, for Ugandans; and second, for black Africa as a whole. But if any outsiders can help Ugandans in the days of trial ahead, it is only black Africans who can do it.

But who will be the last to cast a stone at her?



Uganda-bound troops stopped by Sudanese

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuter-Special) — Five Libyan aircraft carrying troops and military equipment to Uganda were forced to land here yesterday after being refused permission to overfly the Sudan.

Today, they were to fly back home again—minus their weapons—as Sudan protested “gross violations” of its sovereignty.

One of the C-130 transport planes reportedly contained a dismantled Soviet-built MiG-17 jet fighter. The Khartoum newspaper Alayan said the MiG was picked up in Cairo and was for use by Uganda President Idi Amin—possibly in his clash with neighboring Tanzania.

RETURN EXPECTED

The jet is expected to be returned along with 22 officers and 377 Libyan troops, but Sudanese authorities ordered the troops to give up all small arms.

The Sudanese move amounts to a direct challenge by Sudan's soldier-president Jaafar Nimeiry to Libya's strongman, Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

This is the first open clash between the two strongmen of states which are both members of the Arab League and of the 41-member Organization of African Unity.

Privately, however, reservations have been expressed in Khartoum for some time about the ardent nationalist policies followed by Qaddafi.

Libya supports Uganda in its confrontation with Tanzania while the Sudan has maintained neutrality.

EXILES INVADED

The Uganda-Tanzania conflict arose when an army of 1,500 Ugandan exiles crossed the border last weekend and briefly occupied three Ugandan towns.

Amin's army beat back the invasion but yesterday he charged that 10,000 Tanzanian troops were poised at the border ready to strike.

He said Tanzania is behind an alleged move to restore former Ugandan president Milton Obote to power. Obote fled to Tanzania after his overthrow by Amin last year.

Amin threatened to order preemptive strikes against guerrilla bases inside Tanzania. In Dar es Salaam, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere warned that his country would not tolerate more Ugandan bombing. Nine persons

died in two raids early this week.

Nyerere called Amin a “lunatic and idiot.”

Amin, speaking earlier during a memorial service in Kampala for soldiers and civilians killed in southwest Uganda, said he had received information that Nyerere was sending 10,000

troops and armor to the border to invade the country.

Radio Uganda quoted him as saying he would “instruct the Uganda air force and seaborne regiment to destroy Tanzanian camps where the enemy is planning to launch another invasion. . . .”

“Nyerere and his friend (Obote) have trained guerrillas capable of fighting like any military force,” Amin said.

“These guerrillas, supported by British, Tanzanian and Israel forces, have already invaded Uganda and killed many innocent civilians,” he said.

Uganda Appears Victor Over Invaders

By CHARLES MOHR

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 20—

Uganda armed forces loyal to President Idi Amin appeared today to have decisively defeated an invading force of exiles trying to overthrow him.

A Uganda radio broadcast, apparently threatening a counterattack into base areas used by the exiles in neighboring Tanzania, said that new targets had been located there and that both the "army and air force are ready to strike should it be necessary."

Since Sunday, when the Uganda exile invasion began, the small and poorly maintained Uganda Air Force has three times bombed the Tanzanian town of Bukoba, 20 miles south of the border.

The present crisis grows out of General Amin's overthrow of the civilian president of Uganda, Dr Milton A. Obote, in January, 1971.

Tanzania, which sympathized with Mr. Obote's announced but unrealized goal of "socialism," gave him refuge and refused to recognize General Amin.

Tribalism a Factor

General Amin and his supporters purged the army of men belonging to the Acholi and Langi tribes, which had been friendly to Mr. Obote. Those who did not die in the purge appear to have gone to Tanzania, where the guerrilla force that attacked last Sunday was formed.

Meanwhile, General Amin had himself moved from a conservative position to one of unpredictability. Once very friendly to the Israeli diplomats and military advisers in Uganda, he reversed himself and expelled them. Then, last month, he announced expulsion of about 50,000 people of Indian and Pakistani extraction who formed the commercial backbone of the country, calling them "economic saboteurs."

It was in this atmosphere that the pro-Obote guerrilla forces in Tanzania were permitted to attack. Their attack initially gained ground in southern Uganda and Uganda has admitted that the invaders overran six villages and towns. Uganda has since said that all six towns have been retaken.

Casualties Put at Over 300

A Uganda military spokesman said today that 330 of the original invading force of about 1,000 guerrillas had been killed during the fighting.

While Uganda seemed to be threatening retaliation against Tanzania, tempers were also rising in Tanzania.

The Tanzanian Army has moved about 1,000 men with

artillery and mortars to the border to prevent the Ugandans from pushing into Tanzania.

It appeared unlikely, however, that either country could successfully invade and deeply penetrate into the other. While Uganda has a population of about 10 million and Tanzania about 13 million, each has an army of about 10,000 poorly equipped for mobile warfare.

The failure of the invasion by the Uganda exiles seemed to indicate that all of General Amin's policies, including the expulsion of the Asians, would continue. An airlift to take the Asians to Britain has broken down.

Last Plane on Monday

One plane early Monday morning took 193; since then there have been no further flights because of a failure to complete paperwork for further flights.

In the meantime, 7,000 white Britons and other Europeans living or visiting in Tanzania have been under increasing tension because of the antiforeign policies of General Amin.

This tension was moderated slightly by General Amin in a speech yesterday in which he urged the Uganda Army to "protect the lives and property of the people of Uganda and foreigners living in the country."

A number of foreign correspondents were arrested on Sunday and Monday and held in detention in Uganda jails.

Six British correspondents were flown to London last night. One American correspondent, Andrew Torchia of The Associated Press, was apparently released from jail today and may be flown to London tonight with British correspondents.

Sudan Holds Libyans

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Sept. 20 (Agence France-Presse)—The Sudan forced five Libyan military planes heading for

Uganda over Sudanese territory to land today at the airport here, the foreign ministry announced.

Machine guns, rifles and ammunition aboard were seized and 22 officers and 377 soldiers detained in army barracks. They are to be flown back to Libya tomorrow.

Uganda announced earlier in the week after the fighting with the exiles had begun that Libya had offered her "entire armed forces" to President Idi Amin.

Three Americans Freed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Three of nine Americans detained in Uganda have been freed a State Department spokesman said today. The others are to be released today, the spokesman, Charles W. Bray 3d, said.

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Racialism

Whether it's white or black it demands to be condemned

By Derek Ingram
Gemini News Service

LONDON — Premier John Vorster of South Africa and Ian Smith of Rhodesia must be laughing all the way to their cabinet rooms these days. Almost every hour brings fresh verbiage from Uganda to stock up and use in evidence for their defence.

The action of President Amin in expelling Uganda's Asians—and even more to the point—the manner in which it is being done and the words that are being spoken, have left world liberal argument on Rhodesia and South Africa lying in small pieces all over the floor.

It will be a long time before the effects of the situation can be countered with sufficient conviction to get public opinion outside Africa back where it was a few months ago. Indeed, it may turn out that events in Uganda have already added several years to the term of white domination in Southern Africa.

A difficult argument to answer

For however hard African countries, the non-aligned world and the strong body of liberal-minded supporters that exists in most countries may argue, the case of Amin's Uganda is bound to be thrown back into their faces for a long time to come. And it will not be easy to counter.

Just about every charge that is made against South Africa and Rhodesia can now be made against Uganda. Discrimination. Racialism. Talk of concentration camps. People disappearing or held without trial.

In fact, Vorster can point to his own huge Asian community and suggest that it lives an untroubled existence. He would not exactly be speaking the truth, of course; they are discriminated against and often they are harrassed, as are all non-whites in South Africa in one way or another. But the Asians there—600,000 of them—are able to live well, especially if they stand aside from politics, which most of them do.

In fact, Smith and Vorster are missing the trick of their lives by not inviting the Uganda Asians to settle in their own countries. No doubt some Asians in Uganda would welcome such a refuge—it would be infinitely preferable to their present plight—but it is unlikely that the South Africans will make any such offer. The side-effects would not make it worthwhile. Pretoria's very silence betrays its guilt. South Africa and Rhodesia would probably benefit from an Asian middle class addition to their populace, but politics would dictate otherwise.

All this is not to condone in any way what is happening in Southern Africa. The commonest argument heard in Britain is the one that runs: "It is all very well for you to complain about the white Rhodesians—but what about the things that are going on in black Africa?"

This tries to put up an automatic vindication of what Smith or Vorster is doing. It is, of course, nothing of the sort. If Mr. X murders his wife it is no defence to say: "Yes, but Mr. Y murdered his wife

Yet this is how political arguments run, and Amin's behavior will be used for a long time to come to justify Vorster. Also, his behavior will be seen as typifying all African behavior.

There is a total inability among Europeans to see one African country as much different from another. They can see that Greece is a quite different country from Denmark, or that the peoples of Poland have a different political set up from those in Italy, although all are on the same continent. Fewer than 1,000 miles may separate the countries, but no one expects the behavior of one to be immediately associated with the behavior of the other.

But in Africa, even though Rwanda is 2,000 miles from Ghana, the two peoples and countries are seen almost as one, although the history and background of each is about as different as those of Poland and Italy.

In one way this is a bonus for the cause of African unity. The Organization of African Unity wants the outside world to see Africa as a whole. But this does inevitably mean that Amin's image becomes Africa's image.

What the events of the past few weeks have underlined is that racial feelings exist in peoples of all colors: no race or skin color has a monopoly. The Africans and Asians of Kampala, the Chinese of Singapore, the West Indians of Jamaica, the Europeans of Salisbury, the people of Britain—all harbor strong feelings of a racial nature.

Every time these feelings come to the surface it is because of fear. The Europeans of Rhodesia are afraid of losing their way of life under African rule; the Africans are afraid that they will not control their own destiny if the Asians remain in Uganda; the British so-called working class is afraid that immigrants are a threat to its jobs and its livelihood.

Treat them all alike

If anything good can come out of the Uganda situation it may be the realization that no group of people is by nature racialistic or non-racialistic.

For those who condemn Smith must condemn Amin also. Those who condemn the Portuguese must condemn Bokassa of the Central African Republic also.

That is why it is good to see that people like Peter Hain, the leader of Britain's Young Liberals, who has campaigned so vigorously against South African racial policies, are coming out strongly against Amin.

Hain wrote to the president of Uganda: "Your statements . . . were uncomfortably reminiscent of the racialistic pronouncements I have heard so often from white South Africans and from racist whites throughout the world . . . you have made the task of those of us fighting racialism much more difficult by the manner in which you have dealt with this; we have felt at times that we have been stabbed in the back . . ."

Unless people like Peter Hain—Africans and all others—pound away at the same line, the rightful arguments about race and about today's Africa will remain where they are today—in small pieces all over the floor.

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OTTAWA
CITIZEN

Uganda frees Canadian

LONDON (AP) — North Americans and Europeans rounded up by Ugandan troops and secret service agents were flung into a "black hole of Calcutta" jail cell with African prostitutes, thieves, thugs and two lunatics.

That was the tale of terror told today by seven British journalists released by the Ugandans Wednesday after they were held several days in Kampala's central police headquarters as "British spies".

The British journalists withheld their reports until they knew the other newspaper men held by the

Ugandans were freed. That group, including Associated Press correspondent Andrew Torchia, was released late Wednesday night and flown out to Manchester on a British airliner.

Daily Mail reporter Leslie Watkins, freed Tuesday night, was arrested in the Grand Hotel by seven Ugandan agents and marched to prison with a sub-machine-gun jabbed in his back.

He was stripped and searched and found himself branded a spy because interrogators found a note from his five-year-old son in his case. It read: "Good luck

daddy. Come back safe and soon. Love. Simon."

After more interrogations by screaming Ugandans, Watkins and other journalists were thrown into a barracks room measuring 40 feet by 20 feet with about 50 other foreigners, including a pregnant English woman and two small boys aged four and two.

Don Wise, correspondent for The Daily Mirror, said:

"Everyone lived with the fear of being thrown to the crocodiles — which has happened when big daddy Amin's executioners have forgotten to kill the victim first."

Why not India?

SIR, — I have not seen or heard where India or Pakistan are willing to take in any of the East Indians from Uganda. As these are their own people or descendants, surely they should be the first countries to do so and not leave it to other countries to take care of them. Canada is giving them a fine welcome and will not insist on repayment of sums spent on them.

If only the government would be as generous to the poor people already here, particularly the old age pensioners many of them still having to pay income tax after all these years and who did so much to build up this country. About the only thing these persons can do is to disguise themselves as East Indians and then they will be taken care of (perhaps to the tune of another 42 cents).

H. PARKER

No quota?

How many Ugandan Asians will be coming to Canada. No one, it appears, knows the answer, not even Immigration Minister Mackasey. Or if he does know the answer, he's not telling it. There is, apparently, no limit to the number of Ugandan Asians who may apply to come to Canada. By the weekend, 7,000 applications had been given out at the emergency immigration office in Kampala and 800 approved subject to medical examinations. The office is continuing to provide application forms on request.

The government's original estimate was that between 3,000 and 5,000 Ugandan Asians would be accepted although both department officials and the minister emphasize no quota has been set. Possibly

not. Mr. Mackasey, however, makes painfully clear that application to emigrate to Canada is only the first step of an obstacle-ridden path to acceptance. There may be no formal quota but it's impossible to believe it does not exist in the degree of severity imposed during the screening process.

Mr. Mackasey makes that quite clear. "There is no limit," he says, "on the number of applications that we accept but there's a difference between applications that we accept and an ultimate decision not only to accept the application but land the person as an immigrant."

As many as want to can apply but only a few will be chosen. Was this what Canadians expected when a haven here was offered those desperate people?

New air strikes ordered by Uganda president to stop Tanzanian forces

KAMPALA, Uganda — (UPI) — President Idi Amin said yesterday he was ordering new air strikes against neighboring Tanzania to stop a 10,000-man invasion force before it crossed the Uganda border.

"We must stop them before they penetrate into Uganda and the only way to do it will be by striking at them before they enter the country," Radio Uganda quoted Amin as saying.

Amin said Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania and Dr. Milton Obote, the man Amin

deposed as president 20 months ago, were behind the planned invading force.

The reported size of the invasion force is nearly equal to the size of both the Tanzanian and Ugandan armed forces.

(In Dar-es-Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, Nyerere told visiting Swedish journalists yesterday Tanzania would not tolerate any more bombing of its cities.

(Nyerere said any further bombing could result in a change in his orders to the Tanzanian troops massed

near the Ugandan border not to cross the frontier.)

Radio Uganda said Amin made the remarks during a memorial service here for civilians and soldiers killed during the fighting earlier this week.

Uganda sent bombers from its 21-plane air force against

the northern Tanzania town of Bukoba Monday and Tuesday. Amin said it had been a staging base for the invasion. Nine persons were killed and 20 injured in the Monday

raid, none the next day. Amin said it had been a staging base for the invasion. Nine persons were killed and 20 injured in the Monday raid, none the next day.

Amin said he would instruct the "Ugandan air force and seaborne regiment to destroy Tanzanian camps where the enemy is planning to launch another invasion of Uganda."

There was no further word on military action involving the 1,500-man invasion force that Uganda reported was on the run, looting and stealing as they fled.

A military spokesman said earlier yesterday that Ugandan troops were mopping up remnants of the attackers in the area around Masaka, 80 miles west of here.

Sudan seizes planes flying Libya troops to support Uganda

From Reuter News Agency and The New York Times

NAIROBI — Five Libyan aircraft carrying troops, military equipment and ammunition for Uganda were forced to land at Khartoum yesterday after being refused permission to fly over the Sudan.

The 22 Libyan officers and 377 men aboard the planes will be sent back to Libya today, the Sudanese Government announced last night. For the time being their arms will remain in the Sudan.

The Sudanese move amounts to a direct challenge by Sudan's soldier-President Jaafar Nimeiry to Libya's strong man, Col. Muammar Gaddafi.

This is the first open clash between the two strong men of states which are both members of the Arab League and of the 41-member Organization of African Unity.

Libya has supported Uganda in its confrontation with Tanzania while the Sudan has stated that it will not interfere in the conflict.

President Idi Amin of Uganda yesterday accused Tanzania of sending 10,000 troops and armor toward the border for a new invasion of Uganda following the abortive one by Ugandan exiles last Sunday.

The president threatened to order strikes against guerrilla bases inside Tanzania while in Dar-es-Salaam President Julius Nyerere warned that his country would not tolerate more Ugandan bombing. A Tanzanian town was bombed on Monday and nine people were reported killed.

Further raids would have serious consequences for peace, said the president who described Gen. Amin as a "lunatic and idiot."

Radio Uganda quoted Gen. Amin as saying he would instruct the Ugandan air force and troops "to destroy Tanzanian camps where the enemy is planning to launch another invasion . . ."

"Nyerere and his friend (former Uganda President Milton Obote) have trained guerrillas capable of fighting like any military force.

"These guerrillas, supported by British, Tanzanian and Israeli forces, have already invaded Uganda and killed many innocent civilians."

Gen. Amin quoted a newspaper report that the Tanzanian chief-of-staff, Maj.-Gen. Sarakikya, had said the Tanzanians would teach Uganda a much harder lesson than they had been given last Sunday.

"Now there is no other alternative on the Ugandan side except to defend its people and sovereignty," he said. "Uganda's first strike was a warning one but the next one will be a much harder hit."

In London it was reported that 11 newsmen and a Canadian businessman held by Ugandan forces have been released and are being flown to Britain.

The group included eight Britons, two Swedes and one American.

There are now about 40 Americans and West Europeans still apparently held in Ugandan jails. Some have been there since Sunday.

Meanwhile the latest official information available in Kampala said that the remnants of the invasion force which crossed into Uganda from Tanzania on Sunday were still being dispersed in the area

around Masaka, 80 miles west of Kampala.

The government claimed Tuesday night that the invasion force, said to have been about 1,500 strong, had been "completely routed."

Villagers living in the area of the fighting had armed themselves with axes and pangas (chopping knives) and were hunting down the invaders, a military spokesman said.

Life was reported to be returning to normal in Mbarara, 160 miles southwest of Kampala, a garrison town recaptured by Government forces on Monday.

Shops and banks were open yesterday at Masaka and people were going about their normal business.

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GLOBE & MAIL

BINDER # 3

September 22nd, 1972



Jak, The Evening Standard, London

"Look, don't think we're not grateful to Canada but . . . !"

SEPTEMBER 22
MONTREAL STAR.

Survey casts doubt on towns' case against Asian influx

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government and the Uganda Resettlement Board have accepted a false picture of the plight of towns on their so-called "red" list, according to Mr Dipak Nandy, director of the Runnymede Trust.

The board is doing all it can to persuade expelled British Asians to go elsewhere. Red list places are said to be unable to absorb more immigrants.

But figures worked out by the trust suggest otherwise, on the basis of employment, housing lists and population. In fact, some red places are better off by these criteria than comparable ones not on the list, places which have unofficially become known as "green".

For instance, Leicester, a red area, had 4,495 unemployed adult males on July 10, whereas Nottingham (green, with similar population) had 7,468. Birmingham (red) had 22,618 unemployed; Manchester (green, with a smaller population) had 26,095.

The trust's figures indicate that the red list does not give a comprehensive picture of places with severe housing troubles.

Redbridge (green), which has a population of 238,614, had 5,280 on its waiting list at the end of August (just over 2.2 per cent), whereas Greenwich (red) also had 2.2 per cent.

In Leicester, which has protested more loudly than most places, people on the housing waiting list can get a house in 12 to 18 months, provided they are not pensioners, according to Mr Robert Bryant, a Labour councillor and lecturer in economics at Leicester University.

Mr Bryant gave a Leicester housing department figure of 9,500 officially on the waiting list

before the Asians question arose. The 15,000 figure that was now being cited was difficult to explain.

Leicester's unemployment figure was 2.7 per cent, compared with a national average of 3.9 per cent. This year Leicester felt able to cut the rates by 3p (commercial) and 4p (domestic), whereas in most of the country, Mr Bryant added, rates were increased.

Red list places are supposed to be overcrowded. But all except three on the list, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Huddersfield, have falling populations.

Mr Nandy says it is no service to the people living in Britain or to Uganda Asians to steer them away from areas like Leicester and into places like Nottingham, simply because Leicester has raised an outcry.

The resettlement board, however, said yesterday that the survey did not appear to be directly relevant. Housing conditions or unemployment were not necessarily the obstacles. There could be a strain on the social services.

