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MALICIOUS STORIES

UGANDA will never be bullied by those foreign journalists who are obsessed with writing sensational stories about us which are at best untrue and at worst malicious.

If ceases to worry anyone in the country when it is realised that the concoctors of such stories about the Government are the erstwhile admirers of the former regime. Their personal investments in that regime are well-known.

In a 12-page special survey of Uganda, published in the Financial Times, a foreign editor of the paper makes observations of the alleged present state of affairs in Uganda which can only convince shallow minds. He says in effect that Uganda is scarcely being governed by anyone. Well and good.

It at least shows that the governing tentacles of the Government are so well distributed throughout all its organs that power is not bundled up in only one centre, where it would have been more visible to the journalist. It further negates his allegation that Uganda is under a "most peculiar military dictatorship." If that were so, there would have been an overwhelming concentration of power in the hands of the military personnel.

But a quick secrutiny of the composition of the Council of Ministers would have helped this journalist immensely in writing his story; unless, of course, it was his intention to overlook such truism in the first place. For if he had genuinely taken the trouble to do so, he would have found that besides General Amin himself, the only other professional military man in the 18-man Cabinet is Lt. Col. Obitre Gama.

Then there is that allegation about "series of military airfields" being built in the country. Besides the Nakasongola airfield which is now under construction for the Uganda Air Force, it is hard to tell where the "series of mystery airfields" are located.

The fact that Israeli engineers are helping in the construction of the Nakasongola airfield does not by any means follow that the airfield is for the Israeli Phantom jets.

The Government has repeatedly stressed that, irrespective of the friendship we seek and maintain with all foreign countries, Uganda cannot allow any one of them to establish military bases here for attacking the very countries we consider our friends. Double dealing by any government in power will never be allowed by the people of this country.

It is a calculated show of cynicism by this journalist to under-rate our ability to voice our disatisfaction with anything we see amiss with our Government.

It is also calculated to smear the good image Uganda mantains with the Arab world. It is inconceivable that the Government of Uganda can permint a foréign conflict to be waged here on our soil. That would amount to taking Uganda's principle of non-alignment very lightly indeed to say the least.

There is only one conclusion one can draw from the half-baked reports that these journalists, who come to Africa for a one-week's stay and become instant experts of our affairs, make: That they would never want to see any independent African state succeed.

So they scurry all over the continent whipping up stories calculated at injecting disatisfaction in the populace. "What they want is for us to voluntarily return to the colonial era.



The Aga Khan presenting a silver tray to President Amin.

WILD COWS CAUSE A PANIC

BY BETTY NAGADYA AND IMMACULATE WAMIMBI

WHAT at first looked like a joke turned into a matter of life and death, when an excited herd of cows turned suddenly from Second into First Street, Kampala, chasing and striking at every object including dustbins, standing and moving cars, lorries and bicycles.

All moving cars and lorries had to stop, and all the people in the street had to take to their heels, as the cows, about 15 of them, which had seemingly become wilder, turned to chase and strike at even the on-lookers standing on verandahs!

Some men jumped on nearby cars and lorries, as there was nowhere to run.

A woman with a baby narrowly escaped being trampled by a cow by harbouring herself in a ROLLING EMPTY DUSTBIN, and two girls, believed to be employees in the area, were saved by men who after running to their rescue buttressed them behind a nearby garage and workshop for safety.

No-one was injured in the sensational incident. Work was disrupted, as everyone who heard the roar had to come out to see the mess for himself.

Nobody was available to provide information as to whom the cows belonged, or to where the cows were being taken, as even the men looking after the cows had also taken to their heels.

The cows were chased towards the Jinja-Kampala road.

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Uganda soldiers in tribal pogrom

from DAVID MARTIN

DAR-ES-SALAAM, 12 February

IN THE 13 months since Dr Milton Obote was overthrown as Uganda's President in a *coup d'état* there have been continuous but unverified reports of massacres of his fellow-Langi tribesmen and their neighbours, the Acholi, who formed about half of the country's 10,000-strong Army. Today, most of the Acholi and Langi are almost certainly dead slaughtered in a tribal pogrom during General Idi Amin's struggle to consolidate his position.

The story of what has in fact been happening inside Uganda has now been disclosed in a crude refugee camp 20 miles from the Northern Tanzanian town of Tabora, where I met 19 men who believe they are among the few survivors of the thousands of Langi and Acholi in the Army. Four more are in a hospital at Bukoba with bullet wounds after a dramatic breakout from a Ugandan prison eight days ago.

The eyes of the men had that dreadful haunted and listless look of those who have been driven beyond the breaking point of terror; a characteristic of those who survived the Nazi concentration camps and Japanese wartime prisons. Remnants of their uniforms hung in tatters from their backs. Nearly all of them had purple marks on them where gentian violet had been painted over deep cuts caused by barbed wire.

They told their story with the stark simplicity of simple men. In the few days immediately following the coup on 25 January 1971 they and hundreds of fellow-tribesmen were rounded up. In their barracks they were separated from other tribes and were carted off to detention centres. Eighteen of the group, some from the Air Force and others from the Army, were taken to Kampala's Luzira Prison. All of them were either privates or corporals—those of senior rank, they said, had been slaughtered.

They insisted that, contrary to general reports at the time of the coup, the Acholi and Langi

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offered virtually no resistance. At Luzira, they were generally well treated.

But senior officers from the two tribes and others were not so lucky. I had taken with me a list of 11 missing officers; the manner in which nine of them met their deaths, according to the soldiers, is as follows:—

Brigadier Hassan, Army Chief of Staff: He was taken to Luzira on 29 January, 'half dead,' the soldiers said. The area of his crotch and stomach had been smashed completely by rifle butts. He was killed within a few days.

Colonel Arach, brigade commander: Killed at Bulange when his penis was cut off and stuffed in his mouth.

Colonel Langoya, officer in charge of training at Jinja: Executed in Japanese style, his stomach being cut open.

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These are just a handful of the thousands who have disappeared in the past 13 months. Others include William Kalema, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who disappeared this year; an American journalist and an American lecturer at Makerere University; the Sudanese military attaché, who was dragged from a Kampala bar by Ugandan troops; and two young Asian girls whose parents have made impassioned appeals for news of them after troops seized them on a Kampala street.

The soldiers at the refugee camp in Tanzania this week gave me a list of all the officers they knew who had been put into a room and blown up on 5 March.

On 28 December last year, the remaining 510 Acholi and Langi soldiers at Luzira were transferred to Mutukula prison. The site is a few hundred yards inside Uganda, near the border with Tanzania, where last year there was fighting between the two countries.

Mr Adoko Nekyon, a former Obote Minister who had resigned before the coup, telephoned me in Dar-es-Salaam on 1 January this year with a statement saying the men had been transferred to Mutukula on the pretext that they were to be court-martialled, but were, in fact, all to be killed. It would be claimed that Tanzanian troops had shelled the prison, causing casualties. I was sceptical, but put the story out in guarded tones. Dr Obote, unbeknown to me, was working behind the scenes to prevent the killings. Through Shafiq Arain, another Obote Minister, now living in London, the British Government was contacted and asked to intervene. A letter was sent to the Pope and Mr Nekyon flew to Zambia to meet President Kaunda.

Whether or not it was intended to kill the detainees and blame it on the Tanzanians will now never be known. As soon as this suggestion appeared in the Press, that course was obviously impossible. On 29 December the 510 soldiers transferred to Mutukula were told that they would all be court-martialled. But on 31 December, 15 Acholi and Langi bandsmen were taken away. They never returned.

Then, on 12 January, the killings got under way in earnest. Starting with the most senior, the detainees were taken away in groups of 10 or more. The first group included a Major Oyet, Captain Agona, Flight-Captain Atyang and Flight-Lieutenants Okello, Chalo and Oniru. As they were taken away, their hands were tied behind their backs.

On 24 January, a captain whose name the escapees did not know, took 11 people from the cells and shot them dead 15 yards away. These killings were to celebrate the anniversary of the coup, guards told the detainees. The killings went on. The same captain returned on 2 February, and when the detainees complained about the food, he answered: 'Don't worry. Tomorrow you will eat meat.'

At 6 a.m. the next day he was back and demanded that Mr Muhammad Hassan, director of the CID at the time of the coup, and four soldiers go with him. They refused, and an hour later at gunpoint he took 10 soldiers. These were shot 100 yards from the cells. 'Those who were not killed instantly were clubbed to death.

The executioners, the soldiers said, preferred to cut throats rather than shoot the detainees. Non-Acholi and Langi, former members of the General Service Unit, disbanded after the coup, had told them they were being sent to dig graves daily and were having to wash blood from trucks in which the groups were being taken away.

By 4 February, of the four or five hundred Acholi and Langi transferred to Mutukula, only 102 remained alive. On 3 and 4 February they were kept without food or water and were told to eat their excrement and drink urine. They overheard a guard telling the prison cook that the detainees were wasting Government food and were all to be killed on 5 February.

One of the privates who survived told me: 'We decided it would be much better to die from a bullet than a knife.' He said that with a piece of metal torn from a tin mug they chiselled cement from between bricks in one of the walls of the two 30 ft by 24 ft cells where they were being held. There were 55 men in one room and 47 in the other. At 1.30 a.m. a private squeezed through the tiny hole in the cell wall into the compound. Guards spotted him immediately and fired two shots. He managed to force open one of the main doors, which was only padlocked, before being gunned down.

'A machine-gun on rapid fire was shooting straight into the door,' one corporal said, 'but we had to burst out. We knew we were going to die anyway, and this was quicker.'

Bodies piled up around the doorway as they tried to force their way out. This, in fact, helped those who broke free to get clear of the cell area, as the bodies formed a barricade.

The compound was ringed with three layers of barbed wire, which the escapers had to scramble over. 'Many more of us died on the wire, but we were too desperate to care,' said one of the men.

One private escaped by crawling through the barbed wire after the guards had left to hunt for others who had escaped into the bush. Before he left he saw the body of Mr Hassan, the former CID chief, lying in the compound.

'He was a diabetic and had had no food for two days or medicine. He was dying and was too weak to break out. The guards dragged him from the cell and shot him,' he said.

Two days later the Ugandans claimed that Hassan and 14 others escaped to Tanzania and were handed back. This was denied in Dar-es-Salaam.

Ugandan atrocities

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Half of Uganda's soldiers slaughtered in army purge

By MARTIN MEREDITH
Special to The Star

DAR-ES-SALAAM — Soldiers who fled to nearby Tanzania have now revealed the full horror of the systematic slaughter of thousands of troops in the Ugandan army.

The soldiers, all Langi and Acholi tribesmen, had formed about half of the African country's 10,000-strong army before the purge began. Their only crime appears to have been their tribal connections with Dr. Milton Obote, who was overthrown as Uganda's president 13 months ago in a coup d'etat led by Gen. Idi Amin.

Today, most of the Langi and Acholi tribesmen soldiers are almost certainly dead—slaughtered during Amin's struggle to consolidate his position.

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Here is the story they told:

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Offered little resistance

They insisted that, contrary to general reports at the time of the coup, the Acholi and Langi offered virtually no resistance, even though they had tribal loyalties to Obote, who is himself a Langi. At Luzira, they were generally well treated.

But senior officers from the two tribes and others were not so lucky. The manner in which several of them met their deaths, according to the soldiers, is as follows:

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Killings celebrated coup

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By Feb. 4, of the four or five hundred Acholi and Langi transferred to Mutukula only 102 remained alive. They were kept without food or water and were told to eat their excrement and drink urine.

The remaining prisoners decided to risk almost certain death in a breakout attempt. One prisoner rushed a door and managed to force it open before startled guards gunned him down.

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London Observer



It was a
roads lea



Half of Uganda's soldiers slaughtered in army purge

By MARTIN MEREDITH
Special to The Star

DAR-ES-SALAAM — Soldiers who fled to nearby Tanzania have now revealed the full horror of the systematic slaughter of thousands of troops in the Ugandan army.

The soldiers, all Langi and Acholi tribesmen, had formed about half of the African country's 10,000-strong army before the purge began. Their only crime appears to have been their tribal connections with Dr. Milton Obote, who was overthrown as Uganda's president 13 months ago in a coup d'etat led by Gen. Idi Amin.

Today, most of the Langi and Acholi tribesmen soldiers are almost certainly dead—slaughtered during Amin's struggle to consolidate his position.