This matter had not been worked out on a statistical basis. Jobs available were not necessarily those that could be filled by people with the skills of the Uganda Asians.

The Supplementary Benefits Commission would not necessarily withhold financial assistance from a person going to a particular area. There was no rule of thumb.

Our Local Government Correspondent writes: The Association of Municipal Corporations also commented that the rate of male unemployment and the housing lists were not the only factors. One listed city had pointed out that it could not provide more school classes now because of its many immigrant pupils.

Other Uganda news, page 6

1. HOUSING: Numbers on waiting list (not including redevelopment schemes):

		% of			% of
RED AREAS		pop.	OTHERS		pop.
Leicester	9,500	3.4	Nottingham	8,151	2.7
Birmingham	23,000	2.3	Manchester	12,000	2.2
Halifax	1,500	1.6	*Rotherham	10,100	11.9
Bradford	4,083	1.4	Leeds	8,000	1.5

*including redevelopment schemes.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT: Adult males wholly unemployed at July 10, 1972:

Leicester	4,495	Nottingham	7,468
Birmingham	22,618	Manchester	26,095
Halifax	1,296	Rotherham	2,833
Bradford	5,147	Leeds	9,036

Red areas coloured POPULATION (1971 Census):

Leicester	283,549	Nottingham	299,758
Birmingham	1,013,366	Manchester	541,468
Halifax	91,171	Rotherham	84,646
Bradford	293,756	Leeds	519,703

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LONDON TIMES



British journalists from Uganda arriving at Manchester airport after being diverted from London because of fog. Left to right: Mr Donald McCullin (The Sunday Times), Mr Sandy Gall (Independent Television News), Mr Simon Dring, a freelance photographer.

Scene of bizarre cruelty as detainees leave military prison in Uganda

By Andrew Torchia, Associated Press Correspondent, who was released from Makindye military prison in Uganda on Wednesday and is now in London.

Ugandan soldiers pinned a man on the ground while a woman beat him with a rawhide whip—10, 20, 50 times, until he screamed and writhed and the blood ran.

Thirty other soldiers—officers and men—shouldered around to watch. They laughed, enjoying the spectacle, and no one intervened. The beating went on for minutes—forever, it seemed, before the crowd dispersed and the screaming stopped.

This scene of bizarre and casual cruelty on Wednesday afternoon was for 13 British, Swedish, American and Canadian detainees their last view of Makindye military prison. None of us knew who the woman was or what the whipping was about.

We stood silently in the hot sun at the prison gate while guards handed back our shoes and money and tried not to look.

Most of us had spent three days in Makindye and now we were being released from captivity under the undisciplined army that has

controlled Uganda for the past 20 months. Ten detainees, including six British and two Swedish journalists, were being deported on a night flight to London. Three were freed in Kampala.

Many details of what went on in Makindye cannot be told. Their disclosure could endanger others still imprisoned there without being charged and without hope of immediate release. One man has been inside more than a year.

Makindye, on a hill four miles from Kampala, is a collection of one-storey buildings behind a double fence of barbed wire. Cows and chickens roam the grounds. Soldiers lie idly on the grass, cleaning their weapons.

Our building held up to 18 prisoners in seven 10ft by 7ft cells. The cells were airy and clean, unlike the dank rooms at the central police station.

There were three Asian traders whose ivory exports had been blocked by the military, a young Tanzanian Army deserter, who was taken from his cell one day and did not return, and two Africans who twice a day led Roman Catholic prayer services for the Christian, Hindu and Muslim inmates.

Other prisoners included Lionel, a British tea-taster, who was refused permission to telephone the managing director of his firm; two Africans who were beaten until they could not stand, covered with blankets and carried away, perhaps already dead; Ismail, Ghanaian chairman of a shipping line, who had entered Uganda to help to organize transport for Asians being expelled; Tony, a shy bearded British student, ill for two days after taking a rifle butt on the head; Bob, a British farmer worried that his cows were not being milked.

And there was Manubhai Madhvani, the 43-year-old Asian head of Uganda's biggest industrial combine, estimated in value at more than £40m. Madhvani Enterprises employs more than 15,000 people and manufacture 19 products from steel to sugar. Mr Madhvani, in prison more than two weeks but not formally charged, could lose it all in the Asian exodus.

A prison day was an emotional roller coaster. A harsh word from a guard began the day badly. When soldiers began digging outside the door, we wondered was it for trenches or graves.—AP.



Mr Andrew Torchia seen on his arrival in London.

Asians stay in camps longer than expected

By Christopher Walker

Government officials are finding it harder to arrange jobs and permanent accommodation for the Uganda Asians than was expected.

The Uganda Resettlement Board expects the refugees to spend longer in transit camps than the two days predicted before the airlift began last Sunday night.

By yesterday afternoon only 13 of the 101 Asians taken to Stradishall, a former RAF camp in Suffolk, had left. A board official at the camp said all the 13 had relatives or friends in Britain, but had been unable to make immediate contact with them at Stansted.

The resettlement board in London said: "The task of matching the Asians' skills with the jobs available is proving arduous." Officials from the Department of Employment have been interviewing the Asians at Stradishall since early on Tuesday.

If the refugees spend long periods in the transit camps, where food, fuel and other essentials are provided free, estimates of cost will be exceeded. In expectation of a larger number of Asians having to be accommodated temporarily, the board has listed seven camps in various parts of Britain.

Stradishall, conveniently close to Stansted, can take 1,500. The next camp to be used will be Houndstone, near Yeovil. Explaining this yesterday, a board official said modifications still had to be carried out at Greenham Common and Heriswell, the two camps named earlier by the board.

Of the 13 refugees who have left Stradishall, two were single and the rest made up of five family groups. One family of three chose to go to Leicester, one of the "red" areas which board officials have been advising the Asians to avoid.

Others went to Cricklewood, Croydon, Wembley, Coventry and Ilford.

As officials and welfare workers continued with the task of resettling the Asians who have already arrived, there was still no definite news of when the airlift from Uganda will get under way again.

The next charter flight due at Stansted is a British Caledonian jet which is scheduled to leave Entebbe airport tomorrow night. The company said yesterday: "At present this flight is still due to be operated, but in the present security situation this is something that could be changed hour by hour."

Both BOAC and Donaldson International have charter jets from Entebbe which are due to land at Stansted on Monday morning. Mr Ian Davis, special services director of Donaldson, said last night: "The flights from Uganda are subject to verification up to the moment they leave."

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LONDON TIMES

British family of four arrested by Army

Kampala, Sept 21.—A British family were arrested today at their home in the Kampala suburb of Mbuya, not far from an Army barracks, and taken away by troops.

They were named as Mr and Mrs Whitehorn and their two children. One child is aged six. The other is younger. It was not known why they had been arrested or where they were being taken, but it was understood that their house was searched thoroughly.

Other foreigners arrested after Sunday's fighting in South-West

Uganda have been freed. About 25 Britons, who were among foreigners arrested at roadblocks thrown up around the capital during the past few days, were released from the central police station here early today.

Three Frenchmen, among a group of 12 students arrested when they entered Uganda from Sudan 10 days ago, were also freed today, French Embassy officials said.

An American among the same group has also been released and American Embassy officials are arranging the release of another

American, who became ill and is in hospital.

The other seven—who include two Danes, an Italian and a Spaniard—are believed to be in custody still. Diplomats here said today that about 12 foreigners were believed to be detained at the central police station.

They included a British subject from the Seychelles and a British official sent out from London to assist in the processing of documents for Asians. The official was arrested at a hotel here last night.—Reuter.

Detained Libyan aircraft leave Khartoum

Khartoum, Sept 21.—A diplomatic rift between Sudan and Libya appeared to have been averted today as five Libyan transport planes, detained here yesterday on their way to Uganda, took off from Khartoum airport for an undisclosed destination.

On board the American-made Hercules 130 aircraft were the 399 Libyan troops who spent Wednesday night in a Sudanese Army camp after the planes were ordered to return home or land when they entered Sudanese air space without permission.

Also on board, according to a Government announcement, were the arms and ammunition which the Sudanese Government had threatened to seize. It was not known if this included a MIG 17 jet fighter which was aboard one of the transports. The announcement said that the Libyan troops would be allowed to return home and that the incident would not affect good relations between the two countries.—AP.

Tripoli, Sept 21.—The Libyan Foreign Ministry said today that the flight of the five aircraft to Uganda had been cleared with Sudan long before they took off from Libya.

In a statement broadcast over Tripoli radio, the ministry said that the Sudanese authorities had cabled their agreement on Monday.

It expressed astonishment at yesterday's statement by the Khartoum authorities, which it called "absolutely untrue", and accused Sudan of ingratitude for Libya's help in the past.—Agence France Presse.

Peace hopes pinned on Mr Kenyatta

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Sept 21

President Kenyatta of Kenya and Mr Nzo Ekangaki, the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, two men who may prove key figures in solving the crisis within East Africa, held talks in Nairobi today.

They met for nearly an hour at State House and discussed the critical state of affairs between Uganda and Tanzania.

Although no reference was made to this topic in an official communique issued after the meeting, it is clear to observers here that Mr Ekangaki, a new man to East African politics, was seeking guidance from the widely respected Kenyan leader.

Mr Ekangaki has already held talks in Addis Ababa with ambas-

sadors of the four countries, other than Tanzania, which border Uganda—Sudan, Zaire, Rwanda and Kenya.

Kenya's position throughout the Uganda crisis has been one of quiet neutrality, although it is believed that President Kenyatta prevailed upon the Ugandan leader to withdraw his early threat to expel Asian citizens.

President Kenyatta is known to value the East African community highly and any threat to its continued operation, both as an economic partnership and as a breeding ground for wider political understanding, is likely to encourage him to take mediation steps.

President Nyerere of Tanzania holds his Kenyan neighbour in high regard and Mr Kenyatta's long and impressive record as a skilled pourer of oil on politically

troubled waters has impressed General Amin.

If Mr Kenyatta has been recruited into the role of East African mediator, however, he would probably prefer to tackle the job unobtrusively. That could account for the lack of reference to any such suggestion in the communique.

Mr Ekangaki has returned to Addis Ababa but it is understood that he will visit the other three countries bordering Uganda.

Nairobi, Sept 21.—Mr Hashi Abdullah, Somali's ambassador to Kenya, today dismissed reports that his country's Foreign Minister had mediated in a cease-fire agreement between Uganda and Tanzania. The report, he said, was "an exaggeration of the facts".

"What the Foreign Minister has been doing is to try to reach a peaceful settlement of the present tension and we feel that he has been successful", he added.

Liberals want study of citizenship

From George Clark
Political Staff

Margate, Sept 21

Lord Wade, one of the elder statesmen of the Liberal Party, today found unanimous support at the Liberal Assembly for his proposal for a constitutional conference to redefine the law on British citizenship.

In a debate on the expulsion of the Uganda Asians, during which Mr Enoch Powell and Leicester City Council received strong criticism, Lord Wade said the law on citizenship was in an extraordinary muddle.

Neither he nor any of the speakers questioned Britain's responsibility to welcome and provide succour for the Asian refugees, who were likened to the Jews in Nazi Germany. The assembly condemned the racist persecution of the Asians by General Amin and called on Liberal councillors and activists throughout Britain to

campaign for their local authorities to provide facilities for the refugees.

Lord Wade, perhaps with Mr Powell's latest speech (to Beaconsfield Young Conservatives on Wednesday) in mind, said that the Liberal Party, from its central position in politics, was entitled to ask that the serious flaws in the Immigration Act passed last year should be the subject of a new inquiry.

"For historical and political reasons the law on nationality and citizenship is extremely complex, and now that we are entering the Common Market it becomes even more necessary to tackle it.

"I propose that there should be a constitutional conference composed of representatives of all parties, including both Houses of Parliament and some of the Law Lords with special knowledge of constitutional law, with the power to call evidence from experts, to consider this matter.

Mr David Steel, MP for Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, in proposing a motion welcoming the refugees, said 12,000 families were likely to arrive from Uganda, an average of about 20 for each parliamentary constituency. "Surely that is not beyond our capacity?" he said.

The main handicap was that people had been so feebly guided; he referred to Sir Alec Douglas Home's ministerial broadcast and condemned Mr Harold Wilson for not taking up the Opposition's right to make a broadcast commenting on the Government's policy.

Mr Steel said Britain used to be led by people who were determined to accept international obligations even though it was difficult to do so. Today the running on this issue had been made by Powellite, right-wing Tories, the National Front and the meat porters of Smithfield.

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Reports of shooting cause panic in Kampala after gunpoint arrest of Chief Justice

From Michael Knipe
Kampala, Sept 21

Panic broke out this afternoon on the streets of Kampala, where earlier Mr Justice Benedicto Kiwanuka, the Ugandan Chief Justice, was taken from his High Court chambers at gunpoint by soldiers.

The Chief Justice was seen being led away from the court, without shoes or a tie and handcuffed. He was reported to have been slapped in the face and otherwise assaulted in full view of court officials and members of the public as the morning session was due to begin.

The East African Court of Appeal, which was sitting in Kampala, closed hurriedly and other judges immediately cancelled their courts. The city's legal community was clearly shaken by the incident.

The street panic developed for no apparent reason at about 3.30 pm on a humid and cloudy day at the peak of the afternoon rush hour. People suddenly began running in all directions. Various Asians received telephone calls warning them of trouble and advising them to go home.

Within minutes, shops and banks had closed their doors and shutters. Hundreds of Asians queuing at the British High Commission were advised to go home and dispersed quickly.

Rumours spread of shooting in the industrial area, of a curfew having been imposed to clear the city, of an air raid, of an invasion, and of the city being ringed by troops.

I observed the scene from the safety of a window overlooking Kampala Road, the main thoroughfare. Army vehicles carrying troops with guns at the ready sped by in both directions.

Police cars went past sounding their sirens and a few cars seemed to have been commandeered by soldiers. I heard no shooting, however, and spoke to nobody who had actually heard it themselves. A similar panic occurred at the international airport at Entebbe.

By 5 pm, when the usually crowded streets were almost deserted, the radio news began with a statement by a military spokesman: "The situation is calm and there is no cause for panic at all."

The spokesman warned the public of people going around disguised as military personnel and threatening to arrest "key people in the Government". He said there were people who wanted to create confusion, and gave a warning against rumour mongering in it wo

The street panic was indicative of the uncertain mood pervading the city. Yesterday after dark I rashly asked a soldier for directions and was ushered sharply at gunpoint to an officers' mess, before being more casually released by senior officers, who were satisfied with my credentials.

Yet today I had lunch in a leisurely fashion with two Asians, an African, a Canadian and an American at a pavement café, and it was hard to recall the apprehensions of the night before.

In the early hours today 25 British citizens and two British children, aged four and two and a half, were released from the central

police station in Kampala, where some of them had been held since Sunday. They included a non-diplomatic British official handling Asian entry certificates at the High Commission and his wife and son.

A few hours earlier 11 newspaper correspondents—eight British, one American, and two Swedish—were released from a military prison and flown out of the country.

Arrests of white civilians continue, however. A second non-diplomatic British High Commission official handling passport processing was taken from his hotel room and detained at the central police station last night while the others were being released.

Today's *Uganda Argus* carries 10 vivid photographs of soldiers of the invading force who have been killed since Sunday. They show row upon row of dead bodies, a close-up of a victim's mutilated head, prisoners with their hands up, and machineguns and rifles described as Chinese-made.

A military spokesman announced today that the Sudanese Government had forced an aircraft carrying Libyan arms for the defence of Uganda to land at Khartoum. He deplored the attitude of Sudan, which had been regarded as a friendly country.

The Ugandan Government appealed to Sudan to release the aircraft and arms. The spokesman said the public should not worry over the matter because it did not affect the capability of the armed forces to deal with the enemy. Uganda had many friends from whom it could obtain arms.

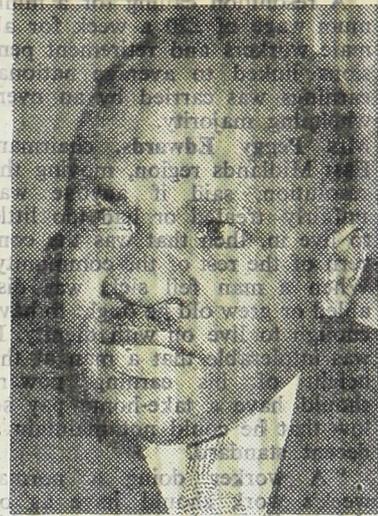
Mr Omar Arteh Ghalib, the Foreign Minister of Somalia, arrived in Uganda today on what is described as a goodwill mission. It is clearly intended to assist in cooling the tension between Uganda and Tanzania. The Foreign Minister brought a message from President Siad Barre which, according to the Ugandan Government, said that the Somali people were jubilant at Uganda's victory.

President Amin said the presence of the goodwill mission showed the very friendly relationship existing between Uganda and Somalia, and briefed his visitor on the latest situation on the war front, the spokesman said.

The Somalia Foreign Minister is spending two days in Uganda before travelling on to Tanzania.

Mr Kiwanuka was Uganda's first Prime Minister, elected during the self-governing period before independence. He lost the post-independent election to Dr Milton Obote, who jailed him in 1969. He was freed after the coup which brought President Amin to power and was made Chief Justice last year.

He was thought to be the subject of a presidential attack when General Amin recently criticized high level civil servants, particu-



Mr Benedicto Kiwanuka: led away at gunpoint.

larly Roman Catholics, from Masaka. He said they were siding with the Asians and causing trouble.

Just over a week ago the Chief Justice granted a habeas corpus application at the request of the British High Commission in the case of Mr Donald Stewart, a British businessman held by the Army. He ordered that Mr Stewart should be produced in court and said that he had been illegally detained. He awarded costs against the Government.

Uganda's Asian exodus is still getting under way slowly, but today there were large queues outside the British High Commission. Yesterday 248 heads of families representing 719 people were granted entry permits to Britain, bringing the total cleared so far up to 8,790. David Wigg writes: Reports reaching London from Kampala said that small arms fire had been heard in the city and there had been movement of heavily armed troops and armed vehicles. Unconfirmed reports said that fighting had broken out on the Kampala-Entebbe road.

A number of United Kingdom nationals had telephoned Nairobi and also told of the streets swarming with soldiers and the sound of small arms fire.

Some sources were suggesting that a struggle between elements in the Ugandan Army had broken out—a report backed up by the Radio Kampala statement that warned the population to beware of people disguised as Ugandan soldiers who were arresting high-ranking officials.

The High Commission in Kampala has advised London that there is no need for the evacuation of United Kingdom nationals yet, but contingency plans have been formed. If the situation deteriorates the most likely route out of the country would be by convoy across the border into Kenya.

The road is in good condition and the border post, for the moment, remains open.

There are still a number—believed to be 20—of United Kingdom nationals under detention. Those who were released on Tuesday have either returned to their homes or are staying in a local hotel.

During the past week the order went out to soldiers and police that anyone suspected of theft should be shot. It was feared that this instruction would be interpreted loosely by President Amin's forces and they would turn against anyone indiscriminately.

Obviously the Asians would be in particular danger, especially if they were still in the country after the November 7 time limit. A Ugandan military spokesman had "advised" the Asians to "get out quickly if they wanted to remain at peace with the Ugandan Army and the whole public".

In London, Whitehall sources disclosed that six more countries have agreed to take a quota of Ugandan Asians. For domestic reasons they have asked that no announcement is made yet.

It is believed, however, that one European, one Latin American, one Caribbean and one North American country are among the six. The countries that have already publicly offered are Canada, New Zealand, India, Fiji, Mauritius, West Germany, Austria, Sweden, Malawi and Iran.

Athens, Sept. 21.—Passengers arriving here by air from Kampala today said shooting and looting had been going on in the Ugandan capital since early this morning.

Some passengers said Ugandan Army officers were involved in looting and taking jewelry and other valuables from Europeans. "They threatened to kill them on the spot if they dared to lodge a complaint", one said.

"The situation is chaotic with reports of soldiers assaulting women and girls,"—Reuter.

Leading article, page 15

SEPTEMBER 22
LONDON TIMES

Campaign to organize a positive welcome by local councils for the Uganda Asian refugees

From Our Parliamentary Staff
Margate, Sept 21

By an overwhelming majority the Liberal Party Assembly here today condemned "the racist persecution of the Asians of Uganda by General Amin". The resolution welcomed the Asians to Britain, regretted the silence of the Labour Party, and deplored the shortage of houses, jobs and social services due to the "incompetence" of successive Conservative and Labour governments.

The assembly also passed an amendment in the name of the National League of Young Liberals calling on Liberal councillors and activists to campaign for their local authorities to provide facilities and a positive welcome for the refugees. Mr David Steel, MP for Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, moving the resolution, said that on Sunday he was leaving for an extensive tour of Africa that was planned to end in Uganda. Whatever the internal political difficulties in Uganda and the natural aspirations of its citizens, their could be no excuse for the sudden mass expulsion of people, with all the terror and misery involved. The resolution made it clear that it was Britain's responsibility to evacuate all those in danger before the deadline and give them refuge.

"I am not yet impressed by any real sense of urgency on the part of the British Government to make the necessary physical preparations to get everybody out before the deadline comes."

He could understand the reluctance of councils with a heavy burden, but there could be no excuse for those local authorities in areas where there was little immigration and no overcrowding to do nothing to help. There were likely to be about 12,000 families requiring settlement; with more than 600 parliamentary constituencies this worked out at about twenty families in each.

Mr Steel criticized the Labour Party for not speaking out. "The party of international brotherhood was found wanting in 1968 on this issue when in power and has been found wanting again when in opposition, when we were entitled to a lead. This country used to be led by people capable of inspiring us to accept our international obliga-

tions even when it was difficult to do so. Today the running on this issue has been made by the Powellite Tory MPs, the National Front and the meat porters at Smithfield.

"Let this assembly make it clear today that the Liberal Party, at least, is not going to abandon those standards of tolerance, fairness and succour to those in need on which we used to, and in my view still should, pride ourselves as a nation."

Mr Michael Meadowcroft, moving the young Liberals' amendment, described as appalling the advertisement inserted in a Ugandan newspaper by Leicester Council; a Labour and Conservative alliance had openly flaunted the inadequate services of the city although they had previously boasted about having cut the rates.

Lord Wade said no one knew when the economy of Uganda would break down. It might be in only a few weeks. The situation had damaged race relations in Britain and harmed other African countries.

The British Government had been right in agreeing to accept the Asians and trying to bring about voluntary dispersal. If there was

a criticism it was of lack of contingency planning but he welcomed the offers of hospitality from individuals; it would be a useful social experiment if many went to live temporarily in private houses.

Mrs Penelope Jessel, Women's Liberal Federation, said the resolution was pious and self-congratulatory. The opportunity should have been used to draw attention to deprived areas.

Mr Richard Moore, Mr Thorpe's political secretary, said he wanted to challenge Mr Enoch Powell directly. "We should not be mealy-mouthed about this. The man is the streetwalker of British politics, who lurks in the gutter, there to lure the louts and the ignorant into his embrace. We should not waste time on the silly billies of the National Front; but whether we like it or not Mr Enoch Powell is a national, and even international, figure."

Mr Powell was an admirer of capitalism. He should go to the City of London, where he would find Lombard Street, named after the immigrants who established the city's commercial prosperity.

Mr Powell, as a former soldier, should remember the Irish, the Gurkhas, and the soldiers from the Indian subcontinent who fought under British command during the Second World War.

Mr Powell was an MP for Wolverhampton where Mr Moore said, the public transport system was dependent on Sikhs. He was a former Minister of Health at a time when the hospital service was dependent on immigrant labour.

"Mr Enoch Powell is fond of quoting the Bible. He misuses the parable of the Good Samaritan. Let him remember the Jews, the people of the Bible, who came from Isarist oppression and Nazi Germany, and let him look at the qualities and the culture they have brought to our life.

"Mr Powell is a classicist. It was the proudest boast of a Roman emperor that anyone who could say *Civis Romanus sum* had the absolute right to go to the capital of that great empire. Even a political prisoner like St Paul could claim that right, but Mr Powell wants us to dishonour the modern equivalent—the British passport".



Mr David Steel: Plea for "tolerance, fairness and succour to those in need".

Tanzania hit by Ugandan bombs again

Spectator Wire Services

A Ugandan plane bombed the Tanzanian town of Mwanza at dawn killing two people and injuring 17, a Tanzanian spokesman said today.

It was the second Ugandan air raid against Tanzania in a week. Earlier, six people were killed in an attack on the town of Bukoba.

The attack on Mwanza, the third-largest town in Tanzania, came a few hours after a panic was reported in the streets of Kampala, the capital of Uganda.

It is believed that the unrest in Kampala began with false rumors of an invasion from Tanzania.

There were reports of shooting in the industrial area of Kampala. People were seen running for cover in the streets and stores closed early.

A GROUP of 80 Greeks arrived in Athens by plane last night after fleeing Uganda and told of shooting, looting and reports of raping in Kampala.

The Greeks, mostly elderly couples and girls, refused to reveal their names because they were frightened of the consequences.

"We will return to Uganda when the situation becomes normal; we will be in trouble if we talk now," they said.

But they said Ugandan army officers were involved in looting and taking jewelry and other valuables from Europeans.

They said the soldiers and officers threatened to kill them on the spot if they dared to lodge a complaint.

It was the first time that the outward calm in Kampala had been broken since the Uganda-Tanzania crisis started on Sunday. The crisis arose after Uganda was invaded by units working out of Tanzania.

THE FORCES are understood to be comprised of Ugandan exiles seeking to reinstate president Milton Obote, who was ousted in a coup in 1971.

The panic in Kampala may also have stemmed from the arrest of the country's chief justice Benedicto Kwanuka and the fear this caused among the Ganda people who make up 15 per cent of the Uganda's 10 million population.

The justice, a respected leader of the Gandas and a prime minister of Uganda in colonial days, was led away from the high court by men dressed in uniforms of the Uganda army early in the day.

Two weeks ago, Uganda President Idi Amin warned that certain senior government officials in the area around Kwanuka's home town of Masaka were opposing the government's policies.

There was heavy fighting in the Masaka area earlier this week.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE evidently angered Amin two weeks ago when he ruled against the government and ordered it to release a British businessman detained by the army without trial.

Trouble among the Ganda could cause problems for Amin. They are the most modern and best educated tribe in Uganda and live in great numbers in the capital.

Uganda trouble would be particularly upsetting if the Ugandan exiles were still operating in Southwest Uganda, the area invaded last Sunday.

Reports from Tanzania yesterday said that 1,000 exile troops still remained in Uganda and had not crossed the border to Tanzania despite Amin's claim of having routed them.

African leaders sought to defuse the Uganda-Tanzania confrontation even as rumors swept through Kampala.

In Nairobi, Kenya, one of Africa's top politicians conferred with President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and was reported to have asked him to mediate.

NZO EKANKAKI secretary-general of the Organization for African Unity, was believed to have asked the 82-year-old statesman to repeat his performance of last year, when he acted as mediator after Uganda accused Tanzania of military provocation.

SEPTEMBER 22
HAMILTON
SPECTATOR

THE RULE OF LAW CRUMBLES

It now seems as if several African personalities behind the scenes are trying to put some ice on the forehead of the fevered patient in Uganda. If the earlier reports of a "truce" arranged between Tanzania and Uganda—who are not however actually at war—should be confirmed it would be a welcome sign that wiser counsels are being listened to. Mediation, whether by President Kenyatta or any other African well-wisher, is urgent. In any case General Amin having dispersed the Obotist emigres and bombed (almost in Israeli fashion) a Tanzanian town, may decide that his threat to smash the invading Tanzanian army in Tanzania before it invades will be sufficient for the time being. The practicality of even a border war on any scale is still as questionable as its purpose and the more troops seem to be needed in the capital to deal with so-called rumour-mongers, the more questionable it becomes.

President Nimeiry of the Sudan has undoubtedly taken a most commendable and perhaps decisive step in isolating both the Uganda virus and the dispute between Uganda and Tanzania by forcing down President Gaddafi's five aircraft and 400 reinforcements for General Amin, and returning them firmly but courteously to base. It seems all too clear that the impulsive emotional qualities of General Amin find a counterpart in President Gaddafi, and it is fortunate that so much Sudanese sovereign airspace separates them.

It is for the moment a mystery why the Libyan contingent attempted to overfly Sudan without notification, unless indeed President Gaddafi

anticipated the result, does not mind the snub, and merely wished to make a gesture to his co-religionist in Kampala. It is certainly hard to imagine what the Libyan troops would have done in an unfamiliar terrain and with no common language. If they were intended as a bodyguard for General Amin, the worst possible impression would have been given.

President Nimeiry's motives seem clearer. He owes a good deal to the Libyans who saved him from a communist coup, but Sudan's supreme interest lies at the moment in preserving the peace which has been achieved between the Arab north and the Negro south. The civil war drained Sudan's strength and weakened its power to defend its external interests. The southern secessionists were assisted from Uganda, where there is ethnic continuity, and where many found asylum. To take part in what may become a further tribal conflict in Uganda, by sponsoring aggressive Arab interference from outside, would undoubtedly upset the southerners—who in any event would expect to be consulted as they are now supposed to be equal partners in the Sudanese state. Now that Sudan has taken such a stand, other African states may well step in to end an unedifying inter-African quarrel. The outcome in Uganda itself, however, becomes more obscure daily. The arrest of the country's Chief Justice, Mr Benedicto Kiwanuka, recalls the arrest of Sir Arku Korsah in Ghana after he produced a judgment which displeased Dr Nkrumah at the height of his personal autocracy. It is a sign of

grace in a tormented Africa that African jurists, with their eyes open, can try to uphold the supremacy of law in the interests of everyone in the teeth of overweening dictatorships, military or otherwise.

President Amin has now firmly put himself above the law: the law is what he happens to say it is, or what his undisciplined troops and bewildered police think he says it is. Even in Africa such a condition is deplorable and for the ordinary people will end disastrously. No such anarchy existed in traditional African societies, and modern Africa cannot progress if the rule of law does not in some measure retain respect and preside even over autocratic regimes.

The immediate result of civil disruption and military disorder is that President Amin and his colleagues are slowing down the process they demand shall be speeded up—the exodus of the non-Ugandan Asian community, for whom new homes are being offered in many countries besides Britain. Indeed, he puts daily more into question the ability of the British experts and professional people who are serving Uganda to stay at their posts. Mr Robert Carr has indicated the Government's anxiety and he did not say too much. Unless General Amin can, at this late hour, restore confidence, he must face a future in which Uganda will be denuded not only of Asian enterprise but expatriate technical aid as well as the framework of law and order. It is not a happy prospect for his people.

Uganda's racist purge calls for firm action against a Hitler-like policy

Sir, — The letter praising the murder of six million Jews by Hitler that the Uganda dictator had the impudence to address to the United Nations can only raise indignation and aversion in any man moved by a human feeling.

A president of a colored nation, himself colored, praising the greatest criminal of modern history who, for racial reasons, killed six million Jews in gas chambers and crematory furnaces, among them one million children and a great number of men and women of other ethnic groups including Negroes — projects a particularly revealing light on himself and on the climate prevailing in his country. His dismal declaration can only be the product of a sick mind and of a chauvinistic climate that the Uganda dictator himself created in his country towards the population of Asiatic origin for whom he is preparing Nazi-like concentration camps.

The Jewish Labor Committee, of which I am national secretary, expressing its profound indignation against the racist lucubrations of the Uganda dictator and against the arbitrary measures, is calling all men in favor of freedom and equality and, first of all, its Canadian fellow-citizens and the government to condemn in a most severe way the abject racism of the Uganda dictator and his policy towards the Asiatic population and asking them to offer their protection to the latter against the dangers threatening them.

**B. Ryba,
Montreal.**

Sir, — That bullet-headed man, President Idi Amin of Uganda who had a dream to expel 80,000 Asians who are entitled to British passports, and all foreigners, is an insult to the mentality of all people, regardless of the color of their skin, their place of birth or their financial and educational standard.

Idi Amin had a dream, did he? So did Hitler — all centered on power, greed, hate, racism and madness. Idi Amin is obsessed with his own importance, trying to prove to the whole world at large that he is a god — therefore, entitled to, the same kind of purges that Hitler started.

What astonishes me greatly is the apathy of the United Nations and all other freedom-loving nations. Here is a situation where they can act, and they should act quickly and ruthlessly, by sending into Uganda a political, legal and armed force, to see that these Asians are allowed to take out of Uganda what is legally and rightly theirs, without being molested by the Ugandan soldiers.

Prime Minister Trudeau says he is interested in people. Is this a figure of speech? Just stating to the world his government is going to allow so many thousands of Asians to emigrate to Canada by the point system is certainly not enough. What about the other thousands who have no points? Are they garbage?

Idi Amin is showing the African emerging nations what they can do. He has started a trend of thought that they will be tempted to follow. Another greedy and racist president and then another will have dreams of "God directing him" What will the United Nations, England and Canada do?

**Muriel Byer,
Westmount.**

Trudeau right on Ugandans

By W. A. WILSON

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Trudeau is completely right in the stand he has taken on the admission to Canada of some of Uganda's dispossessed Asians and the argument he has used contains some fundamental truth.

When he ran into criticism of the decision, the prime minister simply replied that if Canada does not help out in emergencies of this sort, "We don't have much merit as a government and Canadians don't have much heart if that is their attitude."

Since the problem arose as a result of General Amin's unfortunate dreams, the government has responded well and, one must say, considerably better than many other regimes. In despatching a team of immigration officials to Kampala to process applicants for entry, Mr. Mackasey and the government took the step that was essential to convert a theoretical position into reality. If the team had not been sent, Canada would have been professing willingness to accept some of the refugees but in practice making it impossible for them to obtain permission to come unless they first reached the safety of some third country.

Others arriving

There is, nonetheless, some opposition to the government policy. It is usually expressed in reference to unemployment but it is in fact racial: Immigration has not been suspended during these last years of high unemployment and it has not caused any particular outcry in the country. In these terms, a few thousand more people, whose backgrounds indicate that they are enterprising, is not going to make much difference. The reason there is some opposition is simply because these immigrants have brown skins and Canada is by no means as free of racial discrimination as it likes to pretend.

Critics of the government's policy overlook a basic part of Canada's immigration position: It is intended to be non-discriminatory. This aspect of it has not only been praised generally but has been taken as evidence of this country's high moral character. If these people can secure the necessary points on the scale, they are entitled to come in under the law and to have prevented it an act of official discrimination would have been necessary.

The immigration point system admittedly is not nearly as free from discrimination as its sponsors have argued, since it is openly intended to discriminate against those who lack education and skills. In practice, this is likely to work much more severely against someone applying from the underdeveloped world than against people from, say, the British Isles or The Netherlands. It is to some extent in practice a system of color discrimination operated indirectly.

In fairness to the men who devised it, however, there does not seem to be much doubt that their aim was to exclude the unskilled regardless of color: An unskilled white was just as unattractive to them as an immigrant as the unskilled Chinese, Indian or West Indian.

The consequences of a refusal to accept some of the refugees from Uganda would have been staggering. It would, for instance, have made mincemeat of Canada's opposition to Rhodesian policies and the widespread dislike of South Africa's apartheid. Canadian standing in the non-white parts of the world would have suffered a blow of consequence.

The fact that the British are clearly grateful to this country for taking some of the load off them is an advantage that should not be underestimated. With British entry into the Common Market at the end of the year, our relations with an extremely important market will become unavoidably more difficult. In these circumstances, a little extra good-will is worth having.

The British are notoriously unsentimental at the bargaining table but, nonetheless, when contracts are signed friendship and good-will do enter into the transaction at times. We are seeing some of this in our present relations with the Chinese where the market for wheat has quite obviously been improved by the fact that Canada led the second wave of recognition of the mainland government.

The decision to suspend aid to Uganda is also wise. Canada in general has tried to keep its aid programs free of the arm-twisting political considerations that have marked the operations of some other countries.

In a broad sense, this has appeared desirable but, like anything else, it is a policy that can be carried too far and on occasions Canada probably has been too determined to ignore political factors.

Last year's decision to continue the Canadian aid program to Pakistan while President Yahya was embarked upon his suppression of the Bengalis was dubious at best because Pakistan's greatest vulnerability, at that point, was its acute shortage of foreign exchange.

Moral commitment

The Canadian role in this was relatively slight in relation to the aid to Yahya that was being provided by China and the United States but it was nonetheless, in practice if not in theory or intention, a moral and material commitment to a regime embarked upon a repugnant course.

There has been a touch too much of the holier-than-thou aspect in some past Canadian attitudes to the rest of the world but a distaste for this does not mean that all political considerations should be excluded from aid programs.

There is a heavy obligation upon the government to ensure that, when the taxpayers' money is used to aid people in foreign countries, it is well used. This is vital to the continuation of the aid program in the first place since, if the impression got around that money was being ill-spent, it would rapidly lose the acceptance it has with Canadian taxpayers. Beyond this, however, there is an element of the social contract involved: to have continued aid that helped the Amin regime while this country was making the effort to assist some of its victims would have been unfair to Canadians.

The Star's Ottawa Bureau

SEPTEMBER 22
MONTREAL STAR

Kampala captive feared for life



—AP wirephoto

Newsmen in Kampala jail

LONDON (CP) — John Sloan of Toronto says he spent three wearying days on the concrete floor of a Kampala military cell, fed on poshi or mush and unable to brush aside the nagging fear he might never be released.

The husky, 44-year-old Canadian, arriving in London in a green shirt and khaki shorts, said he occasionally heard screams from behind a military building and saw bodies of dead civilians taken from a truck.

"But I was not mistreated nor do I claim personal brutality," the unshaven bachelor said in an interview Thursday as he called at Canadian government offices for temporary financial and other assistance.

Sloan has been roaming over Africa for the last 15 years. This year he settled in Kampala, where he obtained work in an advertising company.

Soldiers in night

Last Sunday, just after midnight, seven Ugandan soldiers with automatic weapons knocked on his hotel door, prodded his stomach with the butts of their

weapons and ordered him into custody for questioning.

Troops tried to force him into the trunk of their vehicle outside the hotel. He refused and they finally agreed to let him sit in the car.

At the military camp just outside Kampala, Sloan pleaded for the right to return to his hotel. A corporal told him he had to remain overnight. Inside the "glass-house" or cell, Sloan shared blankets and the concrete floor with 15 Asians and four Western journalists.

All sorts of rumors filtered through the cell. There was the constant fear of prolonged imprisonment and the shadow of death.

"On the first afternoon, four Africans in the cell were taken out," Sloan said. "They were former police officers.

"We heard a report later that day that they were all killed.

"There was an influx and exit of Africans. One was brought in badly beaten. We heard lorries in the compound and through the ventilation opening could see dead bodies being off-load-

ed. They were in civilian clothes."

Sloan said he doesn't know why he was picked up. It may have been just part of the increasing tension and fears by President Idi Amin that all whites were spies or enemies, he speculated.

Palm of his hand

"I've hear him speak," said Sloan of Amin. "He is a good speaker. I believe he has the army in the palm of his hand. He has spent a lot of money on the army while the police believe they have been victimized.

"The police appeared more docile in their treatment of Asians and whites."

Sloan, who was allowed to take his personal belongings with him when he was released and ordered out of the country Wednesday, said he has had enough of Africa. He plans to return to Canada, perhaps Montreal or Toronto.

But he still has funds in South Africa and will wait until he can have these transferred before he decides on his next move.

"I consider myself lucky," he said. "I got out."

Hundreds rounded up in Kampala

Newsman tells of seeing bloody whipping at Uganda prison



Picture of men detained in Uganda police station was taken by London newsman, also held, but now released. —AP

By **ANDREW TORCHIA**

LONDON (AP) — Uganda soldiers pinned a man on the ground while a woman beat him with a rawhide whip—10, 20, 50 times until he screamed and writhed and the blood ran.

Thirty other soldiers—officers and men—shouldered around to watch. They laughed, enjoying the spectacle, and no one intervened. The beating went on for minutes—forever, it seemed, before the crowd dispersed and the screaming stopped.

This scene of bizarre and casual cruelty Wednesday afternoon was for 12 British, Swedish and American detainees and one Canadian, advertising executive John Sloane. It was our last view of Makindye military prison. None of us knew who the woman was or what the whipping was about. We stood silently in the hot sun at the prison gate, while guards handed back our shoes and money, and tried not to look.

Most of us had spent three days in Makindye and now we were being released from captivity under the undisciplined army that has controlled Uganda for the past 20 months. Ten, including six British and two Swedish

newsmen, were being deported on a night flight to London.

Many details of what went on in Makindye cannot be told. Their disclosure could endanger others still imprisoned there without being charged and without hope of immediate release. One man has been inside more than a year.