The story of what has been happening inside Uganda has been disclosed in a refugee camp 20 miles from the northern Tanzanian town of Tabora, where I met 19 men who believe they are among the few survivors of the thousands of Langi and Acholi in the army.

Four more are in a hospital at Bukoba with bullet wounds after a dramatic breakout from a Ugandan prison 10 days ago.

Here is the story they told:

In the few days immediately following the coup on Jan. 25, 1971, they and hundreds of fellow-tribesmen were rounded up and carted off to detention centres. Eighteen of the group, some from the air force and others from the army, were taken to Kampala's Luzira prison.

Offered little resistance

They insisted that, contrary to general reports at the time of the coup, the Acholi and Langi offered virtually no resistance, even though they had tribal loyalties to Obote, who is himself a Langi. At Luzira, they were generally well treated.

But senior officers from the two tribes and others were not so lucky. The manner in which several of them met their deaths, according to the soldiers, is as follows:

—Brigadier Hassan, army chief of staff: He was taken to Luzira on Jan. 29, "half dead," the soldiers said. His crotch and stomach had been smashed completely by rifle butts. He was killed within a few days.

—Col. Arach, brigade commander: Killed at Bulange following sexual mutilation.

—Col. Langoya, officer in charge of training at Jinja: Executed in Japanese style, his stomach being slit open.

—Lt.-Col. Akwangu, commander of the Maline battalion: Beaten to death.

—Lt.-Col. Loyira, Lt.-Col. Ayumu and Maj. Nyke: Among 32 officers herded into a room which was blown up with explosives on March 5.

On Dec. 28 last year, the remaining 510 Acholi and Langi soldiers at Luzira were transferred to Mutukula prison. The site is a few hundred yards inside Uganda, near the border with Tanzania, where last year there was fighting between the two countries.

On Dec. 29 the 510 soldiers, transferees to Mutukula were told that they would all be court-martialed. But on Dec. 31, 15 Acholi and Langi bandsmen were taken away. They never returned.

Then, on Jan. 12, the killings got under way in earnest. Starting with the most senior, the detainees were taken away in groups of 10 or more.

Killings celebrated coup

On Jan. 24, a captain, whose name the escapers did not know, took 11 people from the cells and shot them dead 15 yards away. These killings were to celebrate the anniversary of the coup, guards told the detainees. The killings went on.

The same captain returned on Feb. 3 and took 10 soldiers at gunpoint. These were shot 100 yards from the cells. Those who were not killed instantly were clubbed to death. However, the soldiers said the executioners preferred to cut throats rather than shoot the detainees.

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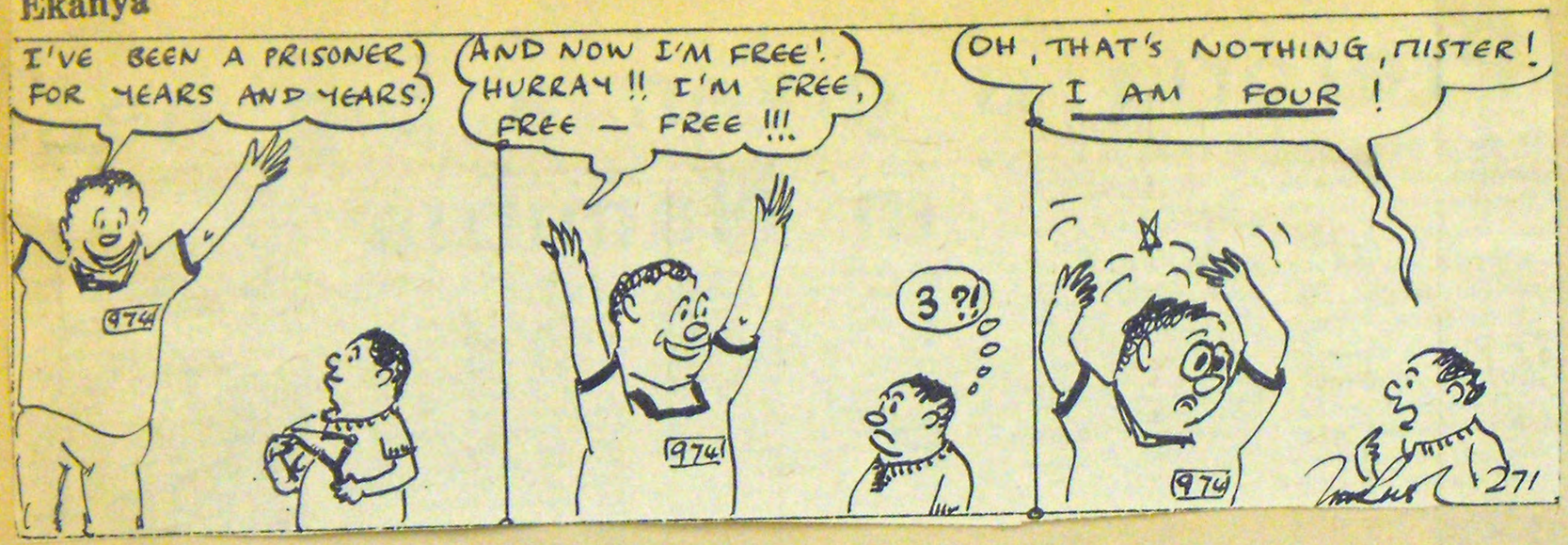
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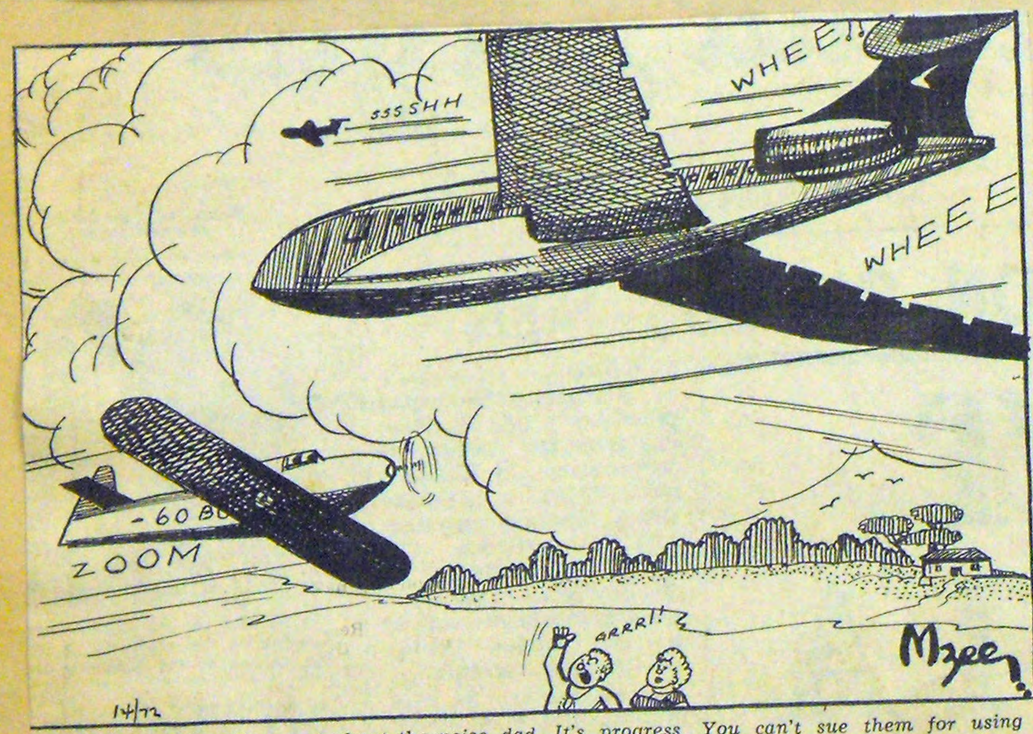
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It was a tense moment just seconds before the news of the Military takeover was broadcast over Radio Uganda at about 3 p.m. on January 25, 1971. Tanks and personnel troop carriers guarded all roads leading to Radio Uganda buildings. The situation can be read from the faces of the soldiers who were — and still are — on the ready to face any intruders. The tall building is the Crested Towers and the shorter is one of the Radio Uganda buildings.