Ugandan soldiers and detectives, swarming around Kampala following a reported invasion Sunday from Tanzania, detained 150 or more Asians and whites, plus uncounted Africans suspected of disloyalty to President Idi Amin. As fear and suspicion mounted against whites and Asians, soldiers wielding sub-machineguns made arrests at a swimming pool and in a bedroom at midnight. Many detainees were clubbed with rifle butts. Others were led from their cells and disappeared.

Troops trucked dozens of Uganda police into Makindye as prisoners—lending support to the belief that the fighting in southern Uganda resulted at least as much from tribal feuds within the country as from the guerrilla invasion Gen. Amin had announced.

Some prisoners slept on bare con-

crete floors, others had blankets or thin mattresses. Meals were skimpy—sweet tea and dry bread for breakfast, cold baked beans or biscuits for lunch, meat scraps and a cold cornmeal dish for dinner.

At the central police station in Kampala, more than 50 white men, women and children were kept in one room. Babies' pants were hung on the window bars to dry and urine from adjoining cells ran on the floor. I was at the central police station only briefly, while being taken from my hotel to Makindye.

I was detained by three plainclothesmen during dinner Sunday night at a hilltop tourist hotel in Kampala. Where was my radio transmitter and where was my pistol, they asked, evidently expecting a spy.

I was made to strip while they searched my bed and went through photographs in my wallet.

I was never formally charged or told what wrongdoing was suspected. The offence seemed to be that I was a foreign newsman who could not accept announcements on the fighting.

Eight soldiers guarded me, their

...CONT.

SEPTEMBER 22
GLOBE & MAIL

only prisoner, on the ride to Makindye in the back of an open truck. When I was slow clambering down, a soldier marked, "Get down quick like a man, not like a woman."

Makindye, on a hill four miles from Kampala, is a collection of one-story buildings behind a double fence of barbed wire. Cows and chickens roam the grounds. Soldiers lie idly on the grass, cleaning their weapons.

Our building held up to 18 prisoners in seven 10 by 7 cells which were airy and clean, unlike the dank rooms at the central police station.

There were three Asian traders whose ivory exports had been blocked by the military. A young Tanzanian army deserter was taken from his cell one day and did not return. Two Africans led twice-daily Roman Catholic prayer services for the Christian, Hindu and Moslem inmates.

Lionel, a British tea-taster, asked if he could telephone the managing director of his firm. He couldn't. Two Africans were beaten until they couldn't stand, covered with blankets and carried away, perhaps already dead.

Ismail, Ghanaian chairman of a shipping line, had entered Uganda to help organize transport for Asians being expelled by Gen. Amin. He claimed it was a case of mistaken identity.

Tony, a shy, bearded British student, was ill for two days after taking a rifle butt on the head. Bob, a British farmer, worried that his cows weren't being milked.

And there was Manubhai Madhavani, 43-year-old Asian head of Uganda's biggest industrial combine, estimated at more than \$100-million in value. Madhavani companies employ more than 15,000 people and manufacture 19 products, from steel to sugar. Madhavani, in prison more than two weeks but not formally charged, could lose it all in the Asian exodus.

Always cheerful and dignified, he calmed new arrivals. The moral of the whole cell block came to depend on him.

"Come in and sit down, don't be formal," he would say, patting the floor of his cell. The walls, scarred with mottos carved by former prisoners, seemed more like home.

A prison day was an emotional roller-coaster. A harsh word from a guard began the day badly. A shred of news that the fighting had stopped raised hope for release.

A dozen vultures waiting outside for food scraps added to the gloom. Soldiers began digging holes outside the door. Trenches or graves: slit trenches. Inexplicably, a small storeroom had a badminton set. Games in the corridor, playing shots off the cell bars, eased the boredom. So did walking. The block was 24 paces long, and 100 lengths

or so made a mile.

Wednesday, a tall plain-clothesman led us out of Makindye and into two cars bound for the airport. He allowed a beer stop at a Kampala hotel. We bought him one.

On the plane, he counted noses and wished us a safe flight. "See you next year," someone shouted back. But he didn't mean it.

Uganda shatters hope of African unity

By Patrick Best
Citizen staff writer

When Uganda planes bombed the little Tanzania port of Bukoba on Lake Victoria this week they may well have sunk Africa's most ambitious project for economic co-operation.

It is very doubtful that the East African Community—a scheme that Canada has done much to keep afloat since its launching five years ago—can survive its latest battering.

Co-operation, then hostility

The EAC—comprising Uganda and its “neighbors” Tanzania and Kenya—has come in for repeated jolts since General Idi Amin Amin seized power in a military coup 20 months ago. The latest one will probably sound the death knell for a project that was on the way to becoming a full-fledged common market.

President Amin sent his planes over the port in north west Tanzania to support his ill-founded contention that the force which “invaded” his country was taking its orders directly from Tanzania's President Nyerere. Nine civilians were killed and a dozen others wounded in the raid.

President Nyerere, who earlier denounced President Amin's move to expel 50,000 non-citizen Asians now describes the Ugandan leader as a “lunatic.” What is more he has threatened to take “appropriate counteraction” if such air attacks should occur again.

This development comes just after aging President Jomo Kenyatta announced that Kenya was closing its doors to all residents of Uganda—Asian or otherwise.

Bukoba, picturesque centre of an area well known for the growing of coffee and bananas, has been a key link in

one of the common transportation services under the EAC—the East African Railways and Harbors Corporation.

Passenger vessels stop at this Tanzania port, on the west side of Lake Victoria, en route to Kampala, Uganda. I recall from my travels in that part of Africa the feverish activity that took place at the Bukoba dock after the “MV Victoria” tied up there.

Dairy products from Kenya were taken off at Bukoba. Coffee, and perhaps fish, were put aboard—transfers that symbolized the meaning of a regional economic “community.” The leisurely Lake Victoria ferry runs formed part of the “safaris” taken by many personnel of the Canadian International Development Agency and the Canadian University Service Overseas serving in East Africa.

Much of the economic aid going to this region of Africa from the industrialized nations has been directed

through the East African Community. Now the stark possibility exists that this external aid will be jeopardized.

Early in 1971, Canada signed a \$14 million loan to provide 35 diesel locomotives for the joint railway system.

CIDA has also made available a score of air traffic controllers to train East Africans in civil aviation work and another team has been making common market trade studies for the EA Development Bank.

What next? The CIDA administration is understandably adopting a “wait and see attitude.”

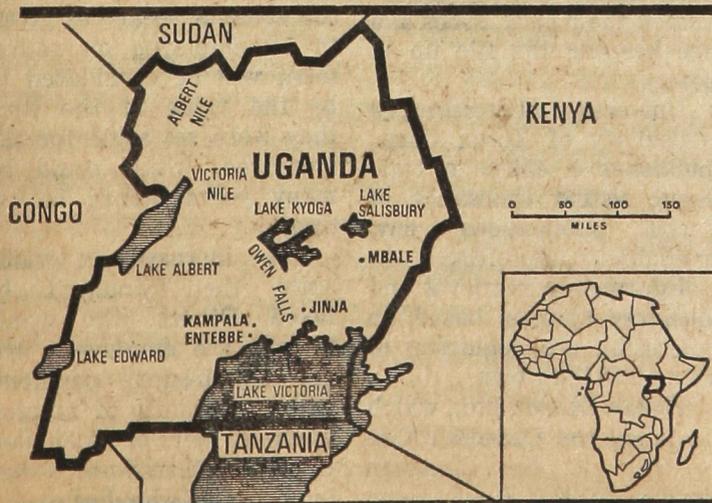
During the 1960s, Canada tended to concentrate its bilateral aid program for Commonwealth Africa in East Africa—a total of \$30 million going to Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

Adding to Uganda's present woes is the fact that it is virtually bankrupt because of heavy spending on armaments. General Amin is reported to have spent as much as \$20 million building up his army, constructing runways and buying arms.

The imaginative scheme for economic co-operation and mutual aid gained so much stature that it was able to negotiate associate membership in the European Economic Community. And the nearby states of Zambia, Ethiopia and Somalia were very interested in joining the fold.

But an army coup and aircraft strikes involving a member state have placed almost insurmountable obstacles in the path of such progress.

The EAC has in the past drawn its life from the three presidents; they make up the governing “authority.” President Nyerere, who long cherished the community idea, now stoutly refuses “to sit at the same table with a murderer.”



Uganda charges Tanzania pushing ahead with war

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Idi Amin of Uganda charged Thursday that the Tanzanian leadership is determined to push ahead with war on Uganda, but reports of moves towards peace came from other quarters.

Amin accused Britain in a speech of conspiring with President Julius Nyerere of neighboring Tanzania to overthrow him and said Nyerere has commandeered railway cars and trucks to carry troops to the Ugandan border.

Radio Uganda, however, broadcast the contents of a telegram sent to Amin by President William Tolbert of Liberia indicating that Amin has given assurances that Ugandan troops will not cross into Tanzania.

The government-run Voice of Kenya radio said Uganda also agreed to end the bombing of Tanzanian towns, adding that Tanzania pledged in return to pull back its troops deployed along the border between the two eastern African countries.

The radio, quoting Somali sources in Nairobi, said it was hoped that this tem-

porary truce would lead to a period of peaceful negotiations between the two countries.

A Uganda military spokesman warned that rumormongers in Kampala would be rounded up by the armed forces.

The warning, broadcast over Radio Uganda, came less than an hour after panic spread through the centre of Kampala, apparently following rumors of a new invasion.

Shops closed early and Ugandans ran to their homes. The centre of the city was almost deserted at one point.

The spokesman said the situation throughout the country was calm. There appeared to be no basis for the scare.

Reports reaching London said gunfire disturbed the outward calm of Kampala for the first time since Uganda's emergency began five days ago. The reports, reaching Western governments from their diplomats in Kampala, said the shooting died down after about an hour. There was no explanation of the outbreak.

Uganda

Peace bids start

By The Associated Press

African leaders sought Thursday to defuse the Uganda-Tanzania confrontation as apparently false rumors of a new invasion swept panic through Uganda's capital city of Kampala.

Radio Uganda reported that several African leaders have approached Uganda President Idi Amin in an attempt to cool down the results of Sunday's invasion, believed staged by Ugandan exiles based in Tanzania and seeking reinstatement of former president Milton Obote.

In Nairobi, Kenya, one of Africa's top politicians conferred with President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and was reported to have asked the veteran leader to mediate.

Nzo Ekangaki, secretary-general of the Organization for African Unity, was believed to have asked the 82-year-old statesman to repeat his performance of last year, when he acted as mediator after Uganda accused Tanzania of military provocation.

Special message

President Mohammed Barre of Somalia was reported to be sending a special message to Kenyatta through his foreign minister, who was en route from Uganda where he convened to Amin a plea to end the fighting.

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Ugandan bombs kill 2 in air raid on Tanzania



Nyerere

From Reuter-AP

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Two persons were killed and 17 injured when a Ugandan plane bombed the northern Tanzanian town of Mwanza today, a government spokesman said.

The attack, follows a Ugandan air raid earlier this week on the town of Bukoba in which six persons died.

President Julius Nyerere has warned that Tanzania would not tolerate further air raids.

Latest information from the Tanzania-Uganda border said that the week-long order to Tanzanian troops not to cross was still in force.

Conspiracy charged

President Amin charged Thursday that the Tanzanian leadership is deter-

mined to push ahead with war on Uganda.

Amin accused Britain in a speech of conspiring with Nyerere to overthrow him and said Nyerere has commandeered railway cars and trucks to carry troops to the Ugandan border.

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The radio said it was hoped this temporary truce would lead to a period of peaceful negotiations.

External affairs officials say there are no immediate plans to evacuate any of the approximately 400 Canadians in Uganda. There has been no indication yet of any danger to them.

The 400 include about 15 people processing applications for Asians ordered out of the East African nation. The remainder includes staff of Canadian University Service Overseas, Canadian International Development Agency, missionaries and departmental employees.

Shooting, looting, rape reported as invasion scare grips Kampala

From The Associated Press and Reuter News Agency

NAIROBI — Reports of shooting, looting and robbery by Ugandan soldiers in Kampala and a brief, panicking invasion scare

added to the picture of confusion and uncertainty in the Ugandan capital last night.

And along their tense frontier, Uganda and Tanzania appeared to be in a continuing state of armed confrontation as each side warned the other against further attacks on its territory.

The warnings came from President Idi Amin of Uganda in another tirade against Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, and from Tanzanian Prime Minister Rashidi Ka-

wawa after a tour of the border area.

Reports reaching Nairobi spoke of shooting in the streets of Kampala and of people, panicked by a new invasion scare, running for cover in buildings. Similar reports were heard in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital.

In Kampala, a British High Commission spokesman said he had heard no shooting but confirmed that truckloads of troops had been seen moving about the city.

Kampala Radio came on the air to warn people against listening to rumors. "There is no reason for panic at all," the announcer declared.

Philip Short, a correspondent who has covered Uganda for The Globe and Mail, reported that there seemed to have been no reasonable basis for the sudden panic.

Stories of rape and robbery by Ugandan soldiers were told by airline passengers arriving in Athens from Kampala yesterday.

The passengers—mostly Greek settlers from Uganda—said the army had set up road blocks and they had to go through many checks before they reached the airport.

"We passed through 10 checks on our way to the airport. The city was deserted as shooting was going on since early morning," a Greek businessman said.

A salesman said that he left his hotel at 10 a.m. local time on his way to the airport.

"A few hundred yards from the hotel there was a road block set up by the army. After a thorough check we were allowed through but a few minutes later an army patrol told us to return to our hotel because shooting was going on on the road to the airport.

"We could hear the shooting but we did not know who was involved.

"We could see soldiers and army officers taking jewels from women, children and men. No one dared to complain as they threatened to kill them if they said anything.

"The situation is chaotic with reports of soldiers assaulting women and girls."

Another passenger said: "I have heard reports that soldiers raped some women, mostly Asians."

There was also some doubt about the fate of Ugandan Chief Justice Benedicto Kiwanuka, reported arrested in his chambers at the High Court.

The judge was reported to have been taken away from his office in handcuffs, minus his jacket and tie. But reliable sources said later that the government was maintaining that he had not been arrested.

Last night President Nyerere welcomed moves by the Organization of African Unity to try to end the conflict fired by the invasion of Uganda by forces from Tanzanian territory. The Tanzanian leader pledged that he would cooperate with the OAU efforts.

But Gen. Amin declared that Mr. Nyerere—whom he claims conspired with Britain to launch the invasion and restore deposed President Milton Obote to power—was still determined to go to war with Uganda.

Mr. Nyerere was an "imperialist agent" he said. On Wednesday Mr. Nyerere called him "a lunatic and an idiot."

Denounces Ugandan president for statement on Jews

SIR, — The letter praising the murder of six million Jews by Hitler that the Uganda dictator had the impudence of addressing to the United Nations can only raise indignation and aversion in any man moved by human feelings.

A president of a colored nation, himself colored, praising the greatest criminal in modern history who, for racial reasons, killed six million Jews in gas chambers and crematory furnaces, among whom were one million children and a great number of men and women of

other ethnic groups — including Negroes — projects a particularly revealing light on himself and on the climate prevailing in his country. For this dismal declaration can only be the product of a sick mind and of a chauvinistic climate that the Uganda dictator himself succeeded in creating in his country towards the population of Asiatic origin for whom he is preparing concentration camps that strangely remind us of Nazi camps.

The Jewish Labor Committee, expressing its profound indignation against the racist utterances of the

Uganda dictator and the arbitrary racist measures enacted against the Asiatic population, appeals to all men in favor of freedom and equality particularly its Canadian fellow-citizens and government to condemn in a most severe way the abject racism of the Uganda dictator and his racist policy towards the Asiatic population. We ask them to offer their protection to the latter against the dangers threatening them.

R. RYBA,
National Secretary,
Jewish Labor Committee
of Canada.

SEPTEMBER 22
MONTREAL GAZETTE

BINDER # 3

September 23rd, 1972

Uganda

Gen Idi Amin seized power in a coup in January, 1971, while President Milton Obote was on his way back from the Commonwealth conference. Mr. Obote has remained in Tanzania, whose president, Julius Nyerere, had condemned Amin's action. Some 5,000 Ugandans moved into Tanzania.

Last Sunday a sizable force of Ugandan exiles invaded southwest Uganda, capturing several towns. On Tuesday, Idi Amin alleged that British, Israeli, and Tanzanian forces were helping the guerrillas, but had been driven out. However, he charged that Tanzania was preparing an invasion by 10,000 troops with heavy armor. One of his spokesmen alleged that the plan was to massacre the government, key civil servants, and various tribal elements.

President Nyerere said nine had been killed in the bombing of a town in his country, and he would not tolerate any more such attacks. He termed Idi Amin an idiot and a lunatic.

In the confusion in the southwest, a U.S. Peace Corps worker was shot dead and another was wounded.

(In Kampala, 11 foreign newsmen and a Canadian businessman were reported released from detention on Wednesday, but 40 Americans and West Europeans were apparently still in jail. Some 400 Canadians and 7,000 Britons are in Uganda.)

Col. Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, sent a force of 22 officers, 377 men, and a supply of arms, to help Idi Amin. But on Wednesday the soldier-president of the Sudan, Jaafar Nimeiry, had the five planes of this expedition forced down at Khartoum. He returned the Libyans, but kept the arms. He disapproved of interference in Ugandan affairs.

Libya and the Sudan are both in the Arab League and the 41-member Organization of African Unity.

Colonel Gaddafi, a young Moslem zealot, backed by large oil revenues, has been throwing his weight around in several directions. He reportedly supplied Idi Amin with millions when last March Amin expelled Israel's biggest African economic and military aid team, accusing it of plots.

Among leaders of Arab states, Colo-

nel Gaddafi is the most bitterly hostile toward Israel.

In midsummer, he pressed President Sadat into agreeing to unite Egypt with Libya. The two countries are already linked in a kind of federation with Syria.

Mr. Sadat stalled, postponing full union until Sept. 1, 1973. More recently, saying Moscow wouldn't provide all the weapons he wanted, he obliged the Russians to withdraw thousands of their technical and military men from Egypt. The Russians are believed to have taken with them their most sophisticated weapons, which they had always guarded. National feeling had turned against them.

It's widely speculated that Mr. Sadat would like to avoid renewed war in the Middle East, and diplomatic activities have seemed to indicate he wants West European countries to help him achieve a settlement acceptable to most of the Arab states.

But the Munich massacre of Israeli athletes, and Israeli reprisals, have made the political climate stormy again.

Of Uganda's Asians, threatened with internment and fearing worse, some have gone to India and Britain, but the exodus has only begun.

On Friday, undisciplined soldiers were on the rampage.

New fighting breaks out

Libyan troops aid Uganda

From AP-Reuter

Five Libyan air force planes carrying 400 soldiers have arrived in Uganda to help in fighting at the Tanzanian border, Radio Kenya reported today. And Uganda said new fighting broke out Friday between government forces and those believed supporting an ousted former president.

President Idi Amin greeted the Libyan planes when they set down at Entebbe after flying low over the Sudan to evade radar detection, Radio Kenya said, quoting reliable sources from Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

The planes were turned back Wednesday by Sudanese leader Jaafar el Nimeiri who refused them permission to overfly the Sudan. Nimeiri wants to keep foreign armies out of the Uganda-Tanzania dispute.

Amin said the new fighting broke out Friday around the border village of Mutukula between his army and a force believed composed of exiles loyal to former President Milton Obote, who was ousted by Amin and fled to Tanzania.

Amin's statement that fighting was still going on contrasted with an announcement Tuesday night that the invasion force had been "completely routed," and was dispersed in the Masaka area, 80 miles west of Kampala.

Amin warned that the invaders must withdraw or "the place will be destroyed and many innocent people will be killed."

Since then the only references to the military situation in official statements have been of mopping-up operations.

Uganda claims Tanzanian troops have been massing on the border and Tanzania says Uganda's planes have bombed its border villages on three occasions since the exiles' incursion Sunday.

Amin said African leaders should stop trying to intervene to settle the dispute. He said their efforts were hopeless since "Uganda was not the one who started it."

SEPTEMBER 23
OTTAWA CITIZEN

Bonus for Canada? (1)

(The author has spent years in Asia — and 18 years in Africa. Her husband is a Canadian civil servant. She writes with authority on Uganda's Asians, and what Canadians should expect of them.)

By M. Sylvia Job

Citizen special correspondent

Quite soon Canada will open her hospitable doors to yet another batch of refugees—the cruelly victimized Indians of Uganda, East Africa.

Public opinion here varies as to the wisdom of taking in large numbers of these people at a time when unemployment is high and Canadians themselves cannot get jobs.

A fairyland

Canadians are anxious to know just where such people will fit in here. Will they take over jobs which Canadians badly need? Are they better qualified than their Canadian counterparts? Is their coming desirable? If they are good citizens, why are they being expelled en masse from Uganda?

Certainly it will not be necessary for them to learn English before they can work here, for they are British educated and use English as their lingua franca every day—as do the Africans of Uganda.

Who are these Indians who have never known the homeland, India? How did they get to Africa in the first place?

These Indians have lived a segregated community life in a little country which sits astride the Equator: Uganda, with the most perfect climate in the world. Winston Churchill called it a "fairyland" to which you climb by a railway instead of a beanstalk: a railway which the ancestors of these Indians helped to build.

The revulsion of the British people against the slave trade in Africa had spurred an interest in Africans and their welfare, a tradition kept alive by reformers, explorers and missionaries.

They went to Africa with good will in their hearts and a stern determination to Christianize and civilize the primitive people of that era. The journeys of such explorers as Livingstone, Stanley and Speke drew the attention of traders and industrialists to East Africa and they were quick to follow through.

Vital to the understanding of Uganda's British past and to the present day situation of the Indians there is the story of the railway which was built under the direction of Sir George Whitehead K. C. B. and which opened up vast tracts of Africa to trade and commerce.

This epic construction was begun in 1895, an enter-

prise which was to prove of tremendous importance and which forced the builders to overcome immense and unforeseen difficulties.

From the social and economic or political point of view the enterprise was even greater, for the building of the railway was of tremendous influence on and of paramount importance to the history of Africa. Its inception insured that Britain's civilization was spread across a vast tract of raw Africa.

Uganda was retained—as a protectorate—a key word which enables General Idi Amin (an ex Sandhurst cadet and a splendid soldier) to say "Whatever happens, I still regard Britain as my best friend."

Rosy prospects

When the Kenya-Uganda "beanstalk" was to be constructed it was impossible to find semi-skilled labor and odd-job men in East Africa. Africans were available to push and pull and haul, but none was capable of the myriad jobs like carpentry, or of working as overseers. Most were agriculturalists (whose wives did the manual labor) and they had little interest in working on the railway or anything else, until the value of wages was appreciated and British goods became available.

The British engineers ap-

pealed for labor and the request was made in India.

So it was that the Gujerati laborers came to make their home in Uganda: and the 1,004 who settled there in 1911 soon sent for their relatives and friends who came to share the good life.

In Uganda there was a sparse population and little competition for the Indians compared to that which they would have faced elsewhere.

Africans then were gentlemen of leisure whose wives were the beast of burden (as they still are among the peasants) and the time had not arrived when they would relish work for material benefit. Even today Africans do not like to work with their hands but aspire to be white collar workers.

By 1931 the Indian community had swollen to 13,026 with 24 per cent of these Uganda-born.

These original coolies were delighted with the prospect of the "high" salaries offered them on the railway.

Of lowly origin and restricted by caste in India, they were now free of such miseries with a rosy future ahead. From the British point of view as employers, the contracts had been onerous in relation to the standards of that time: but in spite of the care and protection demanded for them, many died of fever.

The railway progressed at a snail's pace.

..CONT..

SEPTEMBER 23
OTTAWA CITIZEN



Rations were shipped in from Britain through Mombassa and water from the Indian Ocean was distilled and carried up the line as work progressed. Wild animals abounded and many a laborer ended up as a lion's dinner.

As contracts were completed the Indian settlers took stock of their position. Traders at heart, they turned their attention to buying and selling, and they have been at it ever since.

The small Indian trader appeared in every African village and from that time they have exploited their African "brothers" until today. It was a penny-pinching exploitation but Africans have resented them and especially since the reins of government have been in their own hands.

When independence came, the Indians showed a degree of panic: 23,000 of them rushed to take out Uganda citizenship in order to ensure their future. The vast majority turned to frantic currency dealing and rushed to get as much money out of the country as possible.

For weeks thousands panicked and the British embassies were besieged by Indians

trying to get British passports. Those who could went to England, where they have not been particularly welcome, because there were too many.

Most people, including the Indian tradesmen, expected that they would be expelled when independence came. Ninety percent of all business was in their hands at that time and many had become millionaires. Unexpectedly, President Milton Obote allowed them to remain, but he "bled" the rich who paid dearly for the chance to stay in business in Uganda.

Meanwhile Kenya and Tanzania had been quietly driving their Asians out for some time: and England had received them. Britain was overwhelmed by the invasion and the Africans resentful that so much money was being taken out to India and elsewhere.

Now General Idi Amin has decided to expel them from Uganda. There is little doubt that British and other white businessmen will follow, and before long, the missionaries: not because they deserve it, but because their usefulness to Uganda is over.

Asians make up the middle class of Uganda and even today, ten years after independence, 75 per cent of all business is in their hands. Many have become millionaires, hundreds are wealthy: and most live at a standard far above that of the average African.

Steady growth

While many of the Indians are descendants of those original Gujeratis brought in on contract as laborers, others, attracted by the business possibilities, have infiltrated from India over the years.

The Indians have made a large contribution to Uganda's economy being involved in the cotton, sugar, coffee and tea industries and having small interests in mining.

The community has many excellent doctors, dentists, lawyers and teachers.

Many fill government posts as clerks, semi-skilled and skilled laborers. Others work in banks and in many positions of trust. The tailors are Indian, the shoemakers and shop assistants in department stores, while large numbers of them are overseers and instructors.

Some live a hand-to-mouth existence and are little above the level of the African peasant. The Indian children have been educated in the British system at Asian schools, the portals of which have been "invaded" by Africans only in recent years.

They are a quiet, well-behaved people who have kept strictly to their own community. They do not intermarry outside their own religion, even with other Indians. Asians do not permit their daughters to marry whites or Africans and this has been resented by the Africans.

Indians are wealthy by African standards and the African villager can see the benefit of marriage with the local tradesman's daughter, but such things are not permitted.

Uganda's Indians are mostly Hindus and Mos-

lems: there are a few Sikhs, Jains and Parsees and even a tiny number of Christians.

According to custom they must marry a man whose "stars" are in harmony with theirs; and generally the parents and go-betweens arrange the match.

To those who have struggled to build up a business or who have worked for a moderate salary all their lives and tried to give their children a good education, the thought of leaving their homeland, Uganda, is a heart-break.

To be stripped of all their hard earned savings is tragic and the added insult of confiscation of their jewelry is the last straw.

Asians, whatever their race, do not wear artificial jewelry, for women attain status according to the lavishness of their gems. Their jewels are their dowry and their insurance for the future, as well as being the heirlooms which would have passed to daughters and grand-daughters.

Then, unkindest cut of all . . . they will be forced to fly out by Uganda Airways: 80,000 passages to improve Uganda's very shaky economy.

SEPTEMBER 23
OTTAWA CITIZEN

First stop is camp

Airlift from Uganda may start next week

By NORMAN HARTLEY

Canada is almost ready to start receiving Asian refugees from Uganda, and Canadian officials in Kampala hope to begin the airlift early next week.

But Ugandan President Idi Amin has not yet given clearance for any Canadian planes. Negotiations between Canada and Uganda for a starting date are still going on, Ottawa sources said yesterday.

The first welcome for Ugandans on Canadian soil will take place at the Longue Pointe military base outside Montreal.

"We would like them to disperse across Canada and get settled in their new communities as quickly as possible," one of the key reception planners, Freda Hawkins of the Secretary of State's Department said yesterday.

Officials are worried by the nervous reactions of leading

politicians to the anti-Ugandan sentiment noticeable in many ridings across the country during the federal election campaign.

"It's ridiculous to give the impression, as some politicians have done, that this is an invasion of Ugandans. We don't know the final figures but even if it went as high as 9,000, it would be a trickle compared with the normal flow of immigrants into the country."

(Canada admitted 122,000 immigrants last year).

When they arrive at the Quebec army base, the Ugandan Asians will be counselled about job opportunities in Canada and encouraged to settle in areas other than Toronto and Vancouver, which attract about 90 per cent of East Indian immigration.

The refugees will not be forced to go anywhere, however.

First Ugandan refugees arrive in city

By ANNE MOON
Star staff writer

The first Ugandan refugees arrived in Canada last night—terrified and tired.

The young couple who stepped off the plane at Toronto International Airport were exhausted after 18 hours of flying via London from their East African home, 8,000 miles away.

And they were too afraid of retaliation against their family and friends still in Uganda to permit their names to be used.

The couple—he was an insurance agent and she an accounts clerk—begged for anonymity.

"It would be a privilege

to have my name published," said the 33-year-old man. "But members of my family are remaining there. There might be trouble."

He said he had seen Asians shot dead during the dark days since Uganda's President Idi Amin issued the expulsion order for 60,000 Ugandan Asians holding British passports.

The young couple are the vanguard of thousands of Ugandans expected to make their home in Canada.

Planeloads of refugees are expected in the next few weeks, and immigration, welfare and manpower officials, aided by volunteer groups, are organizing a massive assistance program.

Ugandan soldiers invade Tanzania

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuter-UPI) — Ugandan forces crossed the border into Tanzania today and battled a combined force of Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exile guerrillas, a Ugandan military spokesman reported.

The news came as African leaders launched desperate diplomatic attempts to head off open war between the two nations. There have been several border clashes and Ugandan planes have bombed towns in Tanzania.

This is the first reported ground fighting inside Tanzania since the present confrontation between the neighboring East African countries flared up recently with the invasion of Uganda by anti-government guerrillas.

Tanzania claims Uganda bomber kills 2

DAR ES SALAAM (Reuter-UPI-AP) — A Tanzanian government spokesman said today that two persons were killed and 17 injured when a Ugandan plane bombed the northern Tanzanian town of Mwanza at dawn.

The attack on Mwanza, the third largest town in the East African country, follows a Ugandan air raid earlier this week on the town of Bukoba in which nine persons died.

A force of 1,500 Ugandan exiles invaded Uganda from Tanzania on Sunday in an apparent attempt to overthrow Ugandan President Idi Amin and restore to power Milton Obote, deposed by Amin in January, 1971. Obote has been living in exile in Tanzania since the coup.

Uganda claimed the invaders were also trying to prevent the expulsion of 60,000 Asians, ordered by Amin to leave the country by Nov. 8. He claims they are "sabotaging" the economy.

DAY OF CONFUSION

Today's bombing attack came after a day of confusion in Kampala, the Ugandan capital. Reports reaching Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, the capital of neighboring Kenya, told of shooting in the streets of Kampala and of people, panicked by a new invasion scare, running for cover in buildings. And airline passengers arriving in Athens from Kampala talked of Ugandan soldiers raping women and robbing Europeans. However, these reports could not be confirmed.

Along the tense border, Uganda and Tanzania appeared to be in a continuous state of armed confrontation as each side warned the other against further attacks on its territory.

The warnings came from Amin in another tirade against Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, and from Tanzanian Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa after a tour of the border area.

NYERERE ACCUSED

Amin charged today that Tanzania had commandeered Ugandan railway cars and seized trucks.

Speaking to a meeting of cabinet ministers and diplomats who had been recalled from abroad because of the crisis, he said Nyerere was "determined to push ahead with his war against peaceful Uganda."

He said Tanzania had "even commandeered railway wagons and lorries (trucks), the property of the East African community, to do it."

On Wednesday, Nyerere had called Amin a "lunatic and idiot."

Amin spoke just hours after Chief Justice Benedicto Kiwanuka was taken away at gunpoint from the Supreme Court building by men dressed in uniforms of the Uganda army. Eyewitnesses said police stripped him of his necktie and shoes and put him in handcuffs.

Kiwanuka, prime minister for three months before Uganda became independent in 1962, apparently angered Amin two weeks ago when he ruled against the government and ordered it to release a British businessman detained by the army without trial.

Later, there were reports of shooting in the industrial area of Uganda. At 4 p.m., perhaps after word spread of the gunfire, there was panic downtown. People scurried from the streets and took cover in buildings and shops. The scare lasted about an hour and troops in jeeps and armored cars patrolled the deserted downtown streets.

'DON'T PANIC'

A Ugandan military spokesman, in a radio broadcast, urged people to stay calm. He said there was no cause for panic, adding that rumormongers would be arrested.

A Star reporter trying to call Kampala today from Toronto was told that telephone service to Uganda had been suspended for the day.

Airline passengers arriving in Athens from Kampala yesterday said Ugandan army officers had been involved in looting and had taken jewelry and other valuables from Europeans — men, women and children.

One passenger said: "They threatened to kill them on the spot if they dared to lodge a complaint."

Another passenger added: "I have heard reports that soldiers raped some women, mostly British Asians."

Eleven foreign journalists and a Toronto businessman who had been held in jail by Ugandan authorities for the past two days flew into London yesterday after being expelled from Uganda.

Meanwhile, African

leaders sought to defuse the crisis. In Nairobi, one of Africa's top politicians conferred with President Jomo Kenyatta and was reported to have asked the Kenyan leader to mediate.

Nzo Ekangaki, secretary-general of the Organization for African Unity, apparently asked the 82-year-old statesman to repeat his performance of last year, when he acted as mediator after Uganda accused Tan-

zania of military provocation.

Five Libyan Hercules transport planes flew out of Khartoum today on their way back to Libya after being ordered to land on Wednesday as they were flying over the Sudan to Uganda.

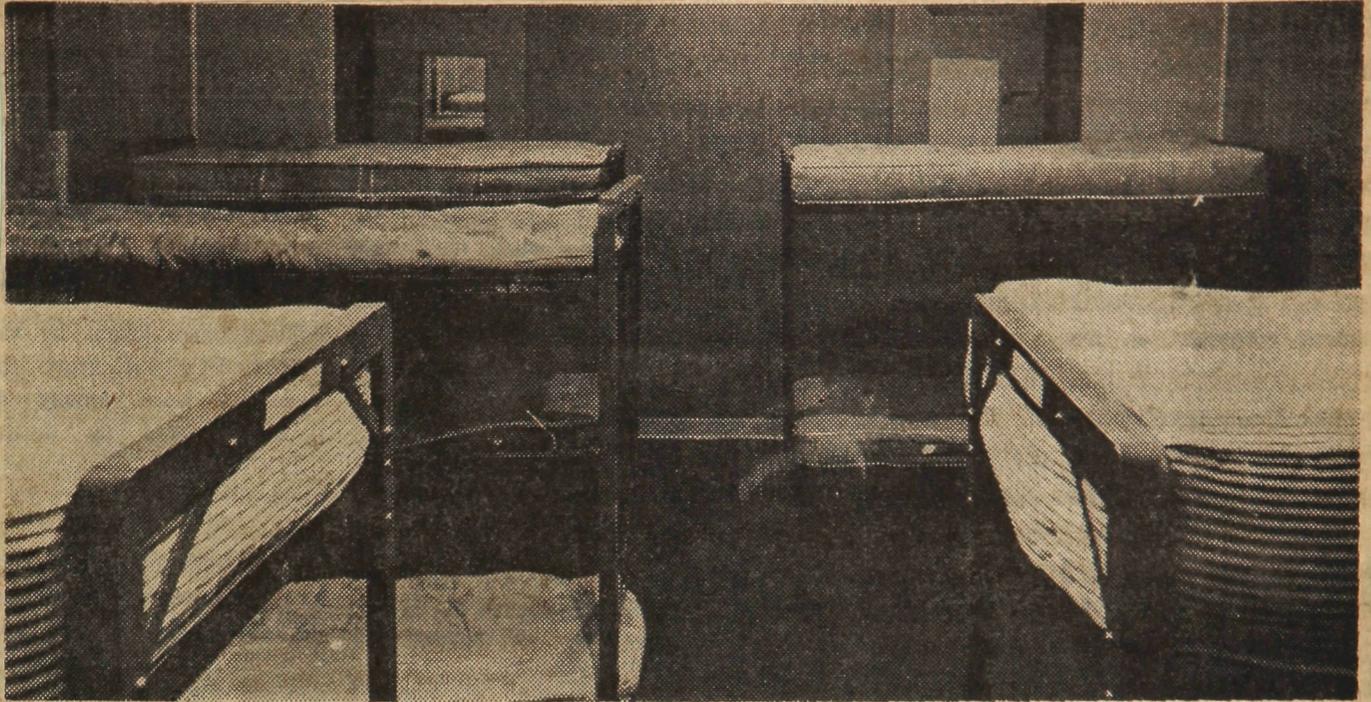
Sudanese authorities said they had allowed the planes, carrying 400 Libyan soldiers, weapons and ammunition,

to return with all their equipment. Earlier reports had said the equipment had been confiscated.

Amin said yesterday that Uganda had "no desire to fight Tanzania without cause."

He added: "But there should be no doubt in anyone's mind that the people of Uganda will fight to the last man in defence of their motherland."

Army readies Longue Pointe for Ugandans



(Gazette, Jean-Pierre Rivest)

Quarters for families and dormitories are being made ready for the expelled Asians.

By GLEN ALLEN
of The Gazette

The beds are made, the tables set, and a 10-foot-long welcome flag has been put out for the first of the several thousand expelled Ugandan Asians expected here beginning sometime early next week.

In four frantic days army personnel have, in the words of an army spokesman, "all but made over" Longue Pointe barracks in Montreal's east end.

Washers and dryers have been imported, shower rooms painted, and a huge gymnasium has been re-floored and carved up into reception areas for the Asians.

An 18-bed hospital complete with operating facilities was set up in an old office building in less than 36 hours.

Painted, and a huge gymnasium has been re-floored and floors scrubbed clean in 10 dormitory buildings that had been slated for the wrecker's hammer.

An officer at Longue Pointe barracks — which hasn't been full since the October Crisis — said the military could now handle up to 1,000 guests at a time. He said the final touch to preparations was made yesterday when army cooks got a hurry-up short course on Indian cuisine in base kitchens.

The first planeload of arrivals will be driven straight to the barracks from Montreal International Airport, bypassing immigration, customs and health checks. The inspections will be carried out at the base itself.

Asians will spend three or four days in the camp — likely without the right to visit the downtown area. During their wait they will be interviewed by Canada Manpower officials in a series of rooms of various parts of Canada.

The makeshift hospital will be staffed by three doctors, one of them the army's foremost expert on tropical illnesses. "We don't expect people to be sick — it's just in case," said an officer at Longue Pointe, the permanent home of No. 205 Work Depot.

Two types of sleeping facilities are ready — two-bed rooms for families, and larger dormitories for single people. Diets of the Asians will be respected as far as possible, but it may be a chore.

"We have vegetarians, we have Hindus who can't eat beef and we have Moslems who can't eat pork," said a Longue Pointe major. "But you'd be surprised. Some of our cooks have served all over the world — in the Congo and the Middle East. Places like that."

Indians living in Montreal were consulted about food for the Asian visitors. Tejpal Thind, president of the India-Canada Association, said he was even asked how to make "chapatis", a kind of Indian bread.

Thind is afraid organization for the Asians' arrival is too formal altogether. "I don't think they should have them in that kind of detention atmosphere," he said. "We're getting too close to what they've done in Britain with their 'red zones' and 'blue zones' for the Asians."