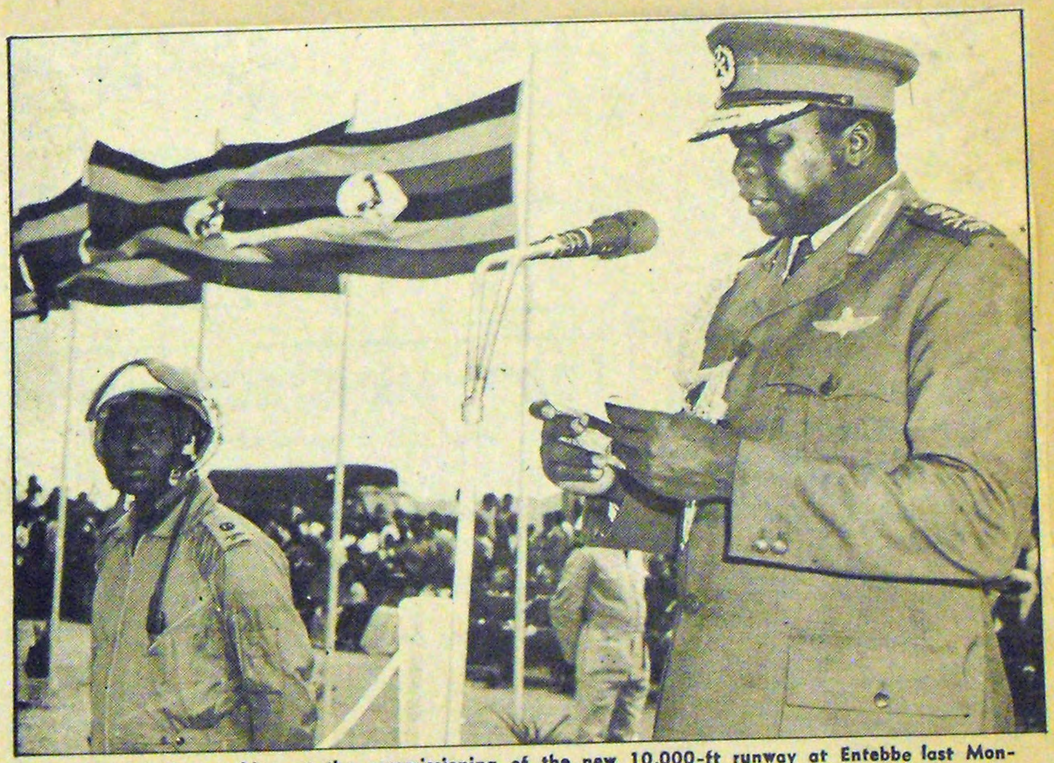


at home with the **BALIMWEZOS**



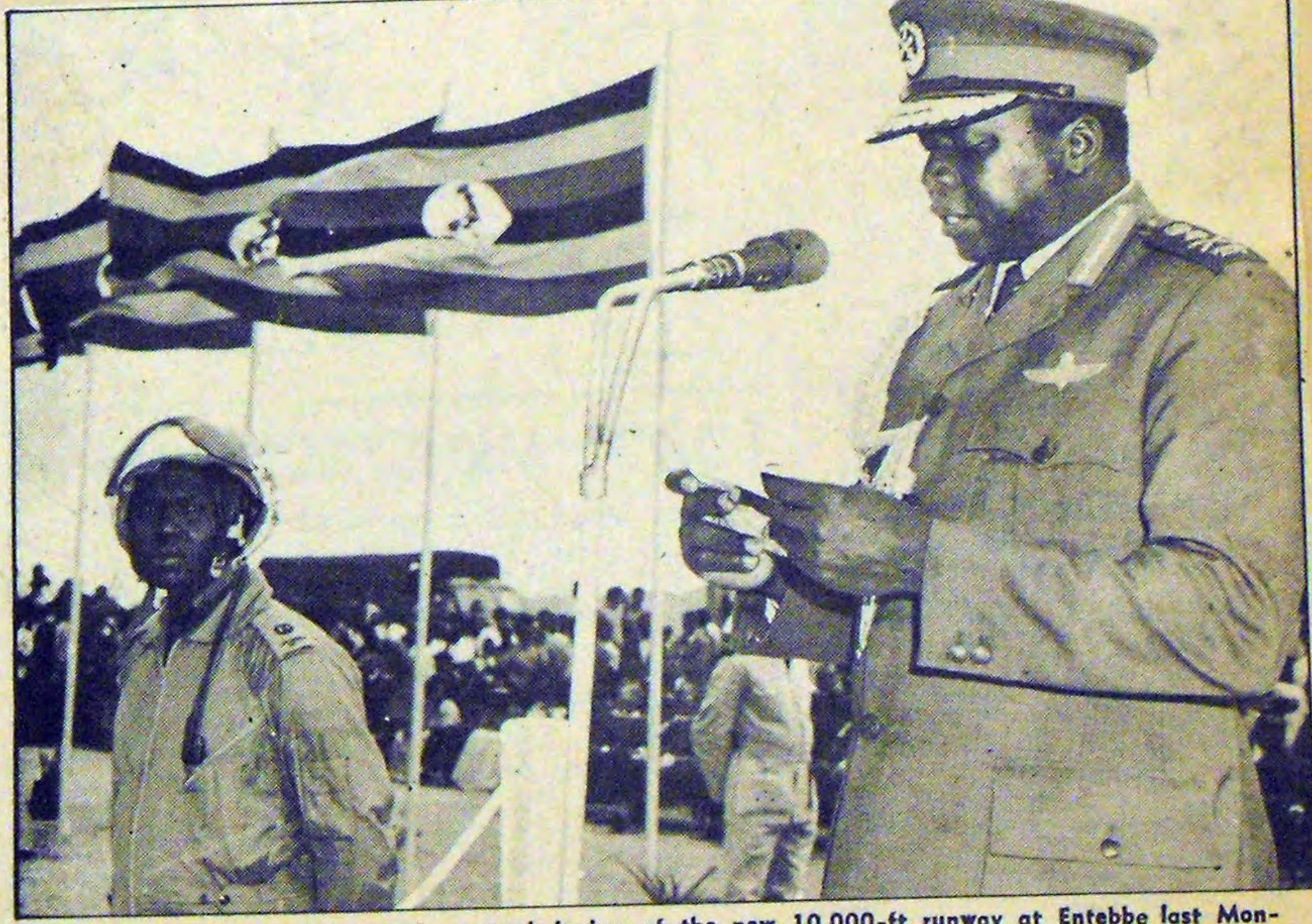
"It's no good getting mad about the noise, dad. It's progress. You can't sue them for using the air-space over your farm!"

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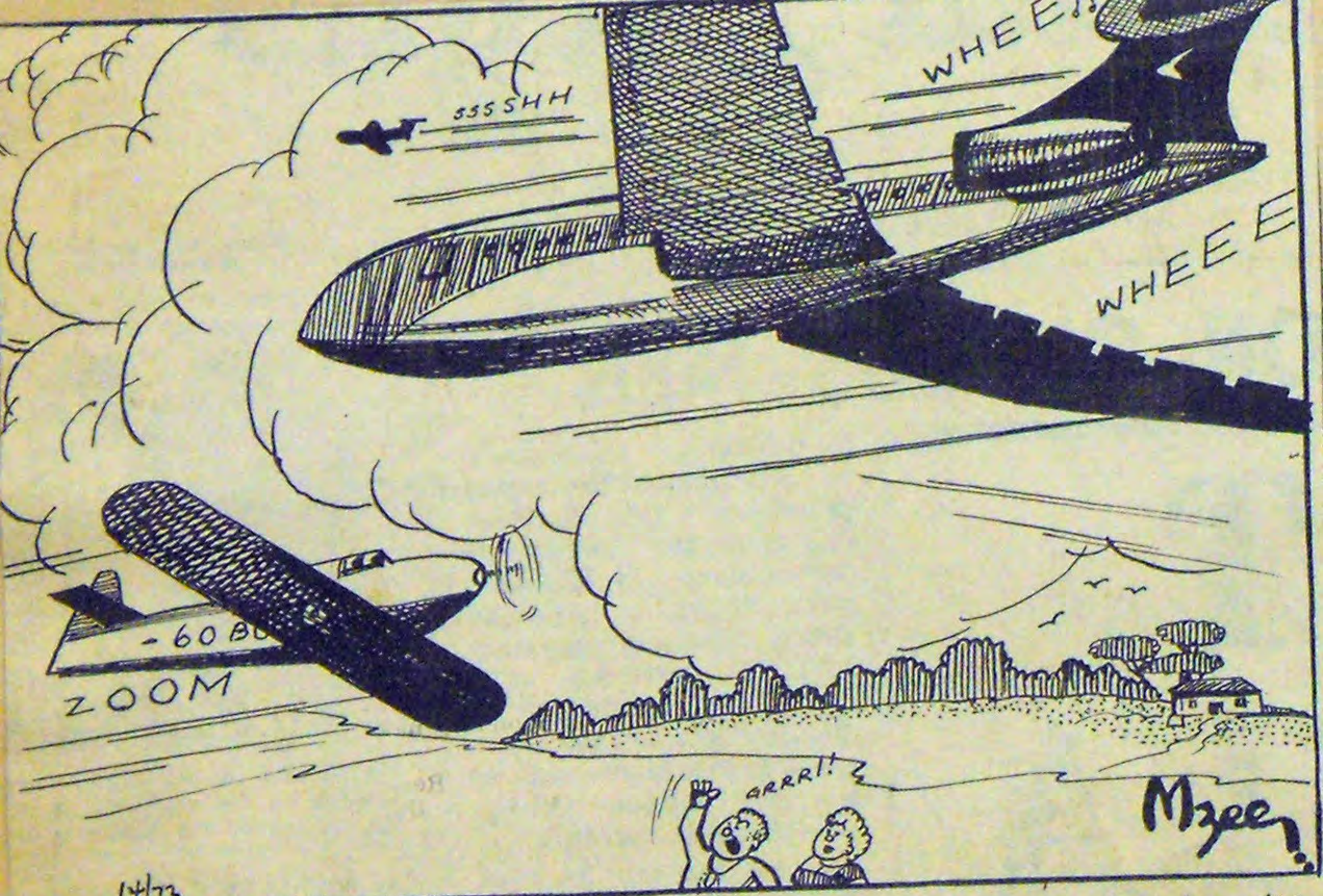


President Amin speaking at the commissioning of the new 10,000-ft runway at Entebbe last Monday.


I'VE BEEN A PRISONER FOR YEARS AND YEARS.
974
AND NOW I'M FREE! HURRAY!! I'M FREE, FREE — FREE !!!
974
3?!
OH, THAT'S NOTHING, MISTER! I AM FOUR !
974
271



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DENT OCAYA-LAKIDI LOOKS BACK ON THE 18 REASONS FOR THE TAKE-OVER AND ASKS:

How far have we come in a year?

• *"All I can say is that any leader must be honest, he must be sincere. A leader who fails to master the support of the people he leads must give way to another person, since it can only be by the grace of God which usually finds expression in the will of the people, that his leadership is or is not desired..." President Amin, April 1971.*

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WE now, as we sit down to feast, as we twist and shake to the sounds of the night clubs, as we march or sing or shout, to celebrate the day the military took over in this country a year ago need to leave a little room ... just a little room ... to THINK. To think a little about the past in order to understand and enjoy the present more fully. To understand the present in order to do better in the future.

I started this article by quoting the President on the need for leadership and government to be based on the will and consent of the governed. I think this is very appropriate and very important; for a careful look at the 18 reasons given by the Armed Forces for talking over the government last January reveals that there were four broad issues involved in the take-over and that of these the issue of democracy, freedom, liberty etc., was the one most emphasised in terms of the amount of printed space given to it.

Point No. 1 condemned "The unwarranted detention without trial and for long periods of a large number of people, many of whom are totally innocent of any charges." No. 2 criticised the continuation of a state of emergency over the whole country almost indefinitely as quite meaningless. No. 3 and 7 may be tied together. The former referred to the lack of freedom in the airing of different views on political and social matters and the latter to the failure by political authorities to organise elections "for the last eight years." Yet another point addressed itself to what was considered a curtailment of personal liberty in Uganda. Point No 5 saw the National Service scheme as literally forcing "every able bodied person to work in a camp for two years."

Fully five of the 18 points thus addresses themselves in one way or another to the question of representative government, democracy, the rule of law, and individual freedom and liberty. A further four points were devoted to pointing out *how* the previous regime managed to negate most of these basic principles what it based its authority on.

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No. 17 states quite bluntly: "From the time Obote took over power in 1962 his greatest and most loyal supporter has been the army. The Army has always tried to be an example to the whole of Africa by not taking over the Government and we have always followed that example." But then, according to 16, Obote on the advice of Akena Adoko, started to divide the Army "and the rest of Uganda by picking out his own tribesmen and putting them in key positions in the Army and everywhere..." At the same time according to 14, the centrality of the Army itself started to be downgraded as its decision-making organs were increasingly not consulted on policy matters. This, according to 14, was because the former President was engaged in creating a new private army, the GSU. "Uganda therefore had two armies, one in the Cabinet, the other regular."

All together, therefore, fully half (9 out of 18) of the reasons given for taking over power from the civilian government had something to do with dictatorial rule and loss of freedom. How far have we come?

One of the most remarkable things to occur here after the coup was, of course the lifting of the emergency throughout the country so soon after the takeover and at a time when the security of the country could still be threatened any minute. It was an act of courage and of great confidence; paralleled only by release of of those detained by the previous government and the decision not to detain members of the previous government as a group.

Whether or not there have been further detentions since then and in how large or small a number is not easy to say since there has been no recent public announcement on the matter. But the release of nearly 5,000 people from jail since the military took over is significant. Yet by now one would have wished that a list had been issued telling the country the names of those in the army killed during the take over and during border clashes and the names of those who cannot be accounted for; those who might have gone to Tanzania or to the Sudan. Increasingly we need to do this for families and relatives and for children, especially schoolchildren, left behind.

As for the more long-lasting issue of civilian rule, civil liberties, and democracy; I think that the Government in its attempt to realise these ideals—has been meeting grave difficulties from the enemies of this country and that the effect has been the need to adopt sterner and sterner measures, to the detriment of the very values we would like to foster.

The two conditions for a return to civilian rule; for the reopening of politics in this country, were stated very clearly when the Military Government was formed: The eradication of kondoism and other forms of terrorism, peace and stability, on the other hand; and the total cleansing of corruption from this society, on the other. Since then a third condition has been added to the list: double production and the improvement of the standard of living of every Ugandan.

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These ideals were never to be realised. One day the people gathered around Parliament building to see the medallion carrying the picture of Obote's head torn down. Obote's activities since the military takeover, explained the Government, had made a review of the President's original stand absolutely necessary. And who could doubt that?

The same thing has been happening in the area of the rule of law. This concept requires, among other things, that a man be considered innocent till proved guilty. The place where this proof is supposed to take place is of course, a court of law. Here again the President's personal position has been one of moderation. Of former politicians he once said: Why should I arrest and detain them? As long as they have not committed specific crimes they are free to enjoy their personal lives as they see fit. It was around this argument that those detained by the previous regime were released.

But here again, as elsewhere, the Government has often found itself forced into stern measures, as the President found that his leniency was being misunderstood and taken advantage of. It became necessary, at some stage, to give the green light to the security forces to deal with saboteurs and confusing agents as kondos: i.e. to shoot them on sight when found engaging in activities detrimental to the security of the state.

This is a necessary measure; but it is a harsh one, making—as it does — the one security officer the accuser, the judge, and the executioner. Our enemies, it would appear, are forcing us to destroy ourselves. With such a decree in force they can take to wearing imitation uniform of our security forces and to assassinating innocent sons and daughters of the Republic. This is not academic. Imposters have actually already been caught in our security uniforms. Where they do not take to doing the dirty job themselves; they take to giving false information upon which our security officers are supposed to act. For our officers to act quickly on the spot and without further investigation into the truth or falsity of such reports is for us to destroy ourselves in the service of the enemy.