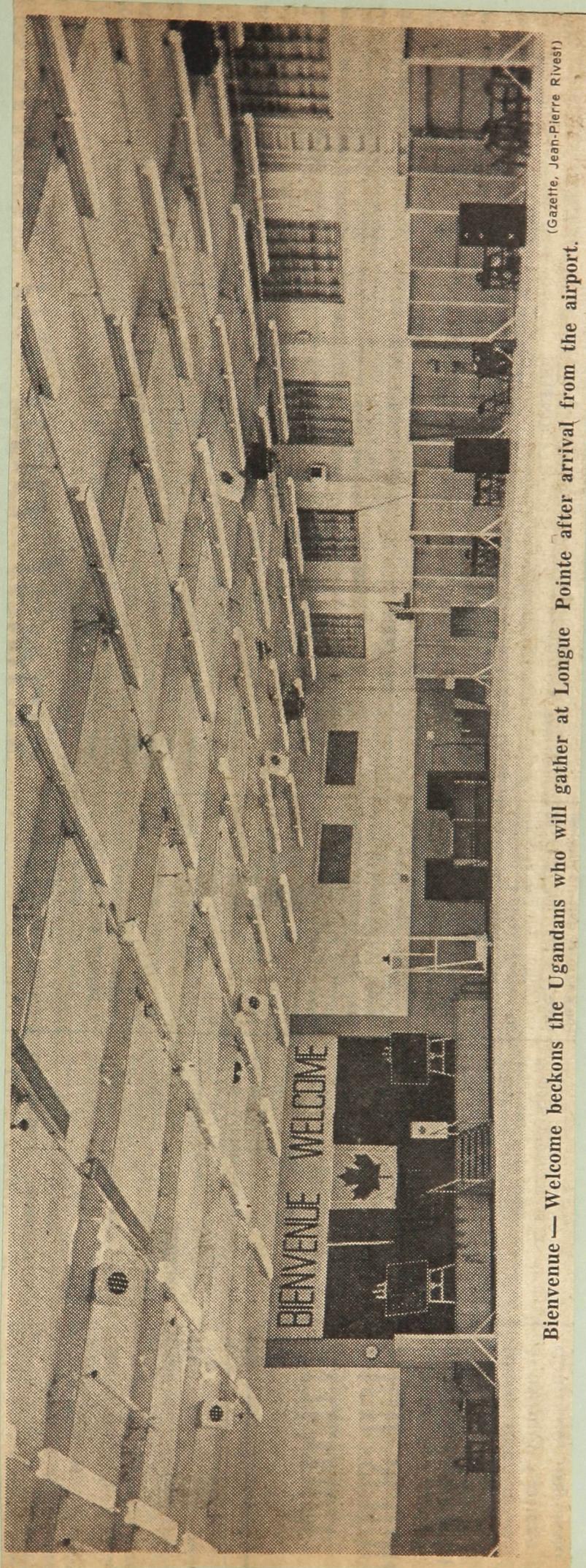
No date has been set for the arrival of the first plane bearing the refugees. "The thing is, they're having troubles with the Ugandan government at the other end," said an immigration department official.

But some army and immigration officers said they would probably arrive Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

...CONT.

SEPTEMBER 23
MONTREAL GAZETTE

... CONT..



(Gazette, Jean-Pierre Rivest)

Bienvenue — Welcome beckons the Ugandans who will gather at Longue Pointe after arrival from the airport.

Another Tanzanian town bombed

From Michael Kinbe

Kampala, Sept 22
A new and even sharper deadline was set on Uganda's Asian exodus today. President Amin's Government gave 8,000 British Asians, cleared for departure, only 48 hours to leave the country.

The new ultimatum is likely to create further confusion and apprehension among the already harassed Asian community. Moreover, unless it has been misworded, the ultimatum cannot possibly be met.

The next scheduled charter flight is a British Caledonian Airways Boeing 707 leaving on Saturday night. All 186 seats have been taken and had been before the ultimatum.

Nevertheless after the time limit, according to an announcement broadcast by Uganda radio, work permits and trading licences will be automatically cancelled. Members of the security forces have been directed to ensure that these decisions are fully complied with, according to the Government statement.

A reported bombing today by a Ugandan aircraft of Mwanza, Tanzania's third largest town, 450 miles northwest of Dar es Salaam, has not been announced officially by the Ugandan authorities. A brief Reuter report originating from the Tanzanian capital was included in the lunchtime news but was dropped later in the day.

Earlier today a Ugandan military spokesman announced that "according to reliable reports" Tanzania had sent 300 more guerrillas to reinforce those already stationed on the Uganda-Tanzania frontier. This, the spokesman added, brought the total of guerrillas to more than 1,000. They were joining Tanzanian troops "for the planned invasion of Uganda".

The spokesman said the Tanzanians and guerrillas had no chance of winning the war, as had been demonstrated by the performance of Uganda's forces in the recent invasion. This should be a real lesson to the guerrillas in Tanzania and the Tanzanian forces.

Kampala has been calm today with no repetition of yesterday's apparently unprovoked panic which sent thousands running from the streets.

Yesterday's panic has been ascribed by the Government to rumour-mongering, although a number of reliable people have reported hearing three or four gunshots. The Uganda Argus said that it resulted from a hoax in bad taste. According to one version, the newspaper added,

the confusion started when the police dispersed a crowd that gathered at a car accident. "Reversing, which is usually a problem for most Kampala motorists, turned into one of the easiest tasks." The newspaper report said that even some patients at a local hospital fled from their beds.

It was learnt today that a British engineer, his wife and two young children, who were arrested at their home yesterday afternoon, were later released. The husband was apparently ordered by soldiers to sit in the boot of his own car.

A message of support for Uganda in its confrontation with Tanzania has been announced from Morocco. It condemned "imperialist and Zionist aggression" against Uganda, and expressed "entire solidarity" with Uganda in its struggle.

Today's ultimatum applies to more than 8,000 Asians who have so far been cleared for departure, and according to the Government announcement, "will not be permitted to remain in the country for more than 48 hours".

The Government's action arises from its dissatisfaction at the slow rate of the airlift which, in its first week, has taken out only about 700 Asians instead of the envisaged 3,000. The Government is particularly annoyed at accusations that there has been slowness on its part in processing the departing Asians, and that it has hindered the airlift arrangements.

In today's statement it claimed that by September 19 Uganda had cleared 8,637 Asians for departure, but that the British High Commission had given entry permits to only 8,071. It also claimed that the Uganda income tax office was clearing more Asians each day than the British High Commission.

The Bank of Uganda and the income tax office, the statement said, had each adequate capacity to clear at least 1,500 outgoing Asians per day. But unfortunately, it added, only a few of these people were coming forward for clearance.

The statement said that the Government was satisfied that if the High Commission issued entry vouchers at the same rate as Uganda cleared the Asians for departure, "all these British nationals would have been cleared and enabled to go back comfortably home to Britain before the deadline of November 8". No blame could be laid against Uganda for delaying the departure. The statement pointed out that arrangements had been made for 16 charter flights a week and for other flights to be routed through Entebbe in

addition to the scheduled services.

It was regrettable, the statement continued, that a number of extra flights had been cancelled. The reasons for this were the failure of the Asians to take the seats available, insistence by the British Government that five days' notice be given for the special flights to enable them to give the required landing rights, and that the High Commission was not issuing sufficient entry vouchers.

The announcement cited the cancellation of two BOAC flights, which had wasted 346 seats. Between September 20 and 24, the statement said, BOAC, British Caledonian Airways and East African Airways had a total of 581 seats available but by September 19 only 200 bookings had been taken.

Airline and Asian sources here are agreed that the chief reason for the poor response to the charter flights so far has been fear of making the journey from Kampala to Entebbe and being subjected to the Army controlled road blocks.

The Government statement said however: "It is clear that the outgoing British Asians are deliberately not coming forward to utilize the facilities made available to them to return to their mother country. It should be realized that all these services have been made available to return the British Asians home at considerable expense to the Uganda taxpayer.

This same taxpayer, who has been milked white by the outgoing British Asians for almost a century. The Uganda taxpayer cannot be expected to continue bearing this burden indefinitely. The British Asians who must leave this country are grossly mistaken if they believe that the patience of the Uganda taxpayer is inexhaustible.

British Asians who are required to leave this country before November 8, 1972, are therefore expected to leave immediately after obtaining their necessary clearance. The Government has therefore decided: 1. That British Asians who have been cleared by the Bank of Uganda will not be permitted to remain in the country for more than 48 hours. 2. That with effect from the date when outgoing Asians have been given permission to return to their home country, their work permits and trading licences are automatically cancelled.

Members of the security forces have been directed to ensure that these decisions are fully complied with.

There has been no immediately discernible reaction from the Asians to this ultimatum. Today they were again queuing in vast numbers outside the British High Commission and the Canadian makeshift immigration office. A British spokesman said that up until last night 9,567 people had been issued with entry permits.

One Asian said he felt that the radio announcement had been misworded, and what the Government really meant was to give a 48-hour deadline for Asians who had been cleared for departure to purchase their airline tickets and make a firm reservation for a seat.

Kampala: A Government spokesman today denied that Uganda's Chief Justice, Mr Benedicto Kiwanuka, had been arrested by members of the security forces.

He was taken from his chambers at the High Court here yesterday morning by men whom eye-witnesses described as Ugandan military police. They said he was handcuffed, and that his tie and jacket were removed.

The statement said: "It has now been proved that Mr Benedicto Kiwanuka was never arrested by any member of the security forces. If he was arrested, as was alleged by the foreign news media, he would definitely have been kept

in one of the Government custodians."

The Government was "very much concerned" the statement said, at the Chief Justice's disappearance, and had ordered "all units of the security forces to mount a search for him throughout the country".

President Amin said today that fighting was still going on near the southern frontier town of Mukutula, from where clashes were first reported on Sunday. He did not say where the fighting was taking place.

General Amin added: "As long as President Nyerere continues with his aggression against Uganda, the Ugandan armed forces will strike Tanzania harder." He also claimed that "some Asians" had been arrested at Mukutula while transporting arms to the guerrillas and Tanzanian troops in Uganda.

Dar es Salaam: Thousands of fleeing Tanzanians, carrying their possessions and children streamed out of the northern town of Mwanza today after the pre-dawn bombing and strafing by a Ugandan aircraft, eye-witnesses said.

A British doctor at Mwanza hospital, Dr Richard Evans, told of being shaken by the thump of four bombs exploding.

Nairobi: A Kenyan radio report said today that Uganda and Tanganyika had agreed to peaceful settlement of their dispute. The report could not be confirmed officially.

The radio also announced that the five Libyan aircraft stopped on Khartoum airport while carrying troops and arms to General Amin, had now landed at Entebbe in Uganda. A reliable source said that after leaving Khartoum yesterday and giving the impression they were returning to Tripoli, the aircraft swung around and, flying low, headed for Uganda where they arrived about 21.00 local. President Amin was on the airport to meet them, the source said.

Reuter and Agence France Presse

Outrageous treatment of Britons in Uganda deplored

House of Lords

EARL JELlicoe, Lord Privy Seal, in a statement on the situation in Uganda, said the latest reports from Kampala this morning indicated that all was quiet, at least outwardly. The alarm which blew up suddenly yesterday was short-lived, but the present calm was precarious.

We are keeping under continuing and urgent review (he said) the steps which would have to be taken to ensure the safety of British subjects in Uganda if the situation were to deteriorate seriously. The High Commissioner is under instructions to keep in close touch with the Ugandan authorities who have accepted responsibility for our people's safety.

The protection of British subjects is the Government's prime concern. We have regular advice from the people on the spot and are watching the situation closely.

All British expatriates detained in recent days have been released. Nevertheless, we deplore the way these people have been treated. This was outrageous, particularly the detention of the women and children.

We have been watching with deep concern the growing tension between Uganda and Tanzania. The attempt by the Libyan Government to send military assistance to Uganda clearly has grave implications and has increased tension. We understand that various African leaders are bringing moderation to bear.

We are continuing to get an encouraging response to the appeals we have made to other countries to take Asians who are United Kingdom passport holders for settlement. The Indian Government have been most helpful and cooperative over the recent negotiations. We particularly welcome the recent and generous offer by the West German Government to accept up to 1,000 Asians and we are hopeful that other countries in Western Europe and Latin America will follow suit.

Altogether 15 countries have now made firm offers to take Asians or have indicated that they expect to be able to do so. Some

of these countries can only take small numbers.

In the United Nations, the Secretary-General is continuing his bilateral dealings with President Amin. The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, will be discussing the situation with him as soon as he arrives in New York.

LORD SHACKLETON (Lab)—The remarkable stories in the press today were disturbing. Have any British expatriates or any British Asians been killed, injured or seriously molested? Obviously a number have had frightening experiences.

We may need to get everybody out and there ought to be no more argument about bringing out British Asians, especially in view of the success the Government have had in getting the cooperation of other countries.

LORD WADE (L)—It would seem it is not a question of whether they should come here but of how to get them out and to do so on humanitarian grounds. It seems to be becoming desperately urgent both for British whites and for Asians with United Kingdom passports.

EARL JELlicoe—The information I have indicates that no British subjects, whether expatriates or Asians holding British passports, have been seriously molested.

Arrangements for extra flights have been made, but during this present week only one of them has taken place, and that has been because they were not filled. The main reason is that the flights were inevitably arranged at short notice with somewhat inadequate publicity.

The other difficulty has been that some people have been afraid to use the road from Kampala to Entebbe, especially after dark. There are a number of road blocks and several incidents have been reported.

He said later: The position of the Asians made stateless is that they are an international responsibility. But the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has accepted them as his responsibility.

No airlift ready for the expelled 8,000

By Geoffrey Wansell

No final plans had been made in London last night for an airlift of 8,500 Asians who have been cleared to leave Uganda and were yesterday reported to have been ordered by President Amin to go within 48 hours.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department of Trade and Industry said they had no news from Uganda about who was affected by President Amin's order, broadcast on Radio Uganda. They added, however, that they were treating the broadcast seriously.

The Foreign Office disclosed that 8,500 Uganda Asians had been cleared to leave the country by the British High Commission, and that it was believed 8,600 had been cleared by the Bank of Uganda.

More than 40 aircraft would be needed to bring them to Britain within the next 48 hours, but none of the British airlines which fly to Uganda knew of any plans for large numbers of extra flights this weekend.

"There is a great deal of confusion about what will happen," a

BOAC official said. "All we know is that one of our special flights is due to arrive at Stansted airport, in Essex, on Monday morning."

British Caledonian said there were no plans for extra flights from Uganda, although one aircraft was due to land at Stansted from Entebbe tomorrow morning. "It would take a great deal to organize that number of aircraft quickly, even if the Ugandan authorities were to give clearance for them to land and take off", an official said.

The Ugandan authorities have already agreed to an extra 16 flights a week in addition to the scheduled air services from Entebbe to Britain. "But that would not be anywhere near enough to clear the people ordered out," it was said.

It is felt in London that the Asians who have been cleared to leave may not be going to Entebbe airport, about 20 miles from Kampala, because they are afraid they will be detained on the way. All flights from Uganda leave after dark.

One way of organizing a sufficiently large airlift to comply with

President Amin's order would be to use the Royal Air Force. It is believed, however, that this would be unacceptable to President Amin.

Officials of the Uganda Resettlement Board have not made plans to house extra flights of Asians. "The first flight we are expecting is at 8.30 am on Sunday at Stansted", a spokesman said.

At Stansted civil servants from the Department of Health and Social Security who have been dealing with the influx have been instructed by their unions to work normal office hours as part of an overtime ban.

Members of the Monday Club of Yorkshire, the right-wing Conservative Party group, have voted in favour of expelling Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, from the national Monday Club because of his failure to take a stronger line over the Ugandan Asians.

Some of the Asians may be found temporary housing in the former Lichfield Theology College in the Cathedral close at Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Peers told Parliament may be recalled

From Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster, Friday

Lord Shackleton, leader of the Labour peers, gave a warning in the Lords today that Parliament might have to be recalled if the situation in Uganda deteriorated any further.

The deep concern of the Government was expressed by Lord Jellicoe, Leader of the House, who described the treatment of the detained British expatriates, particularly the women and children, as "outrageous". The situation, he said, was "dangerous, difficult and tense".

As peers prepared to return to their summer recess on the last day of the special two weeks' recall of the House to complete outstanding legislation, including

the European Communities Bill.

Lord Jellicoe gave an assurance that Opposition leaders would be kept informed of the situation as it developed.

He agreed that, if necessary, there would be the usual consultations about the recall of Parliament.

Replying to several peers who urged that the airlift of British Asians should be speeded up, Lord Jellicoe explained that in the past week there had been only one of the extra flights because the aircraft had not been filled.

The two main reasons were that the flights were arranged at short notice and with inadequate provision, and some people had been afraid to use the road from Kampala to the airport at Entebbe, especially after dark.

Parliamentary report, page 17

Mr Heath calls urgent talks at 10 Downing St

Mr Heath called Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Carrington,

the Defence Secretary, to 10 Downing Street yesterday for urgent talks on the Uganda situation. The meeting was a continuation of one they had the previous night on the same subject.

Reports from officials in Kampala had stated that all the British nationals detained there had been released.

From Nairobi it was reported that an anonymous letter to East African Airways had threatened to blow up its fleet of VC 10s if it continued to fly Uganda Asians to Britain.

The letter was posted in London and signed "Rule Britannia" (sic).

Confusion over airlift, map and photographs, page 4

SEPTEMBER 23
LONDON TIMES



Gen Amin gives more than 8,000 British Asians two days to leave Uganda

The Uganda Government yesterday gave more than 8,000 Asians 48 hours to leave the country. In London the House of Lords was told that Parliament might be recalled if the situation deteriorated further.

General Amin admitted that fighting was still going on in south-west

districts. Two people were killed when the Tanzania town of Mwanza was bombed.

The Uganda Government denied that Mr Benedicto Kiwanuka, the Chief Justice, was arrested on Thursday. He had "disappeared" and guerrillas might have been responsible.

Air power gives Ugandans arms advantage

The armed forces of Uganda and Tanzania are fairly evenly balanced on paper, except for the big difference that Uganda has 21 combat aircraft while Tanzania has none.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies gives the following figures in its publication *The Military Balance 1972-1973*:

UGANDA
 Population: 10,450,000
 Total armed forces: 12,600
 Estimated GNP (gross national product), 1970: £424m.
 Defence budget, 1968-69: 120,540,000 shillings (about £6,750,000).

Army: 12,000
 Two brigades each of two infantry battalions.
 Two border guard battalions.
 One mechanized battalion.
 One parachute/commando battalion.

One artillery regiment.
 12 M4 medium tanks; 15 Ferret scout cars; 36 OT-64B APC (perhaps half are operational); (36 Saladin on order).

Air Force: 600; 21 combat aircraft.
 One fighter squadron with seven MiG15 and MiG17.
 14 Magister armed trainers.
 Two AB206 and two Scout helicopters.

One Caribou transport; P149 and 12 I.29 Delfin trainers; seven Piper light aircraft.

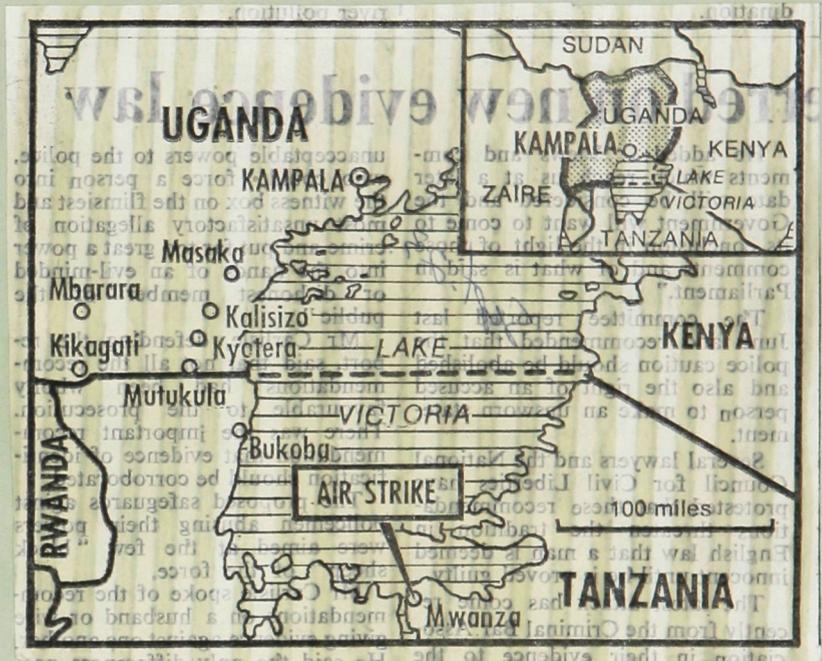
TANZANIA
 Population: 13,900,000
 Total armed forces: 11,100

Army: 10,000
 Four infantry battalions.
 20 Chinese T59 medium tanks; 14 Chinese T62 light tanks; some BTR40 and T-152 APC; Soviet field artillery and Chinese mortars.

Navy: 600
 Six patrol boats.

Air Force: 500
 One An2; five DHC3 Otter and 12 DHC4 Caribou transports.

Seven Piaggio P149 trainers.
 Spare parts are short and not all equipment is serviceable.



East African accord claimed, fight continues

NAIROBI (CP) — Uganda President Idi Amin and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania were reported Friday night to have agreed to peaceful settlement of their frontier conflict—just as the two African neighbors appeared to be moving towards war.

But there was no official confirmation of a Nairobi radio report that the two leaders had agreed to an appeal by President Jaafar el-Nimeiri of Sudan to settle their fight peacefully.