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The second broad issue raised in the 18 points concerns oppressive, not necessarily repressive, measures. Point No. 8 put this very clearly: "Economic policies have left many people unemployed and even more insecure and lacking in the basic needs of life like food, clothing, medicine, and shelter." According to Point No. 9, "High taxes have left the common man of this country poorer than ever before..." And at the same time as he was being called to pay higher and higher taxes; he was being given less for his cash crops (point 10). The real beneficiaries of the common man's sweat were not the common men; but their leaders. Point No. 12: "The creation of a wealthy class of leaders who are always talking of socialism while they grow richer while the common man (grows) poorer".

Since January 25 last year, there have been one or two changes in this area. The country no longer has to pay "development tax", a tax which was introduced only for a year or two and should have been removed long ago. But this is also the smallest of the taxes referred to in the 18 points. Meanwhile there was a change of attitude as far as taxes as a whole are concerned. The large financial deficit inherited from the previous regime did not allow for outright reduction in taxes paid. But more fundamentally the argument became —and quite correctly too—that it did not matter how much one paid in taxes (as long as it was fair, reasonable, and bearable). What mattered was the services being rendered to the people from the collected taxes.

President Amin has done a remarkable job of touring the country since he came to power. He has visited virtually every part of the country listening to the people and finding out what their needs are. And he has pledged them services: Schools, roads, hospitals, railways, hotels, hydro-electric power scheme, university, etc. In some cases the money was not yet immediately available. But at least the emphasis is in the right direction.

When one comes to the common man's basic needs—clothing, shelter, cooking oil, sugar and other basic commodities—the record is not so reassuring. The country has known nothing but the Government's determination to control prices as against some traders determination to hoard or to overcharge. Several final warnings have been issued against the disappearance from our markets of basic commoodities the same number of warnings have gone out about the rising cost of living. Success has been minimal. One may soon get driven to the conclusion (and it is not an absurd one) that someone is planning something sinister. The way to undermine a country's stability has always been through its belly. The question of the cost of living thus remains one of life and death.

Two other issues were the concern of soldiers when they took over last year. Points 6, 7, 12 and 15 addressed themselves to corruption. Without the reports of the various commissions probing this issue, it is difficult to comment on the extent of our success here so far. But charges as well as warnings have not been entirely absent from our lives the last one year. Corruption remains a continuing issue as does kondoism.

Finally, the soldiers were concerned about Uganda's increasing isolationist tendencies within the context of East Africa. East African co-operation has been disturbed somewhat; but some of this disturbance clearly pre-dated the coup, though things worsened after it. But Uganda was not the author of these difficulties and it good to see that attempts to restore normalcy have had a good measure of success. Internally we have taken certain steps which might facilitate further co-operation in future. The introduction of Swahili, French and Arabic are cases in point. But it would be a mistake to think that our external appearances matter more than our internal substances. Uganda will play a key role in African politics only if it takes the necessary steps to develop as an African country.

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We must be truly independent. We must manage our own affairs and involve our people fully in this. The army took power in the name of the people. The sooner the people receive this power back through a reopening of politics, the better. But for this to happen kondoism should have disappeared and with it corruption. The economy should have been put on a secure footing. All these things may take time. But, even more important, we should—in the process of dealing with these things — avoid becoming the tool through which our enemies work to destroy ourselves.

SOME SIGNIFICANT SAYINGS OF PRESIDENT AMIN THIS YEAR

The Goals of the Second Republic:

"In our view, the first needs of a Ugandan are an equitable share of the good things of this clothing and services in the form of education, health and the like."

April (Olilim, Moroto County, Lango Oistrict)

Our Leadership:

"I believe there is something in common between people like you and people like me. By the grace of God Almighty you and I have been chosen to lead the people; and our responsibilities to God Himself, and to the people we lead, are very great indeed..."

"All I can say is that any leader must be honest, he must be sincere. A leader who fails to muster the support of the people he leads must give way to another person, since it can only be by the grace of God, which usually finds expression in the will of the people, that his leadership is or is not desired..."

April (when addressing Church of Uganda leaders at Namirembe, Kampala)

About kondos:

"Amadu gata mpisi
(Greed kills the hyena)
Tamaa nauwua fisi"
(Swahili)

March (Bamunanika)

Politics and politicians

"We shall ensure that they do not again misgovern this land of ours. Corrupt politicians have completely mismanaged the affairs of this country. They have used Ugandans to enrich themselves at the expense of the ordinary man. Corruption has been the rule of the day. By the time we hand over the Government, the country will have been completely and truly cleaned."

May (Kihiihi, Kinkizi County, Kigezi.

Politics and the student:

"I want students to put studies first and to concentrate on passing their examinations and doing well at school or college generally. Matters like politics should be student luxuries which to them should be of secondary importance.'

July (opening NUSU's annual conference, International Conference Centre, Kampala).

Politics and the needs of the common man:

"Not only is politics unable to produce these things but there is also sufficient evidence to show that it often prevents their being produced."

Religious toleration:

"... I wish to state that our new Republic will allow total religious freedom to everyone, without fear or favour."

January 31 (in an address to leaders of all religious communities, Kololo residence, Kampala)

EGYPTAIR

(formerly United Arab Airlines)

is proud to serve the 2nd REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

by providing air services to the Arab Republic of Egypt

and other parts of the world.

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Two other issues were the concern of soldiers when they took over last year. Points 6, 7, 12 and 15 addressed themselves to corruption. Without the reports of the various commissions probing this issue, it is difficult to comment on the extent of our success here so far. But charges as well as warnings have not been entirely absent from our lives the last one year. Corruption remains a continuing issue as does kondoism.

Finally, the soldiers were concerned about Uganda's increasing isolationist tendencies within the context of East Africa. East African co-operation has been disturbed somewhat; but some of this disturbance clearly pre-dated the coup, though things worsened after it. But Uganda was not the author of these difficulties and it good to see that attempts to restore normalcy have had a good measure of success. Internally we have taken certain steps which might facilitate further co-operation in future. The introduction of Swahili, French and Arabic are cases in point. But it would be a mistake to think that our external appearances matter more than our internal substances. Uganda will play a key role in African politics only if it takes the necessary steps to develop as an African country.

★

We must be truly independent. We must manage our own affairs and involve our people fully in this. The army took power in the name of the people. The sooner the people receive this power back through a reopening of politics, the better. But for this to happen kondoism should have disappeared and with it corruption. The economy should have been put on a secure footing. All these things may take time. But, even more important, we should—in the process of dealing with these things — avoid becoming the tool through which our enemies work to destroy ourselves.

SOME SIGNIFICANT SAYINGS OF PRESIDENT AMIN THIS YEAR

The Goals of the Second Republic :

"In our view, the first needs of a Ugandan are an equitable share of the good things of this clothing and services in the form of education, health and the like."

April (Olilim, Moroto County, Lango Oistrict)

Our Leadership :

"I believe there is something in common between people like you and people like me. By the grace of God Almighty you and I have been chosen to lead the people; and our responsibilities to God Himself, and to the people we lead, are very great indeed..."

"All I can say is that any leader must be honest, he must be sincere. A leader who fails to muster the support of the people he leads must give way to another person, since it can only be by the grace of God, which usually finds expression in the will of the people, that his leadership is or is not desired..."

April (when addressing Church of Uganda leaders at Namirembe, Kampala)

About kondos :

"Amadu gata mpisi
(Greed kills the hyena)
Tamaa nauwua fisi"
(Swahili)

March (Bamunanika)

Politics and politicians

"We shall ensure that they do not again misgovern this land of ours. Corrupt politicians have completely mismanaged the affairs of this country. They have used Ugandans to enrich themselves at the expense of the ordinary man. Corruption has been the rule of the day. By the time we hand over the Government, the country will have been completely and truly cleaned."

May (Kihihi, Kinkizi County, Kigezi.

Politics and the student :

"I want students to put studies first and to concentrate on passing their examinations and doing well at school or college generally. Matters like politics should be student luxuries which to them should be of secondary importance.'

July (opening NUSU's annual conference, International Conference Centre, Kampala).

Politics and the needs of the common man :

"Not only is politics unable to produce these things but there is also sufficient evidence to show that it often prevents their being produced."

Religious toleration :

"... I wish to state that our new Republic will allow total religious freedom to everyone, without fear or favour."

January 31 (in an address to leaders of all religious communities, Kololo residence, Kampala)

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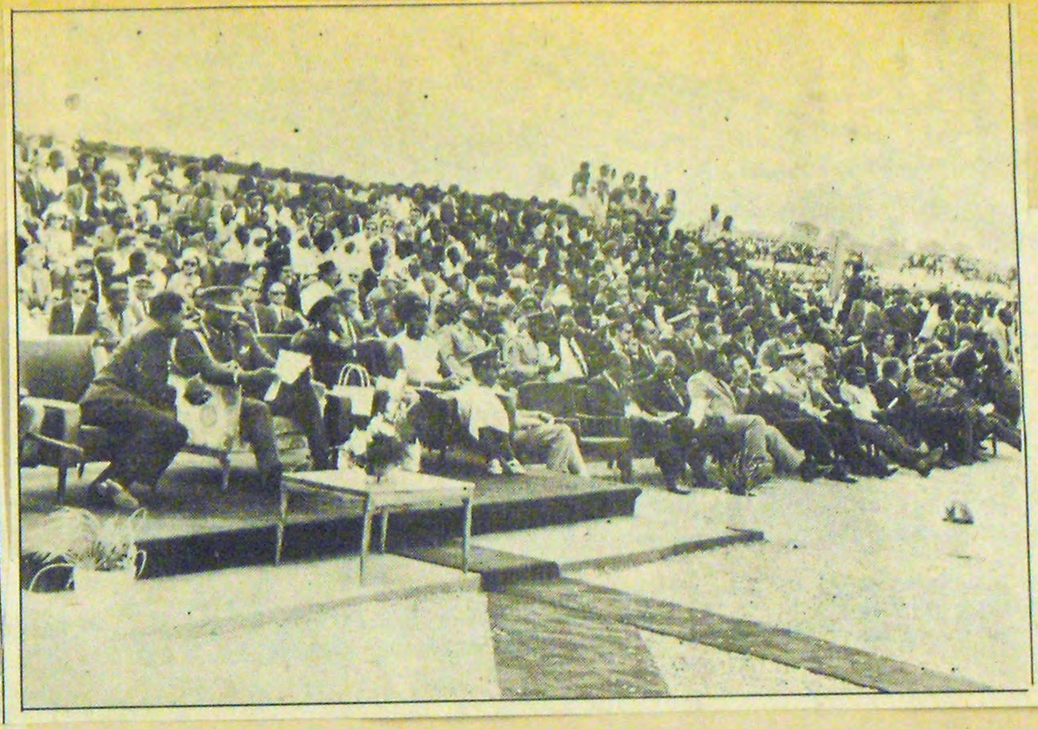
President Amin shakes hands with the commandant of Entebbe Airport, Mr Kalembe, at Entebbe Airport before he commissioned the new runway.



General Amin and the crowd stand for the National Anthem shortly after the President arrived to commission the new runway.



Ethiopia's Crown Prince Asapha Wossen is escorted to his seat at Entebbe by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wanume Kibedi. The Prince represented his father Emperor Haile Sellassie of Ethiopia, at Uganda's January 25 celebrations.



LEFT: President Amin discusses a point with the Minister of Works, Communications and Housing, Engineer Zikusooka, before commissioning the new runway.

ANOTHER MILE STONE IS REACHED

THESE two pages of pictures highlight the ceremony at Entebbe Airport on Monday when the President of Uganda, General Idi Amin, commissioned a new 10,000 foot runway as part of the celebrations to mark the military take-over a year ago.

The runway is the first of three phases modernising the international airport which will soon be able to cater for the Boeing 747 - Jumbo Jet - and Britain's supersonic Concord airliner.

More than 6,000 people, including the Crown Prince of Ethiopia, Prince Asoha Wossen and representatives from Egypt, Sudan, the Soviet Union, Liberia, Lesotho and the Zaire Republic (formerly the Congo), watched the President declare the new runway open, together with taxiway, hard-standing control tower and navigational aids

In his address the President said that the people of Uganda recognised the fact that air transport enabled the nation to keep up with the outside world directly, "with less dependence on others."

The developments at Entebbe Airport were of great importance to the country, he added

Paratroopers were rained off but Ugandan pilots in MiGs and Fuoga Magisteres put up an impressive display. The impeccable formation flying and aerobatics — particularly by Major Toko — made the vast crowd forget about the downpour.