The radio newscast quoted "best reports" as the source for its information about moves to defuse the threatening situation along the Tanzania-Uganda frontier. It did not elaborate.

Nor were there any signs from Kampala that Amin was ready to make peace. Friday night he confirmed that fighting was continuing in southwest Uganda and warned that if what he called Tanzanian "aggression" continued, Uganda would strike back much harder than it already had.

A new element of uncertainty was thrust into the crisis by another unconfirmed report—this time by Radio Tanzania—that a Libyan force ordered to land in Sudan on Wednesday as they were flying to Amin's aid now had arrived in Uganda.

The radio said the Libyans looked for another route into Uganda after being stopped by the Sudanese last week. Five Hercules transport planes of the Libyan air force, loaded with about 400 officers and men, ammunition, and a Soviet-built jetfighter plane were ordered to land at Khartoum—an event which itself caused a political row, still in progress, between Sudan and Libya.

In Kampala, Amin had confirmed Friday that fighting was continuing in southwestern Uganda, and warned that if what he called Tanzanian aggression continued Uganda would strike much harder than it had done so far.

Amin said: "There was a place in the south of Uganda near Mutukula, which the invading troops were still holding, and fighting was still going on there."

Amin warned that if the invaders did not withdraw immediately "the place will be destroyed and many innocent people will be killed."

The announcement surprised observers, since it was announced Tuesday night that the invasion force had been "completely routed." Since then the only references to the military situation in official statements have been mopping up operations.

Amin said it was clear that Nyerere did not want peace.

"As long as Nyerere continues his aggression against Uganda, the Uganda armed forces will strike Tanzania harder," Amin said.

These developments followed reports that Uganda staged another bombing raid on Tanzania on Friday and African anxiety mounted as to what Tanzania's response might be.

The air attack was the third Uganda has staged since what is believed to be an exile

force based in Tanzania crossed over into Uganda last Sunday.

The exiles are believed to be loyal to ex-Uganda president Milton Obote, ousted by Amin last year.

Two persons were killed and 17 were injured in the Friday raid on Mwanza on the southern shore of Lake Victoria, the Tanzanian radio reported.

Nyerere and his prime minister, Rashidi Kawawa, were reported in consultation.

The other two raids, last Monday and Tuesday, were both staged on the lakeside town of Bukoba, killing 10 persons. At that time, Nyerere warned he would not tolerate further bombing forays.

Kenya's minister for power and communications, Ronald Ngala, told parliament here that "whatever is going on" between Uganda and Tanzania, "Kenya will not get involved."

Ngala, a senior member of President Jomo Kenyatta's cabinet, said Kenya is determined to ensure that none of its equipment will be used in the Tanzania-Uganda fighting.

An official of the Organization for African Unity was reported to have asked Kenyatta to mediate the dispute. In addition, Uganda and Tanzania were keeping in contact with other countries.

Ugandan clash spreads

By Star Wire Service

Uganda said today that fighting along its border has spread into Tanzania and continued clashes were reported on the Ugandan side of the frontier. Radio Kenya said five Libyan air force planes carrying 400 soldiers arrived in Uganda to join in the fighting.

A Ugandan military spokesman said today that the fighting in the Mutukula forest spread inside Tanzania.

It was the first fighting reported in Tanzania since the East African countries began their armed conflict earlier this month.

The military spokesman said former cabinet minister John Wakholi, who left Uganda secretly for Tanzania earlier this year, was critically injured in the fighting inside Tanzania and was captured by Ugandan troops.

"There were heavy casualties on the Tanzanian side and fighting is still going on," the spokesman said.

President Idi Amin greeted the Libyan planes when they set down at Entebbe after flying low over the Sudan to evade radar detection, Radio Kenya said, quoting reliable sources from Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

The planes were turned back Wednesday by Sudanese leader Jaafar el Nimeiri who refused them permission to overfly the Sudan. Nimeiri wants to keep foreign armies out of the Uganda-Tanzania dispute.

Amin said the new fighting broke out Friday around the border village of Mutukula between his army and a force believed composed of exiles loyal to former President Milton Obote, who was ousted by Amin and fled to Tanzania.

Amin's statement that fighting was still going on contrasted with an announcement Tuesday night that the invasion force had been "completely routed," and was dispersed in the Masaka area, 80 miles west of Kampala.

Since then the only references to the military situation in official statements have been of mopping-up operations.

Amin warned that the invaders must withdraw or "the place will be destroyed and many innocent people will be killed."

Uganda claims Tanzanian troops have been massing on the border and Tanzania says Uganda's planes have bombed its border villages on three occasions since the exiles' incursion Sunday.

Amin said African leaders should stop trying to intervene to settle the dispute. He said their efforts were hopeless since "Uganda was not the one who started it."

However, diplomatic moves were reported underway by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and others.

Meanwhile the exodus of British Asians from Uganda was expected to move into top gear today following a new deadline announced Friday allowing people, cleared by the Uganda bank, to stay in the country only 48 hours. A government statement said some 8,600 Asians have already been cleared by the bank, which is capable of clearing 1,500 people a day.

Uganda and Tanzania avert war

NAIROBI — (Reuter-AP) — Uganda President Idi Amin and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania are reported to have agreed to peaceful settlement of their frontier conflict — just as the two African neighbors appeared to be moving towards war.

But there was no official confirmation of a Nairobi radio report last night that the two leaders had agreed to an appeal by President Jaafar

el-Nimeiri of Sudan to settle their fight peacefully.

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ANOTHER RAID

These developments followed reports that Uganda staged another bombing raid

on Tanzania yesterday and African anxiety mounted as to what Tanzania's response might be.

The air attack was the third Uganda has staged since what is believed to be an exile force based in Tanzania crossed over into Uganda last Sunday.

Meantime Uganda announced that British Asians being expelled must leave the country within 48 hours of

completing their exit formalities. Amin has ordered all non-citizen Asians out by Nov. 8.

East Africa's biggest newspaper, Kenya's Daily Nation, warned that a breakdown in law and order in Uganda appears imminent.

DEEP CONCERN

The English-language paper said soldiers committing murder in Uganda must be brought to trial, and said the "frantic speed" with which Uganda is trying to expel its Asians "is causing deep concern."

The paper said that the "danger of racial explosion in Uganda is very real."

Foreigners arrested and later released by Uganda have described conditions of filth and cruelty in the prisons as well as terrorist actions by soldiers. Deported Asians have said that they have been robbed of their money and other valuables before being allowed to leave.

The mystery around the so-called clash at the border

The invasion into Uganda from Tanzania, if it indeed is fact, is a decided violation of Julius Nyerere's cardinal rule that an African country should not interfere in the domestic affairs of another African country. For this reason the so-called invasion should be looked at carefully from both sides.

DOUBLE, DOUBLE TOIL AND TROUBLE
FIRE BURN AND BRAINS THAT BUBBLE...



By HUGH WINSOR

IF THE VOLATILE president of Uganda, Major-General Idi Amin is to be believed about the invasion into southern Uganda from Tanzania, then the action shakes the very roots of African politics and demolishes the reputation of Julius Nyerere who as president of Tanzania has been one of the most prominent African politicians and philosophers.

Gen. Amin has claimed that 10,000 Tanzanian regular troops supported by British and Israeli mercenaries invaded his country, captured three towns and were eventually beaten back. If this did

happen, the incursion violates most of the cardinal rules that Mr. Nyerere has been espousing for so long. They are, that one African country should not interfere in the internal affairs of another, that African military efforts should be directed toward liberating the black majorities under white rule in Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese African territories and that African countries should not deal with imperialists who have been oppressing Africans.

There has undoubtedly been some fighting in southern Uganda but how much and by whom are still open questions. In less than a week, Gen. Amin

has adjusted the figures from 1,500 guerrillas to 10,000 regular troops supplemented by mercenaries. No outsiders saw the fighting and the only other documented event was the bombing by two Uganda planes of a market place in Bukoba, a small Tanzania town about 30 miles from the Ugandan border.

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It is clear, however, that Tanzania is Number One on Gen. Amin's hate list because Mr. Nyerere has refused to recognize Amin and continues to harbor former President Milton Obote and his supporters. Israel is Number Two after he disagreed with an Israeli military training mission in his country and kicked its officers out and Britain has earned his scorn for not receiving warmly his brutal expulsion of the Asian minority, many of whom are British subjects.

Gen. Amin has tried to implicate Tanzania as a scapegoat for internal troubles

on two previous occasions since he seized power 19 months ago. Soon after the overthrow, Gen. Amin accused Tanzanian soldiers of killing 1,000 members

of the Ugandan Army in a northern base.

President Nyerere dismissed that accusation by asking how could Tanzanian soldiers kill so many Ugandans without

suffering a single casualty? And how could Tanzanian soldiers get to northern Uganda without being detected because they would have to travel almost 300 miles through Kenya?

The Uganda Government later admitted that the 1,000 soldiers were killed in inter-tribal clashes within the army. Gen. Amin likes to draw in as many for-

eign bogeyman as possible. Thus he claimed that Chinese soldiers were part of the Tanzanian army that invaded southern Uganda last summer and this time he produced a Chinese corpse to back up his claim.

The invasion turned out to be a minor border scuffle and the Chinese soldier was of German and African ancestry who was an inspector in the Tanzanian police on duty in the border area.

Gen. Amin's most recent claims of 10,000 Tanzanian troops are questionable because Tanzania doesn't have that many combat troops and most of its soldiers are deployed along the southern border with Mozambique where there has been sporadic fighting over the past five years.

Since Tanzania sided with Egypt during the Six-Day War in 1967 and terminated Israeli foreign aid it is unlikely that the country would welcome Israeli mercenaries. More laughable is Gen. Amin's contention that the invasion took place to stall the departure of the Asians.

Although Mr. Nyerere did label Gen. Amin "a racist animal" for his handling of the Asians, in a much more humane and orderly manner Tanzania has been squeezing non-citizen Asians out of the country for the past five years.

Nevertheless, the Nyerere principle of non-interference has in the past only governed its formal relations. While it is extremely unlikely that Tanzanian soldiers participated in the invasion, the government was aware of the activities of the so called Ugandan People's Army made up of Obote supporters.

Tanzania probably provided them the same training facilities available to Rhodesia, Mozambique and South African guerrillas. Tanzania also tolerated and provided informal help to a group of Malawi exiles who attempted to overthrow President Hastings Banda.

About the only connection all this had to do with the expulsion of the Asians was timing. The Obote supporters were counting on the confusion to help them touch off a spark that would ignite support within the country.

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Board met its first test on Monday and worked all right. About half the 193 passengers on the first charter flight had no special place to go and ended up in ex-RAF married quarters at Stradishall, Essex, the board's first reception camp to be opened. Nearly all arrived penniless, stripped of money and valuables on their way to Entebbe airport.

Those not met by friends are therefore dependent on free travel vouchers issued by officials, who reserve the right to refuse them to people who "insist" on going to certain places against the board's advice. This has made some immigrant organisations rather cross. The board will not publish its "red list" but it obviously includes most of those local authorities, including half the London boroughs, which already have an East African Asian population and claim that their strained services must exempt them from receiving more. The list is headed by Leicester, whose vocal anti-Asian council is now split by a minority of its controlling Labour group which says the town can easily absorb them if it wants to. Leicester's only real problem, like that of many prosperous towns, is a shortage of school places; it has 1,500 Kenyan Asian children at school there now.

The board's job list is based on other, "green," areas, more able to absorb new immigrants, though unfortunately the plan to match jobs to qualifications documented in Uganda has flopped because the forms do not fit the computer and people arriving do not fit the forms.

Local authorities got further details on Wednesday from the Home Secretary, speaking to the Association of Municipal Corporations, about the special grants they can get from the resettlement board, on top of the automatic increases in rate support grant which may occur through extra population. The board has discretion to pay the full cost of temporary arrangements, over a period of a year, made by local authorities to receive the refugees. These would include things like doing up old houses, as well as staff, school buses and so on. A 75 per cent grant may be paid for such items as temporary classrooms which will go on having a useful life. These arrangements should put both the board and local government on a sounder footing and make it possible to damp down panic and protest and start helping the unfortunate newcomers to settle into normal lives, outside camps, as quickly as possible.

Ugandan Asians

Here they come at last

The uncertain start of the Uganda airlift meant that by Thursday afternoon no second planeload had arrived at Stansted airport, though a trickle of refugees continues on scheduled flights. The reception paraphernalia set up by the Uganda Resettlement

How wide a welcome?

The British Government has gone to more than 50 other governments for help in coping with the expulsion of the Ugandan Asians. It is understood that there have been some positive responses that are not being publicly announced; several governments are willing enough to admit small numbers of the refugees, but wish to avoid the domestic frictions that a formal announcement might set off. This probably applies to some of the Latin

American countries that have been approached through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. West Germany has offered to admit 1,000, Sweden 300, New Zealand 200. Malawi has sent 500 application forms to Uganda; Australia is sending officials there to process applications. Other known offers have come from Austria, Fiji, Iran and Mauritius, and Norway has indicated that it will soon make one.

But the major responses have been those of India and Canada. On Monday it was announced that India will admit refugees who hold British passports, on the understanding that they will retain their ultimate right to go to Britain; in practice, this may provide some 15,000 of them with a permanent refuge in India. Canadian immigration officials arrived in Uganda on September 4th and at once met an eager response among the Asians.

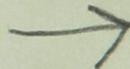
Our Canada correspondent writes: With a federal election due on October 30th and unemployment still at about 6 per cent, Mr Trudeau has shown courage in opening Canada's doors to the Ugandan Asians. Before he made the offer only some 3,000 of them had said they hoped to come to Canada, but within a week of a Canadian immigration team's arrival in Uganda more than 20,000 had picked up application forms and 6,000 had actually applied. The first are expected in Montreal this weekend. An immigration department spokesman said last week that Canada would not impose any sort of quota. But on Tuesday the external affairs minister, Mr Sharp, said that the number coming to Canada would not be unlimited.

There is an existing provision that restricts the flow of immigrants from all sources into Canada. Applicants who have no close relative already here to sponsor them have to score at least half marks in a test of qualifications which is weighted in favour of people with good schooling and skills. This system, introduced in 1967, lacks the racial features of earlier Canadian immigration policies. Nearly a third of last year's 129,000 immigrants came from developing countries, including 5,700 from India. Indeed, some Caribbean leaders have begun to complain that Canada is creaming off the top layer of professional people who might otherwise be serving the West Indies.

From Ottawa's point of view, the present system provides Canada with a kind of technical assistance programme that any developing country would envy and also minimises racial

friction. Immigrants from India have won respect for their competence. Last year a third of the Indians joining the work force were classified as professionals, which was about the same ratio as among immigrants from Britain and the United States. Last year India also provided Canada with 494 farm workers, but when it comes to general labourers the large numbers are drawn from Italy and Greece.

Immigration officials in Ottawa have said that they will need all the help they can get in finding jobs and accommodation for Uganda's Asians. Several municipalities have announced the numbers they think they can absorb without aggravating unemployment. No doubt the 70,000 Canadians of Indian origin will organise a welcome in many cities, but it will be a test of non-racialism among other Canadians, who willingly enough accepted the arrival of 37,000 Hungarians in 1956 and 11,000 Czechs and Slovaks in 1968.



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THE ECONOMIST

~~THE ECONOMIST~~

Our friend, Amin

President Amin has had an exciting week; and the excitement may lead him into new excesses. Nasty things are happening in his Uganda. Many people, besides the apparently unsuccessful supporters of the exiled Mr Milton Obote who crossed the frontier from Tanzania, would like to see an end to him. He will probably come to a sticky end sooner rather than later. But the appalling paradox is that, disastrous though General Amin is to Uganda, to the cause of black Africa, to the lives of the Asians he is expelling and to the remaining reputation of Britain as a charitable country, he is probably the best man to have presiding over the mess today. Uganda itself looks increasingly ungovernable: it would probably be reverting to outright tribalism now if it were not for General Amin's armed forces. Since it is doubtful if Mr Obote, after the debacle that has overtaken his cause, can ever expect to be welcomed back to office again, General Amin may be able to avert the worst for his people by retaining his grip on the troops and the consent of the Baganda, however strained that, too, has become lately.

For the British Government General Amin is now, to take the paradox further, a major ally. The more he looks like a black Hitler (and his favourable remarks about the Nazis' treatment of the Jews have been an unconvicted benefit), the more the British public feels a little sorry for the unwanted Asians who have begun to descend on them (see page 26). It takes a cold heart to avert one's eyes from the plight of other human beings and fellow citizens, white and black, in General Amin's hands; the more Mr Enoch Powell argues the legalities, the more ashamed and sorry British people are going to be about him. In the same way, the more General Amin rants and raves, the more the evidence accumulates of how sick Uganda is, the more other African leaders are going to be ashamed of him, so that any likelihood of their imitating him, in expelling their Asians too, is diminished for the time being. It must always be a temptation for a political leader in a new country to believe that he can

win time by turning popular resentment against an alien minority. It is only because General Amin has done it so crassly that he is likely to give the Heath Government a few more years before any of the other Commonwealth prime ministers with British passport-holders to rob and evict see the chance to get away with it. The last government to want to be rid of General Amin today is the British one.

That this should be so is, of course, a setback to those in Britain itself who like to conjure up the millions of Asians and Chinese whom they foresee arriving on Mr Heath's doorstep. Now that several other countries have agreed to take their share of the Ugandan Asians, so that the number coming to Britain is likely to be less than disruptive, it is to the looming threat of future hordes that the Powellite attack has been switched. There are still a number of countries who affect a high moral and humanitarian tone in their pronouncements about the world who would now be wise to imitate, as modestly as they like, the example of Mr Trudeau. For the moment, however, General Amin seems determined to help his old friends, Mr Heath and Sir Alec, in appealing to what remains of the British conscience. The British public does not exactly suffer sleepless nights at the thought of Uganda and Tanzania quarrelling, but it all helps to show that General Amin is precisely the sort of black man whom Powellites and Smithfield porters, as well as intellectuals and liberals, are naturally leery of. The seeming fiasco of the anti-Amin invasion reinforces this.

Arab oil on African fire

The fiasco is not yet complete. On Wednesday, just as it began to look as though Tanzania and Uganda would stop short of total war and be content with a pitched battle of vituperation, first Libya and then Sudan entered the fray. Libya's Colonel Qaddafi had reportedly promised assistance to General Amin earlier in the week, and on Wednesday night the Sudanese government said that an airborne force of 400 Libyan troops on their way to Uganda had been ordered to land at Khartoum airport, having entered Sudan's air space without permission; they were refused permission to continue. The troops, it emerged, were the spearhead of a larger force all bound for Uganda. By spiking Libya's guns Sudan's President Numeiry may well have averted, or at least postponed, a planned invasion of Tanzania from Uganda. General Amin gave warning on Wednesday that he would order a pre-emptive strike against rebel bases in Tanzania, and that "we must have no mercy on Tanzania." If this had been put into effect with Libyan aid it would have nullified all Mr Numeiry's attempts to mediate.

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The effects, both on black Africa and on the Middle East, will be complicated and profound. General Amin is going to be very angry with Sudan, quite possibly to the detriment of the newly-won peace in southern Sudan. So will Colonel Qaddafi. If it turns out that Colonel Qaddafi acted with the foreknowledge and consent of Egypt's President Sadat the row will spread even wider. It is a tiny shooting war that looks like ending with a big bang of some sort.

They thought he was off balance

The invasion was a small one, and it made a small war. Comprising at most 1,000 men and probably no more than 700 to begin with, it could never have hoped to capture Kampala and take control of the country without assistance from within. Although Tanzania was the springboard from which the operation was launched, and although Tanzania's President Nyerere must have known about and possibly aided the invasion, no Tanzanian troops seem to have been involved and none crossed the border. General Amin has produced no captured Tanzanians. Nor have his charges about Israeli mercenaries been substantiated. These allegations were presumably ritual outbursts against all who have ever fallen foul of him.

But it remains plausible that Mr Obote's followers should have thought this a good moment to catch General Amin off guard, and they may also have calculated that a lot of people would view their operation sympathetically. More important, they probably thought that a part of the Ugandan forces would rally to their cause. The Ugandan army has been torn by strife and bloodshed since General Amin seized power. Many members of the northern Lango and Acholi tribes, who between them accounted for almost half the army, either fled the country at the time of the coup or else were slaughtered for their suspected loyalty to Mr Obote, himself a Lango. The officer corps, in particular, was left with many gaps in it, depletions which were often made good by promotions, some of them from the ranks, of West Nilers with tribal origins similar to General Amin's.