On the ground, the British Caledonian Airways pipe band marched and countermarched to the delight of the guests.

It was an impressive day — and another milestone in the history of the new Uganda

Kenya deports Britons

TWO British businessmen in Kenya—Harry Bernard Sandall Tester and his son-in-law, Anthony George Grant — spent a night in Nairobi police cells after being declared persona non grata by Vice-President Moi.

They had been told to leave the country immediately because they had shown disrespect to President Kenyatta and the Kenya people. But no details were in the Government Kenya News Agency announcement.

Mr Tester, managing director of Kenya Fibre Glass Products Limited, and Mr Grant, who also works for the firm, were flown to the capital by the Police Air Wing from Molo, 210 kms from Nairobi.

The Kenya News Agency report said: "The step has been taken against the two for the disrespect they have shown to His Excellency the President, Mr Jomo Kenyatta, who is head of the Republic of Kenya, and the people of Kenya. They have been ordered to leave the country with immediate effect."

The move follows a weekend speech by Vice-President Moi at a rally in which he said that the Government would not tolerate non-citizens anywhere who abused Africans and regarded them as inferior.

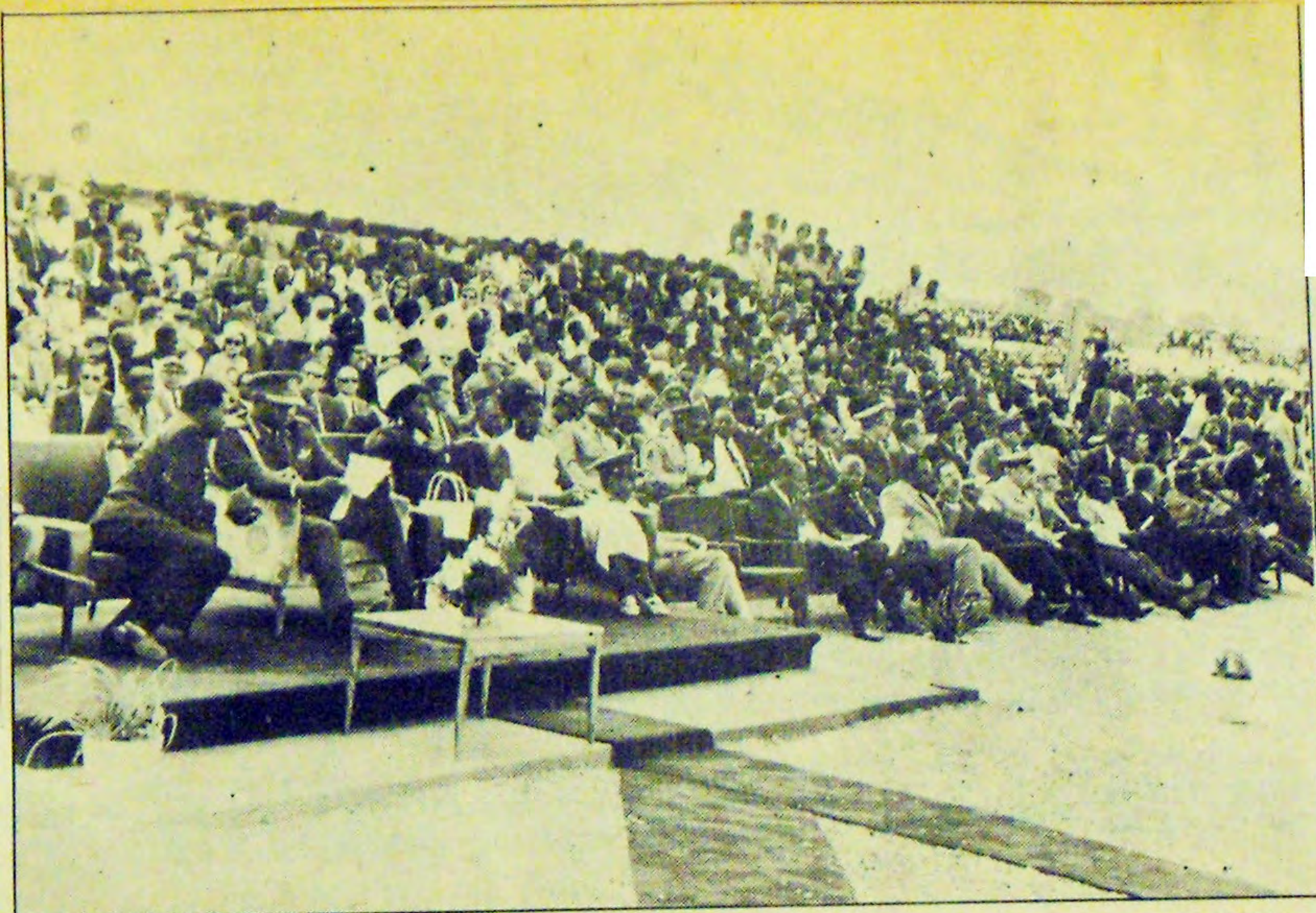
He added, "Non-citizens who still retained the outdated colonial mentality of regarding Africans as serfs and treated them with contempt must realise that to do so was a direct insult to the Government".

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United States Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Mr Mennen Williams, shakes hands with President Amin when he called on him at his Kampala lodge.



Uganda's Ambassador and Mrs Mustapha Ramathan to the U.S. are pictured receiving Mr Beverly Carter, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs (centre) at the reception they hosted to celebrate Second Republic day. The reception was attended by over 400 people. The picture shows Ambassador Ramathan shaking hands with Mrs Moore, wife of U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of African Affairs, Mr Robert Moore.



The chairman of the Uganda Red Cross Society, Mr Erisa Kironde, presents registration cards of the motor cycle to the three new field officers to work in Northern Eastern Region, Northern Western Region and South Eastern Region. Looking on are Lady Sarah Kisosonkole, society's administrator, and Mr A. B. Dyenya, Red Cross secretary general.



the new runway by the President. On the left—Mrs Norah Amin and next to her Mama Malyam.

ABOVE : The wives of General Amin shelter under an umbrella as they watch men of the Uganda Airforce fly past following the commissioning of



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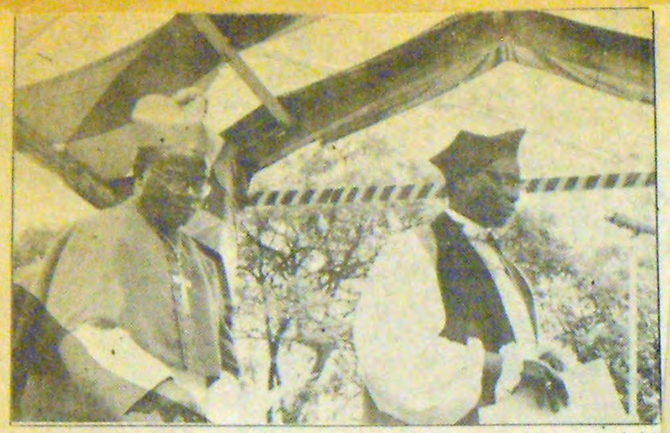
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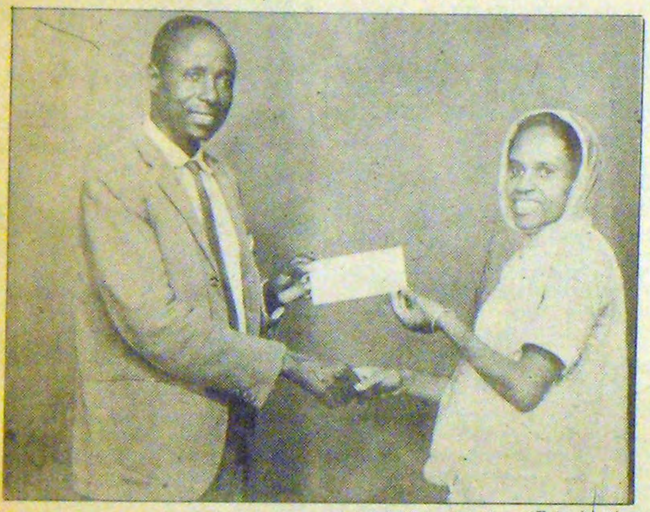
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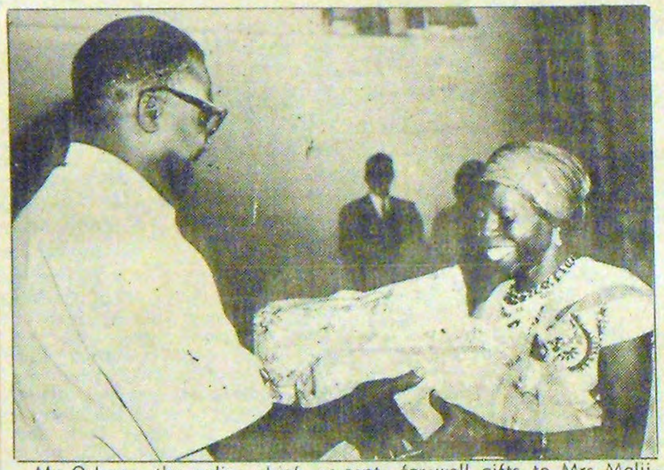
The winner of a major prize of 15,000/- in the 47th National Lottery which was held on February 3, in Kampala, is Mrs Hamida Abdul, wife of Mr Abdul Omar, of Kisenyi, Kampala. She is seen here (right) receiving her cheque from Mr V. Nsereko of the Lottery office. She intends to build herself a house.



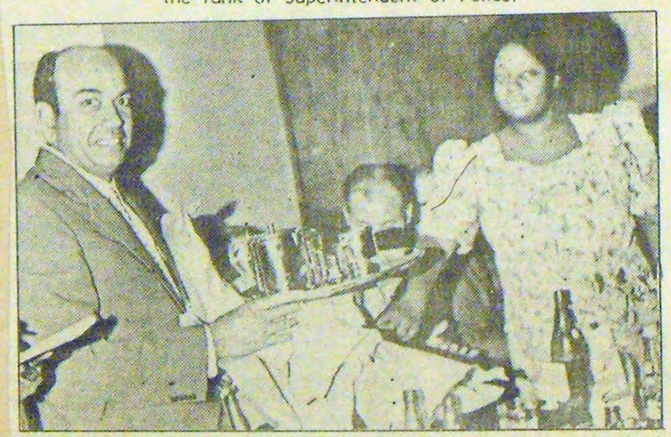
The District Commissioner for West Nile, Mr K. A. Achoroi (centre), presenting a cheque of 1,800/- to Mr Oriwo Ojawa, a retiring employee of the Sugar Estates Employment Bureau at Arua. Looking on is the outgoing manager of the company, Mr Jani



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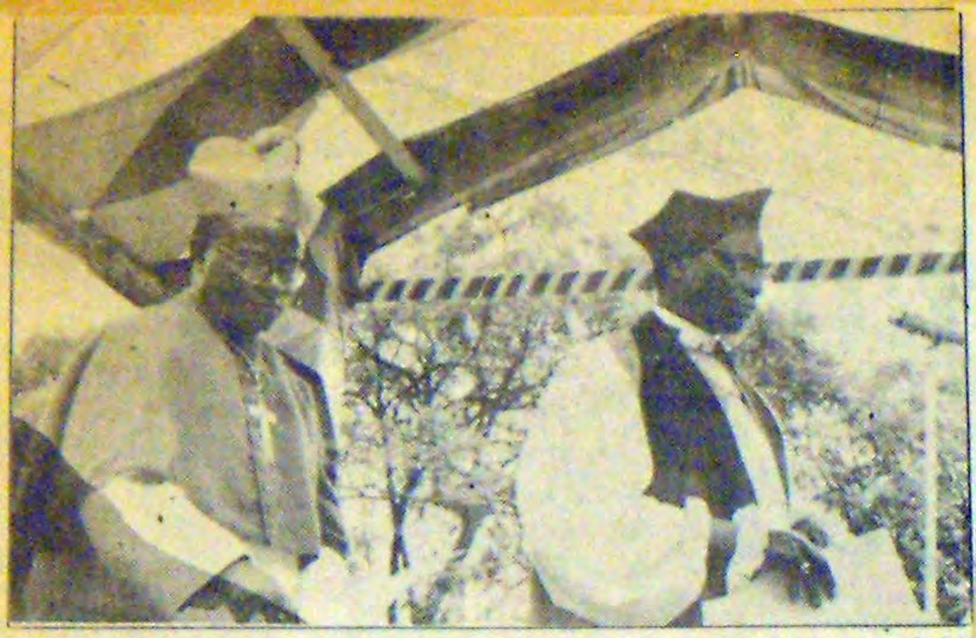
Bishop A. Ddungu of Masaka, consecrates the Church of Our Lady of Praise Butende, near Masaka.



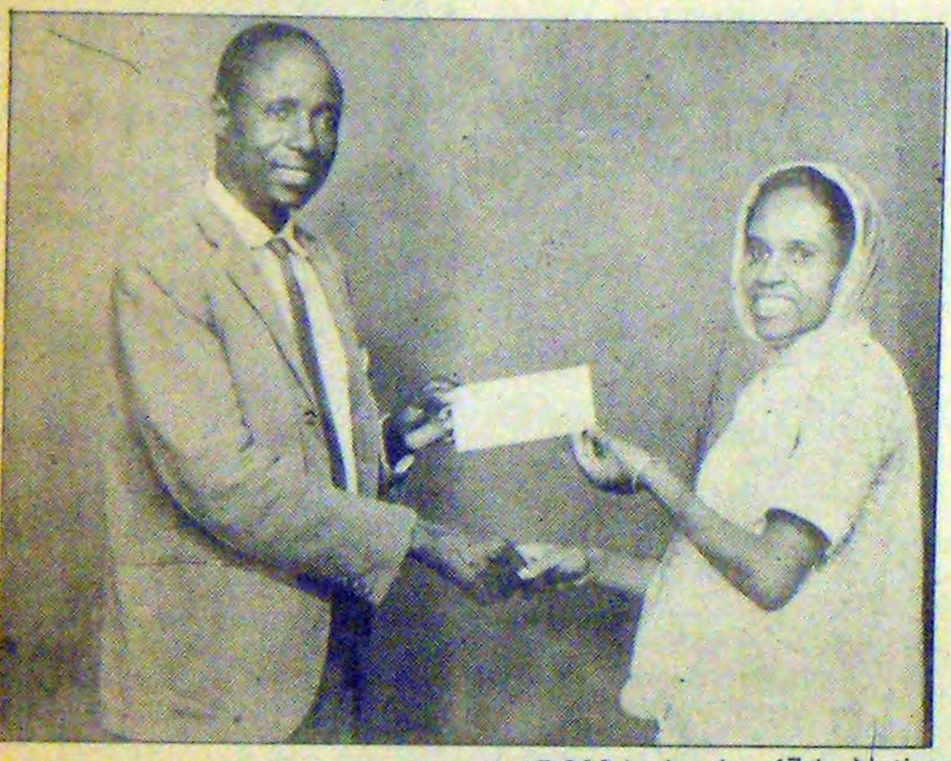
The Church of Our Lady of Praise at Butende, Masaka, The construction of the church started in 1964.



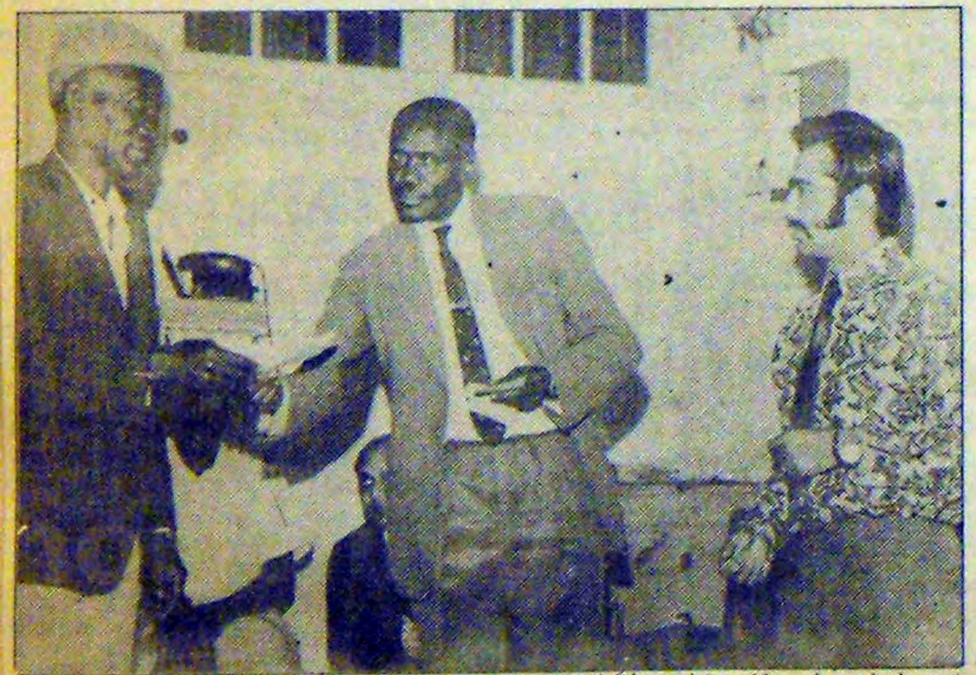
Mr E. N. Bisamunyu, Director General of the East African Harbours, recently entertained the workers of the East African Harbours Corporation and the East African Cargo Handling Services Limited to a New Year party held at his official house in Dar es Salaam. Those who attended the party included Ugandans, and Kenyans. Mr Bisamunyu was appointed Director General of the corporation by President Amin after the Military takeover in Uganda. The Director General (second from left) pictured with some of the members of the staff at a reception he held at his official house in Dar es Salaam.



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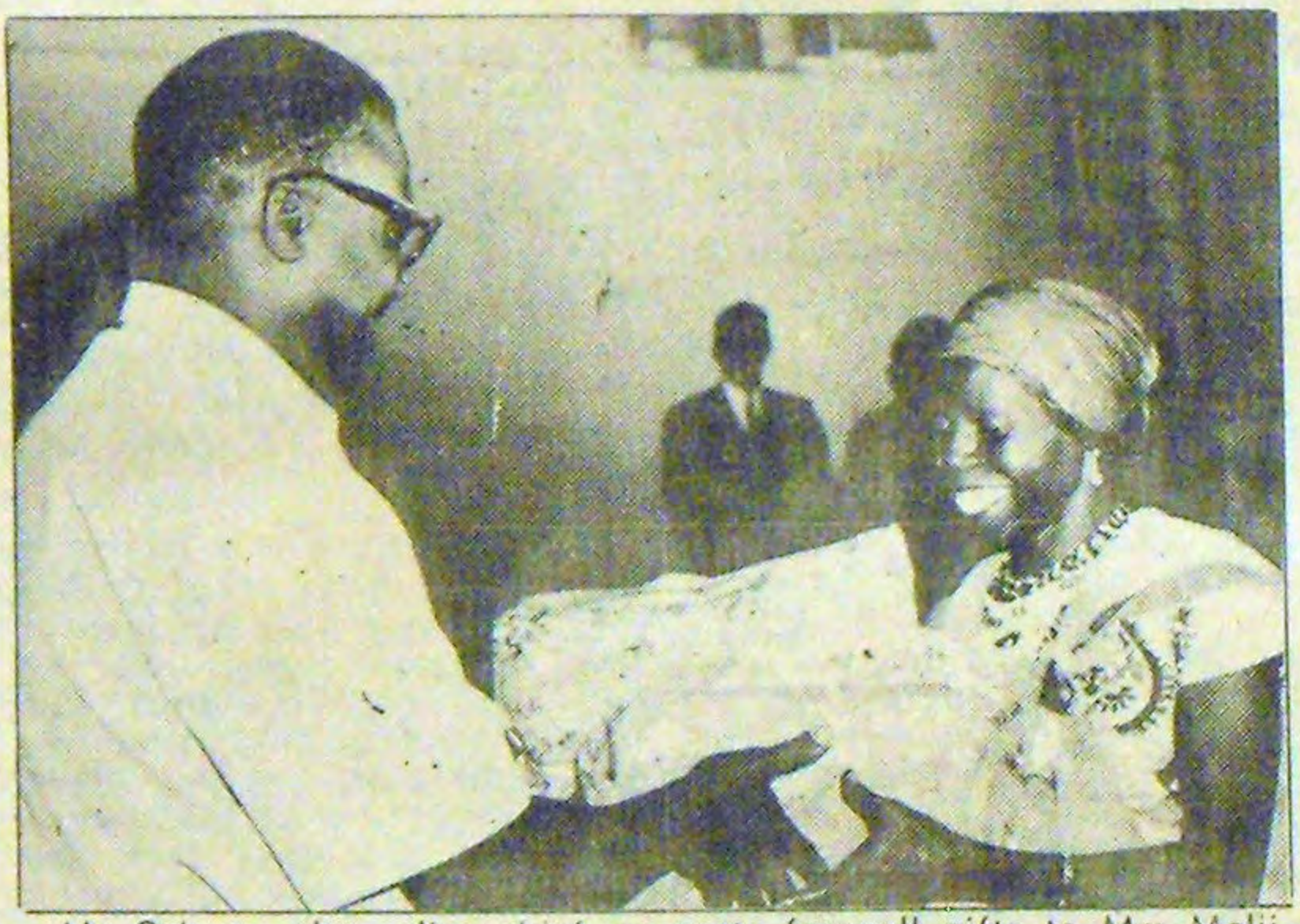
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Public officers will be controlled

PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE RESHUFFLE

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The announcement said that at the same time the disciplinary procedure in the Public Service is to be over-hauled. A decree to that effect will soon be promulgated.

The purpose of the move is to ensure that breaches of discipline by public officers together with acts of inefficiency are quickly and fairly dealt with.

The President wishes to emphasize that the move will not affect the security of tenure of office enjoyed by competent and well-disciplined officers. It is the President's view, said the announcement, that inefficiency and indiscipline among public officers should be weeded out.

"What is intended to be achieved is to streamline and effectively implement those provisions of the Constitution which required Ministers to be responsible for their Ministries.

"It will be recalled that the President said in West Germany and on other occasions that public officers should be shielded from politics so that they are able to serve any Government of the day.

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George Mukasa the Express goal-keeper (in black) tries to punch out a shot sent in by Angello header but fails. Coffee won the Kampala League Division I match 2-0 on Wednesday. Looking on is Ali Kitonsa near goal post and in front of Mukasa is scorer Angello.

GROOVY CHICK



"The world's grooviest disc jockey" is how one newspaper headlined Yvonne Barclay when she visited Uganda and other African countries two years ago. Yvonne is the announcer and producer of the popular Voice of America programme, "Request Time", which is heard daily at 7.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. East African time.

Now, Yvonne (pictured in Uganda in 1970) will be heard in the morning as well — as the new hostess of "African Safari".

Yvonne is a young woman with many talents . . . radio star, television performer, model, painter and dancer. And she wants to play a wider role in promoting the culture of her native Africa. Yvonne, with a warm personality that sounds comfortable on the air, was born and raised in Monrovia, Liberia. She also studied in Paris and attended a drama school in the United States. She is interested in getting together with Africans interested in film making.