This has fostered neither discipline nor good relations within the army, and the invaders no doubt hoped to exploit the situation. But, although there have been unconfirmed reports of fighting within various Ugandan barracks, the hoped-for defections do not seem to have taken place. The main force of 500 exiles which

succeeded initially in taking the town of Masaka on the road to Kampala seems to have been driven back southwards, and the Ugandans say they have retaken all the other towns that were lost. The casualties are probably proportionate to the fighting. The figures should doubtless be treated with even greater caution than most information coming from Uganda, but it is unlikely that as many as 500 people have lost their lives. The Ugandans implausibly say they have killed 300 invaders at a cost to themselves of only nine soldiers, but that 150 civilians have also died. The Tanzanians say nine people died and 20 were injured in Bukoba, a Tanzanian town bombed on Monday by Ugandan planes.

General Amin now seems to accept that the invaders are mostly Mr Obote's followers, although his abuse is directed at an ever wider range of people. The bombing of Bukoba has led President Nyerere to complain to the Organisation of African Unity and give warnings about the "real and urgent danger" to peace that it constitutes. But so long as there are no further attacks the matter may be allowed to rest, particularly if, as seems possible, the Kenyans are discreetly mediating between the two sides. It is understandable that Mr Nyerere should be concerned at the bombings, but, with a weaker and less well equipped army than Uganda's, and with no air force worth speaking of, he is powerless to retaliate. His position is also compromised by his willingness to let the Ugandan exiles use Tanzanian soil to mount their attack, even if he has denied them arms and men. But probably neither of these is his main concern: ever anxious about the possibility of Portuguese retaliation across his southern border against the guerrillas who use his territory as a base against Mozambique, he keeps most of the Tanzanian army in the southern part of the country. A war with Uganda is about the last thing he wants.

Don't think he isn't popular

So long as that is averted the worst direct consequence of this week's events, as distinct from the new damage done to the OAU, will be felt by the Ugandans themselves. By stimulating his now well-developed paranoia, the fighting will have made General Amin even more unpredictable than before. His statement on Tuesday, linking Ugandan Asians, imperialists, zionists, British, Tanzanians and Mr Obote in the attack, shows the current pattern of his mind. He seems to have arrested his own chief justice, a member of the Baganda tribe, on Thursday. But General Amin is still in control and still knows what he is doing. The expulsion of the Asians, seen by most of the world as brutal, inhumane and foolish, has enhanced his popularity not just in Uganda but throughout east Africa. If he is now able to present himself as the man who saved Uganda from the invading forces of a hostile world he will no doubt be even more popular with a lot of Africans.

Of course, his popularity is less than complete. The Baganda, the largest tribe in Uganda, have lost much of the enthusiasm they felt for General Amin when he brought home the body of their king for a state funeral in Kampala last year. There are other people in Uganda who can see that the expulsion of the Asians has hurt the economy, that the civil service is demoralised, that the supply of money coming in aid from abroad is drying up. But General Amin still has the army, and the army has won a war of sorts, and it is on that sort of foundation that the survival of any national unity and any civil peace probably rests in Uganda, and in other African countries in Uganda's condition. For Ugandans, this man may be the last barrier between a pretence of organised statchood and the chaos of tribal war. For Britain, he has at least deflected for a time the possibility of more expulsions by more countries of more inconveniently competitive people with the wrong colour of skin. There is not much that can be said for General Amin, but there is that much.

Britain acts on Ugandan 48-hour limit

LONDON (AP) — Britain, stunned by a 48-hour “get-out” ultimatum for an estimated 8,000 British Asians in Uganda, has sent a special envoy to Kampala to figure out how to boil down a two-week operation into two days.

President Idi Amin's directive yesterday said that all British Asians, who are being expelled under a Nov. 8 deadline, must leave the country within two days of receiving exit clearance from the authorities. Britain believes 8,000 Asians are already in that category.

Special Envoy Peter Scott will meet the British high commissioner in Kampala, Richard Slater, to discuss the chance of extra flights.

Britain is also worried about the safety of 7,000 white Britons working in Uganda.

A jetliner carrying 186 Asians is scheduled to touch down in Britain tomorrow — the second special flight from Uganda in a week. Another 180 Asians are expected to arrive on scheduled flights.

THE MOST OPTIMISTIC estimates so far say it would take two weeks to fly out 8,000 people. British airline executives met in London to review the problem.

An indication of the British government's apprehension came yesterday when the House of Lords was told Parliament may have to be recalled from summer recess if the situation gets much worse.

The defence ministry said the Royal Air Force is ready to fly to the rescue of Britons abroad, but these plans “are not made public.”

Besides the Britons, there are some 1,000 Americans who may have to be included in plans and about 2,000 Commonwealth and European citizens.

MANY of the Kampala Britons have already sent wives and children home on scheduled flights. They told reporters of harrowing journeys to Entebbe airport through roadblocks manned by tough — and frequently unruly — Ugandan troops.

A report reaching Asians in London today said the plight of relatives outside Kampala was becoming “quite desperate,” and refugees arriving in London in the last week told of harassment by Ugandan troops. Some said they were robbed and physically intimidated.

Libya sends planes, men to aid Amin

From Reuter-AP

Uganda said today that fighting along its border has spread into Tanzania but a Tanzanian military spokesman denied the report and said all was quiet in the area.

Meanwhile, Uganda reported continued military clashes in the border area and Radio Kenya said five Libyan air force planes carrying 400 soldiers arrived in Uganda to join in the fighting.

A Tanzanian spokesman said today he had contacted the border command at Mutukula where Uganda said its

troops had crossed into Tanzanian territory. He said there wasn't any report of fighting.

In another development, Nzo Ekangaki, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, left Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, today for the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa at the end of a

mission to try to find a solution to the Tanzania-Uganda conflict.

HE MET Kenya President Jomo Kenyatta and sources said Ekangaki asked Kenyatta to mediate in the dispute.

The report by the Uganda military spokesman of fighting in Tanzania was the first since the two East African countries began their armed conflict this month.

The military spokesman said former cabinet minister John Wakholi, who left Uganda secretly for Tanzania earlier this year, was critically injured in the fighting inside Tanzania and was captured by Ugandan troops.

"THERE WERE heavy casualties on the Tanzanian side and fighting is still going on," the spokesman said.

President Idi Amin greeted the Libyan planes when they set down at Entebbe after flying low over the Sudan to evade radar detection, Radio Kenya said, quoting reliable sources from Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

The planes were turned back Wednesday by Sudanese leader Jaafar el Nimeiri who refused them permission to overfly the Sudan. Nimeiri wants to keep foreign armies out of the Uganda-Tanzania dispute.

Amin said the new fighting broke out yesterday around the border village of Mutukula between his army and a force believed composed of exiles loyal to former President Milton Obote, who was ousted by Amin and fled to Tanzania.

AMIN'S STATEMENT that fighting was still going on contrasted with an announcement Tuesday night that the invasion force had been "completely routed", and was dispersed in the Masaka area, 80 miles west of Kampala.

Amin warned that the invaders must withdraw or "the place will be destroyed and many innocent people will be killed."

Uganda claims Tanzanian troops have been massing on the border and Tanzania says Uganda's planes have bombed its border villages on three occasions since the exiles' incursion Sunday.

Amin said African leaders should stop trying to intervene to settle the dispute. He said their efforts were hopeless since "Uganda was not the one who started it."

HOWEVER, diplomatic moves were reported underway by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and others.

Meanwhile the exodus of British Asians from Uganda was expected to move into top gear today.

Uganda bombs hit Tanzania

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Uganda staged another bombing raid on Tanzania Friday as African anxiety mounted as to what form Tanzania's response might take. Kenya announced it intends to stay out of the conflict building up between its East African partners.

The air attack was the third Uganda has staged since what is believed to be an exile force based in Tanzania crossed over into Uganda last Sunday.

The exiles are believed to be loyal to ex-Ugandan president Milton Obote, ousted by President Idi Amin last year.

Reuters news agency said reports reaching Nairobi told of fighting still going on between Amin's troops and the invading force from Tanzania. Reuters added that the reports have not been officially confirmed.

Two persons were killed and 17 were injured in the Friday raid on Mwanza on the southern shore of Lake Victoria, the Tanzanian radio reported.

President Julius Nyerere and Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa of Tanzania were reported consulting.

Asians find

little help in getting a home

By Christopher Walker

Two weeks ago, Mr. Sureschandra Trivedi left his rented flat in the centre of Kampala for the last time. With his wife and four children, he caught the first air-mail in the night bringing him to Britain.

He arrived at Stansted airport with a few suitcases, an assortment of plastic holdalls filled with domestic goods and two pet African parrots. In his pocket was less than £80 in Ugandan currency. With other Asians who had neither money nor an address in Britain, he was taken to Stradishall, the former RAF camp in a remote part of Suffolk.

Unlike the 1,600 refugees still at Stradishall today, Mr. Trivedi and his family moved on Saturday into a rented terrace house in Willesden, north London. This morning his daughter Saudim, aged 17, will start her first day's work as a typist in an employment exchange in the West End.

Although grateful for the treatment he has received from the British, Mr. Trivedi is critical of one vital aspect of the resettlement process. On advice about jobs, there was no problem", he said. "But when it came to finding a house it was a very different matter. There did not seem to be anyone at Stradishall who could really help us with this.

Moving families out of transit camps is the most serious difficulty facing the resettlement board, which is why Mr. Trivedi spent his last few hours at the camp giving advice to as many of his fellow refugees as he could find. "I told them they had to help themselves. Britain is too busy to do everything for us. If they just sit and wait, they could be there for ever."

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LONDON TIMES

Horrors of Uganda

prison recounted

LONDON (AP) — North Americans and Europeans rounded up by Ugandan troops and secret service agents were flung into a "black hole of Calcutta" jail cell with African prostitutes, thieves, thugs and two lunatics.

That was the tale of terror told today by seven British journalists released Wednesday by the Ugandans after they were held several days in Kampala's central police headquarters as "British spies."

The British journalists withheld their reports until they knew that other newspaper men held by the Ugandans were freed.

That group, including Associated Press correspondent Andrew Torchia, was released late Wednesday night and flown out to Manchester on a British airliner. With Torchia was Canadian advertising executive, John Sloane.

Daily Mail reporter Leslie Watkins, freed Tuesday night, was arrested in the Grand Hotel by seven Ugandan

agents and marched to prison with a sub-machine gun jabbed in his back.

He was stripped and searched and found himself branded a spy because interrogators found a note from his five-year-old son in his case.

It read: "Good luck daddy. Come back safe and soon. Love, Simon."

Watkins said his interrogators screamed at him: "This person knows you are on a dangerous mission."

Watkins was flung into the "foul-smelling dungeons of the central police station"—which the Ugandan Africans christened "King Georgey Hotel" during British colonial days.

The original black hole of Calcutta was a small, stifling room where the ruler of Bengal imprisoned British troops in the 18th century.

After more interrogations by screaming Ugandans, Watkins and other journalists were thrown into a barracks room measuring 40 feet by 20 feet with about 50 other foreigners, including 30 other for-

English woman and two small boys aged four and two.

Fred Romanik, 26-year-old Canadian tourist from Windsor, Ont., was among a group of 20 freed Tuesday night. He told of his ordeal Wednesday after his arrival in Nairobi, Kenya.

Romanik said that from the time he was put in the room on Sunday morning until Monday afternoon they had been given no food.

Watkins reported "trigger-happy gunmen" were "drunk

while interrogating and threatening businessmen, journalists and high commission officials all branded as suspects."

The journalist said young British women, wives of officials and businessmen, were forced to watch as President Idi Amin's "Special Branch" tortured a man.

The foreigners still held by the Ugandans "are in a desperate situation," Watkins said.

"They are in a cell complex in which 70 people exist with

only four toilets. The smell is choking.

"While I was there a blocked toilet overflowed. Sleep was impossible due to the moans and jibbering of people held without trial."

One man, he said, cracked under the strain and stumbled terrified round the crowded cell mumbling, "They are going to shoot us."

But he said most of the foreigners, even the children and women forced to watch torturers batter an African with

clubs for an hour, kept their heads.

Don Wise, correspondent for the London Daily Mirror said:

"Everyone lived with the fear of being thrown to the crocodiles — which has happened when Big Daddy Amin's executioners have forgotten to kill the victim first."

Women and children, he said, were held captive alongside prostitutes, drunks, thugs and thieves. Two lunatics, shouting and dancing hysterically, were in one cell at the northwestern frontier were under orders not to cross into Uganda.

But Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa of Tanzania, during a tour of the border region, said they were prepared to fight back if attacked.

"Our army is quite capable of guarding the motherland," he said.

Nyerere told a group of Scandinavian journalists in Dar es Salaam that Amin was a "lunatic and idiot."

The Tanzanian leader already has notified the Organization of African Unity of the "real and urgent danger" to peace.

In Kartoum, Sudanese officials kept watch for a second Libyan attempt to fly men and supplies to Uganda today as nearly 400 Libyan troops forced to land there Wednesday were being sent home.

A Sudanese government announcement said the 22 officers and 377 men aboard the five C-130 transport planes ordered to land would be sent back to Libya today. The arms they were carrying will stay in the Sudan for the time being.

Libya's strongman president, Col. Kaddafi, has backed Uganda in its confrontation with Tanzania but the Sudan has said it will not interfere in the conflict.

Amin claims Sunday's invasion was the work of guerrilla supporters of former president Milton Obote, based in Tanzania and "supported by Tanzanian, British and Israeli forces." Amin ousted Obote in 1971.

The Black Hole of Kampala

DAWN had not yet crept over the papyrus swamps along the Tanzanian shores of Lake Victoria when a force of 800 men calling themselves the Uganda People's Militia assembled in the darkness. As invasion forces go, it was small, but it was well-armed and the men were in high spirits. Most of them were former Ugandan soldiers and paramilitary police who had fled the country after the ouster of President Milton Obote, himself in exile in Tanzania. They had spent several months in secret training in Tanzania guerrilla camps, preparing to overthrow the military regime of Uganda's increasingly erratic dictator, General Idi Amin Dada.

Promptly at 5 a.m. the soldiers moved off. The first column, on foot, made its way up a little-used Land Rover track through the swamps, waded across the Kagera River, and overwhelmed a company-sized Ugandan garrison near the village of Kyebe. Then, climbing aboard the garrison's trucks and Jeeps, it cut northwest to the town of Sanje. The second column, with a few vehicles of its own, easily swept through the small frontier post of Mutukula, and joined forces with the first at Sanje. Together, they raced northward to Masaka, 80 miles from the capital of Kampala.

Fifty miles to the west, a third column, its men dressed in civilian clothes, crossed the border in chartered buses. After a stiff fight at the border town of Kikagati, they headed on to Mbarara, where they stormed the garrison of Uganda's 1,000-man Simba Battalion

and, aided by some dissidents who switched allegiances, succeeded in driving the loyalist troops out—but only for the moment.

The Ugandans, who had taken their weapons with them, quickly regrouped. Outnumbering the rebels by 5 to 1, they blasted them out of the garrison in less than an hour, reportedly killing most of the insurgents. The invaders in Masaka did not fare much better. By late afternoon, Amin's armor and air force (which also bombed the Tanzanian city of Bukoba on Lake Victoria, killing ten persons) had forced the militia to retreat to a position a few miles from the border. Thus, within less than 24 hours

last week, the exiles' best hopes of ousting Amin had been effectively dashed.

The invasion in retrospect was both futile and foolhardy—in effect, an African Bay of Pigs. The pilot of an East African Airways DC-9, for example, was to have dropped a company of paracommandos into the northern Ugandan town of Gulu. Apparently he got lost during the night and was forced to land at the Kilimanjaro Airport. The plane was found the next morning, tires flat, fuel tank empty; the pilot and his troops had disappeared into the bush,

unharmful but also unsuccessful. The rebels had also counted on large numbers of soldiers from Uganda's well-armed 12,000-man army joining in the rebellion. They were wrong.

The invasion threatened to touch off a bloodbath in Uganda. It could not only engulf the Asians, who have lived

in fear since Amin ordered 50,000 of their number holding British citizenship to leave, but could also revive tribal warfare and turn into a protracted border war with Tanzania as well.

Even before the rebel attack, Amin had charged that "imperialist and Zionist" powers were trying to assassinate him; now his suspicion focused on foreigners within the country. Shortly after the invasion, 22 reporters (16 British, two French, two Swedish, a West German and an American, A.P. Correspondent Andrew Torchia) were arrested by police and military security forces, some of them not to be heard from again for several days. At the same time, the army set up roadblocks at major intersections and began arresting all Asians and foreigners caught without proper identification papers. The lucky ones were prisoners of the police. Uganda's police force, still professional despite the dismissal of most of its top officers, herded all its European prisoners (61 at one point) into a cell block in the Kampala central police station. There were no beds, only one chair and four toilets. The prisoners, including a retired British diplomat, his crippled wife, and a family with two small children, had to sleep on the concrete floor, which was sticky with stale urine.

Yet the police treated them correctly and even politely. Food was served on silver trays from a nearby hotel. Smokers were supplied with cigarettes. According to French Television Correspondent Jean-Loup Demigneux, who spent 24 hours in the "black hole of Kampala," as reporters came to call it, the most terrifying moment was at 3 a.m., when four of Amin's soldiers marched in. Slightly drunk and obviously hostile, each of the four carried a pistol in one hand and a submachine gun in the other. They beat up a police guard who tried to stop them, but their only apparent mission was to wake up the prisoners and harass them. They stayed only a few minutes, but when they left, one shouted back, "You're

lucky to be here and not with us."

Because the police had formally registered the prisoners, foreign embassies were able to locate their citizens (at week's end, all Americans and Britons had been released). Less fortunate were those who were taken to the Makindye military prison, a collection of one-story buildings behind a double fence of barbed wire four miles outside Kampala, where they were held incommunicado and witnessed scenes of almost casual brutality. A.P. Correspondent Torchia was missing for three days before the American embassy was able to locate him. After his release, he described how Ugandan soldiers pinned a man on the ground while a woman beat him with a rawhide whip until the blood ran. "The beating went on for minutes—forever, it seemed—before the crowd dispersed and the screaming stopped," he wrote. "None of us knew who the woman was or what the whipping was about."

The hostilities claimed the life of

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one American: Peace Corps Volunteer Louis Morton, 23, a schoolteacher from Houston, who had been driving with another Peace Corpsman, Robert Freed, along the road between Mbarara and Masaka on a game-spotting tour of nearby Queen Elizabeth National Park. They were unaware of the fighting until they ran into an army roadblock. According to Freed, the troops waved them through and then fired at them. Morton was killed instantly. Freed was taken prisoner but eventually set free.

As a result of the incidents, the U.S. embassy in Kampala last week urged the 1,000 American citizens resident in the country to leave. The Peace Corps, which has 70 volunteers and 43 of their dependents in Uganda, ordered the dependents out and started bringing corpsmen working in the countryside into Kampala for safety. The British had even more reason to be concerned about their nationals. Amin has told his forces to "mark and watch" all Britons, and repeated his charges that a British invasion is imminent. Yet Whitehall fears that a mass evacuation of the 7,000 white Britons in Uganda might be interpreted as a prelude to just that.

Stripped. Almost forgotten in the wild train of events were Uganda's Asians, whose lives at this point are perhaps most vulnerable of all. Amin has said that the 50,000 expelled must be out by Nov. 7—an impossible deadline—or they will be rounded up and put in detention camps. Even if the original schedule of 16 charter flights a week could be maintained, it would take four months to complete the airlift. As it is, Uganda still has not given landing clearance to the consortium of British airlines that by earlier agreement was to share half of the charters with East African Airways.

Even as the invasion was being mounted last week, the first airlift, carrying 193 passengers, flew into London. Its passengers told of being stripped of their jewelry and searched at gunpoint by Ugandan soldiers on the way to the airport. Another group, which embarked by train for India via Kenya, was also mistreated. The incidents apparently have made others too frightened to leave. Two other flights had to be canceled because only a few people showed up to take them.

For many of the Asians, it is likely to be only the beginning of a bleak future—wherever they go. In London, the Monday Club, a right-wing Tory group, declared in a statement that "the immigrants of incompatible races and cultures should never have come here in the first place." In response, Prime Minister Edward Heath told Britons last week that they could not run away from the nation's obligations. "The reputation of Britain for good faith and humanity should be observed," he said, adding that Britain's obligation to the East African Asians has its roots in "imperial history." It was a welcome note of sanity—and honesty.