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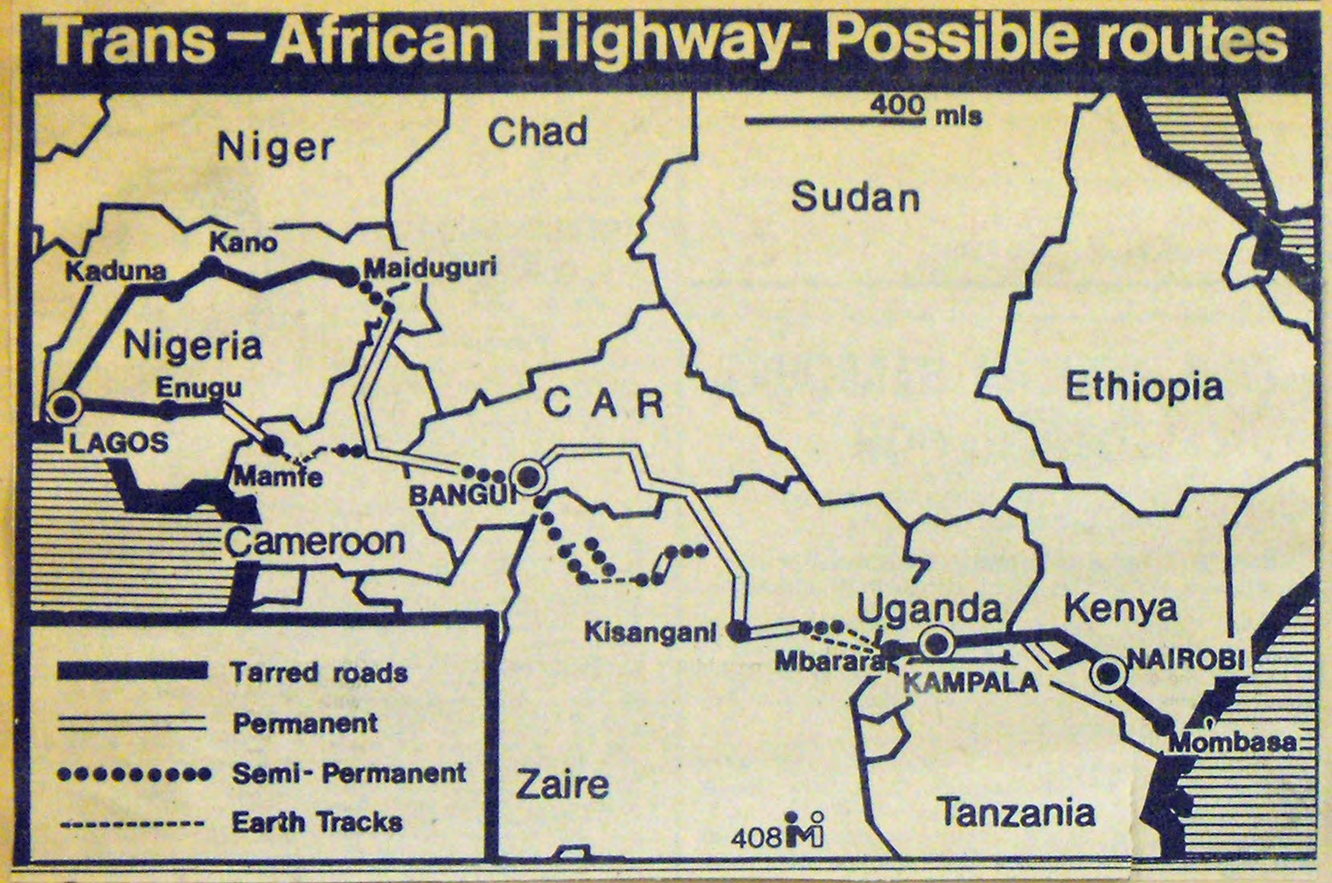
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The big highway —first steps

ONE of the great barriers to the economic development of African states has been the lack of what economists call adequate continental "communications infrastructure".

The colonial carve-up of Africa at the end of the last century led to what has been described as the "Balkanisation" of the continent. In their haste to gain territory the European powers paid little attention to natural, social or geographical boundaries nor to the eventual economic viability of the colonies they established.

The communication system which evolved out of this period was well enough suited to the colonial powers but was disastrously designed as far as inter-African trade and co-operation was concerned. Colonies were linked with their respective metropolitan powers and transportation systems were designed primarily to shift raw materials — minerals from the great mines or agricultural products like cocoa or coffee — to the major ports.

Typically, railway lines would be built with no other purpose than to transport iron ore or bauxite to the coast where it would be shipped off to the metropolis for processing. A letter or telephone call from say Mali to Ghana would be routed via London or Paris rather than travelling directly and the European countries collected a large part of the charges.

To this day it remains considerably easier to transport goods — or people — between African states and their former metropolitan powers than to transport them between each other.

Political independence did little to change this state of affairs which an increasing number of economists are seeing as a major barrier to African development. Most independent African countries have a market size which is too small to sustain a thriving modern economy and yet their economic relationships with the industrialised countries are fraught with problems.

Exporting primary goods — mineral or agricultural — means that the most profitable stages, those of processing the raw materials into manufactured goods are carried out abroad. To build up industries at home is difficult since the home market is too small, while the rich countries tend to erect barriers against processed goods which complete with their own industries.

Most developing countries are finding that the price they get for their raw material exports is falling relative to the price they have to pay for the manufactured goods they import. This is a major cause of balance of payments problems. One obvious solution — though not without considerable political difficulties — is to increase trade *between* African countries.

Until now intra-African trade has been hampered by the lack of an adequate continental transportation system and movement across the political and monetary boundaries formerly set by different colonial powers has been particularly difficult. The basic need for better continental communication was one of the main reasons for proposing the Trans-African Highway which, when completed, will sweep from East to West across the waist of Africa to join the Kenyan port of Mombasa with the Nigerian port of Lagos.

The road — some seven thousand kilometres long — will cut the boundaries of three former colonial powers, Britain, France and Belgium as it moves from Kenya, through Uganda, Zaire, the Central African Republic, the Cameroon and then on through to Nigeria.

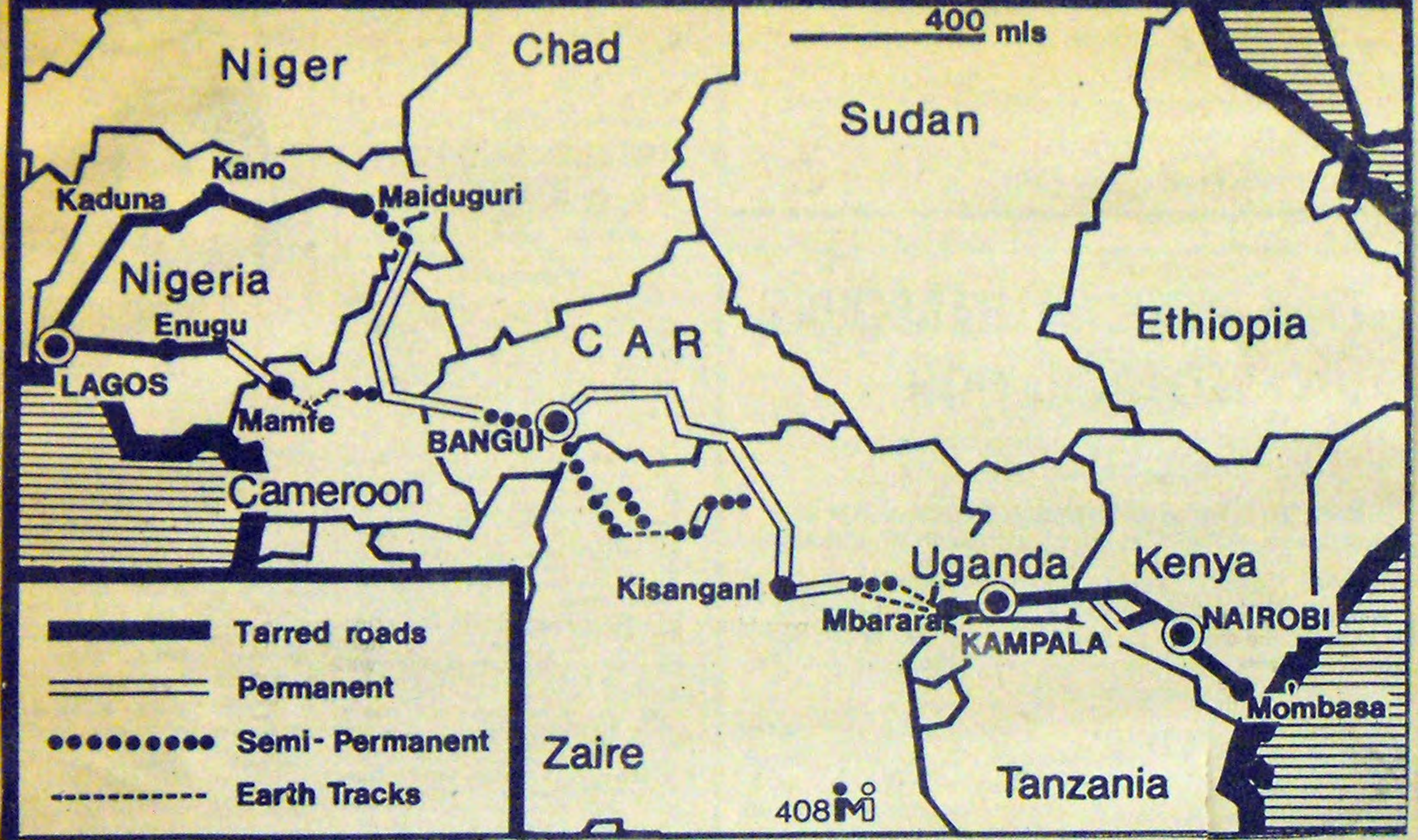
Despite the enormous distances to be covered the cost will be considerably less than that of that other great venture into continental transport, the TanZam Railway, since more than three-quarters of the route already exists, albeit in need of much improvement.

The new highway has been very much the pet project of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Its origins can be traced back to an ECA conference in Tunis early in 1971 when the Commission was charged with conducting a study into the feasibility of linking existing road segments into a highway spanning the continent.

In June the first meeting of the Trans-Africa Highway Committee was held which included delegates from the six African countries concerned and a number of the industrial nations and international organisations which had indicated interest in aiding the project. In September a second meeting took place and the project passed from the realm of abstract ideas into action. The British government undertook to finance the costs of pre-feasibility survey which has since been carried out.

The report of the survey will be presented at a meeting at Bangui, Central African Republic, this month.

Trans-African Highway- Possible routes



The big highway —first steps

ONE of the great barriers to the economic development of African states has been the lack of what economists call adequate continental "communications infrastructure".

The colonial carve-up of Africa at the end of the last century led to what has been described as the "Balkanisation" of the continent. In their haste to gain territory the European powers paid little attention to natural, social or geographical boundaries nor to the eventual economic viability of the colonies they established.

The communication system which evolved out of this period was well enough suited to the colonial powers but was disastrously designed as far as inter-African trade and co-operation was concerned. Colonies were linked with their respective metropolitan powers and transportation systems were designed primarily to shift raw materials — minerals from the great mines or agricultural products like cocoa or coffee — to the major ports.

Typically, railway lines would be built with no other purpose than to transport iron ore or bauxite to the coast where it would be shipped off to the metropolis for processing. A letter or telephone call from say Mali to Ghana would be routed via London or Paris rather than travelling directly and the European countries collected a large part of the charges.

To this day it remains considerably easier to transport goods — or people — between African states and their former metropolitan powers than to transport them between each other.

Political independence did little to change this state of affairs which an increasing number of economists are seeing as a major barrier to African development. Most independent African countries have a market size which is too small to sustain a thriving modern economy and yet their economic relationships with the industrialised countries are fraught with problems.

Exporting primary goods — mineral or agricultural — means that the most profitable stages, those of processing the raw materials into manufactured goods are carried out abroad. To build up industries at home is difficult since the home market is too small, while the rich countries tend to erect barriers against processed goods which complete with their own industries.

Most developing countries are finding that the price they get for their raw material exports is falling relative to the price they have to pay for the manufactured goods they import. This is a major cause of balance of payments problems. One obvious solution — though not without considerable political difficulties — is to increase trade *between* African countries.

Until now intra-African trade has been hampered by the lack of an adequate continental transportation system and movement across the political and monetary boundaries formerly set by different colonial powers has been particularly difficult. The basic need for better continental communication was one of the main reasons for proposing the Trans-African Highway which, when completed, will sweep from East to West across the waist of Africa to join the Kenyan port of Mombasa with the Nigerian port of Lagos.

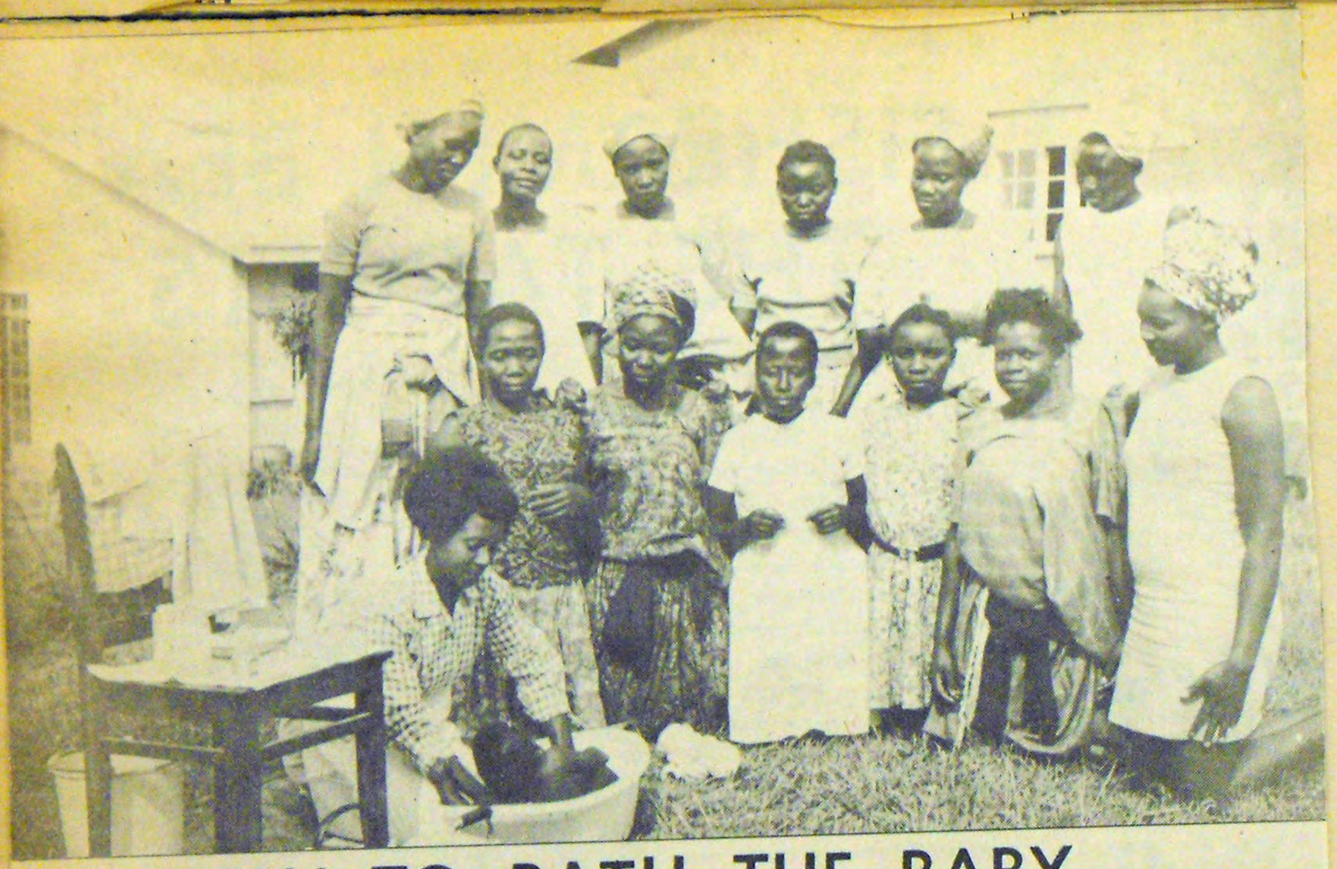
The road — some seven thousand kilometres long — will cut the boundaries of three former colonial powers, Britain, France and Belgium as it moves from Kenya, through Uganda, Zaire, the Central African Republic, the Cameroon and then on through to Nigeria.

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HOW TO BATH THE BABY ...

Women club leaders from various counties of Masaka District who attended a two-week course in child care, hand-craft and cookery. The picture shows Mrs Grace Kabanda, C.D.A. of Masaka, instructing women how to bath a baby.

Mother and child care

BY SISTER ELIZABETH KWOFIE

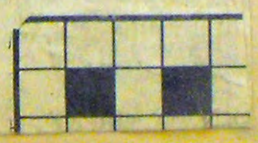
I am pregnant for the first time ever and I am very anxious to do the right thing in the best interests of my baby. What do you advise about marital relationships during pregnancy?

A: As long as you do not get over-tired, there is no reason for discontinuing the marital relationship until about four weeks before baby is due to be born. It is wise to avoid the first signs of labour?

A: It is often rather a worry to the expectant mother, especially if she has to make quite a journey to the hospital or maternity home, to know whether labour has really begun or not.

It may help you if the signs are listed here:— (a) the regular recurrence of backache and pains in the lower abdomen. [illegible] But apparently there is a [illegible] expect to commence having contractions.

Often the membranes do not break until the first or second stage of labour is well advanced; but if they break at the very beginning it is always wise to tell the hospital or midwife at once, and, if they wish it, to go to the hospital or maternity home as soon as



Down:
1. Priests' vestments (4)
2. Small cask (3)
3. Boundary (5)
5. Contempt (7)
6. Humbly (6)
7. Keep in motion (4)
11. Malice (3-4)
12. Zambia's chief industry (6)
14. Slight (4)

Q: My baby doesn't seem to stop crying and I am almost going mad with frustration. Nothing seems to comfort him. So I have now taken to leaving him to cry it out. Do you [illegible] ful advice on importing plants [illegible] ely first issue gives some use- The Uganda Horticultural Society. a thriving horticultural society. propriate that we should have agriculture. It is therefore ap- better into horticulture than

MUCH farming in Uganda is

The recent trials with deep water trawling in Lake Victoria have led the Government to plan a major expansion in this field. The plan provides for 4 million shillings to be spent on 15 trawlers, together with four harbours and other facilities.

most of what he requires in the first 4 to 5 minutes on each side. The rest of the time he sucks helps to stimulate the breasts and ensure an adequate future milk supply and is a comfort to him. Long bouts of sucking tend to make the nipples tender and uncomfortable and should be avoided.

p.m. will include an interview with Sir Joseph Hutchinson Sir Joseph was the first Director of the Cotton Research Station, Namulonge. He recently retired from being Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University.

REBEL SMITH'S OPPONENT IS DEPORTED

ERLING SODERSTROM, 19-YEAR-OLD OPPONENT OF THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID IN SALISBURY HE HAD BEEN DECLARED "AN UNDESIRABLE PERSON" AND GIVEN UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

He said the only possible appeal against deportation was on the grounds of mistaken identity.

Mr Soderstrom said: "I challenge the Rhodesian Government to charge me under any written law for any criminal offence I may have done.

"I challenge the Rhodesian Government to produce evidence of any action which has made me an 'undesirable person'.

"I challenge the Rhodesian Government to provide some explanation for this deportation order."

Mr Soderstrom, whose father teaches at the Epworth Theological college just outside Salisbury and is a minister in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, has been in Rhodesia for five years.

He became involved in politics last year during the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement negotiations, and took part in a demonstration. Then following the signing of the settlement terms by Mr Ian Smith and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, he helped and supported the anti-settlement African National Council.

Mr Soderstrom said: "It is interesting to note that my deportation order follows very closely the departure of the Peace Commission. My conclusion is that the arbitrary deportation order comes as a revenge action by the government, which has in no way stood by its word and allowed normal political activities to take place, nor provided the said immunity for expressions of opposition against the settlement proposals.

"This only strengthens my belief, and that of many others within and without this country, that the present regime cannot under any circumstances be trusted to follow its stated declarations and promises."

Mr Soderstrom said he regrets being deported, and leaving his parents behind. He said: "It is also sad that the Government will resort to taking such action against individuals who are working for racial harmony and justice, and who are, although in vain, struggling to open the eyes of the white community before it is too late. It is sad an individual working for peace is branded 'undesirable'."

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Mother and child care

BY SISTER ELIZABETH KWOFIE

I am pregnant for the first time ever and I am very anxious to do the right thing in the best interests of my baby. What do you advise about marital relationships during pregnancy?

: As long as you do not get over-tired, there is no reason for discontinuing the marital relationship until about four weeks before baby is due to be born. It is wise to avoid the days when you would normally have been menstruating, especially during the first three months of pregnancy, for this is the time when miscarriages are most likely to commence. If you have a previous history of a miscarriage, or a threatened miscarriage, it is best to abstain altogether from marital relationship until the third month is well over.

fter baby is born it is not wise to recommence relationships for at least one month; six weeks to two months if the mother has had stitches after the delivery.

I am breast feeding my baby. How much should I allow him at each feed?

: The short answer is as much as he wants. A baby gets most of what he requires in the first 4 to 5 minutes on each side. The rest of the time he sucks helps to stimulate the breasts and ensure an adequate future milk supply and is a comfort to him. Long bouts of sucking tend to make the nipples tender and uncomfortable and should be avoided.

Q: My baby doesn't seem to stop crying and I am almost going mad with frustration. Nothing seems to comfort him. So I have now taken to leaving him to cry it out. Do you agree with me?

A: No — to ignore your baby when he is trying to tell you something is cruel and unintelligent. Leaving him to cry for long spells will not resolve the problem but will lead to frustration and panic, and may result in a nervous, unhappy, and insecure child.

Imagine an occasion, when you are crying on your bed feeling very miserable and upset and perhaps in pain. Your husband hears you but, instead of coming to find out what the matter is and comforting you, he pours himself a drink, turns up the radio or television and ignores you completely.

How would you feel?

Q: My baby is expected in about five weeks' time. What are the first signs of labour?

A: It is often rather a worry to the expectant mother, especially if she has to make quite a journey to the hospital or maternity home, to know whether labour has really begun or not.

It may help you if the signs are listed here:— (a) the regular recurrence of backache and pains in the lower abdomen. The pains or contractions should occur every 20 or 10 minutes, and you will probably be conscious that the whole muscle wall of the womb is contracting with each pain; this can easily be proved by putting your hand on your tummy and feeling it harden; (b) very often the pains are the first sign, and then you will notice a little blood and mucus coming from the front passage. This is commonly known as a "show" and really means that the canal in the cervix (or neck of womb) is beginning to dilate or open; (c) sometimes the first sign is the sudden and uncontrollable loss of water from the front passage (or vagina), which means that the bag of water has burst, and that soon you may expect to commence having contractions.

Often the membranes do not break until the first or second stage of labour is well advanced; but if they break at the very beginning it is always wise to tell the hospital or midwife at once, and, if they wish it, to go to the hospital or maternity home as soon as possible.

Do not forget, if this is your second baby, that labour will not be so long as it was with your first, and you should call in the widwife in good time.

Q: My three-week-old baaby sheds no tears when he cries. Does this mean that there is something wrong?

A: No — this is quite normal in a young baby — tears are not usually produced until after six weeks.

Q: How much milk food does my baby need each day? He is bottle fed.

A: As a rough guide, a baby should take 2½ ounces of milk per day for every pound body weight. For instance, a 10 lb. baby needs 25 ounces per day, which works out at 5 ounces at each of the five feeds. However, all babies have individual needs and your midwife or health centre or poly clinic will give you further advice.

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The agreement contains a most-favoured nation clause on tariff and taxation. A joint commission will be formed to look into the possibility of trade increases in future.

C. and Wireless	157
Burmah Oil	421½
Can. Pac. Ord.	775
Can. Pac. Pref.	57
Courtaulds	139¾
Carreras	50⅛
Dalgety	260½
Coats	73½
Dunlop Rubber	183
De Beers Def.	263½
Middle Wits	197½
P. and O.	246
Randfontein	128
Shell T. and T.	316
Standard Chart.	406
West Holdings	887½
National and Grindlays	505
Woolworths Ord.	138½
Zambia Anglo-Am.	212
Zambia CI	47
Lonrho	77
Shroder	770
Int. Nickels	17½
Vickers Ord.	95½
T. and Newall	234
Unilever Ltd	381½
E. Kodak	57½
IMB	190½
GEC (U.S.)	32½
Kaiser Steel	815
Goldfields	737½
Consols	£28⅞
Treasury 8½ 80/82	£107⅞
War Loan	£41⅝
Nairobi 3½	£85⅜
Uganda 4½	£91
Kenya 74/78	£77½
Treasury 8½ 80/82	£106½
Trans. 78/88	63½

N.Y.K. Line Far East Service

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Hikone Maru—Due 28/4. Sails 1/5.

Lloyd Triestino Line

Outwards and Homewards
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Australe—Due 24/3.
A. Vespucci—Due 14/4.
Capitan Vito—Due 15/5.
U. Vivaldi—Due 17/6.

Sailing to Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, Barcelona
* **Australe**—Due 24/3.
Capitan Vito—Due 15/5.
* **S. Caboto**—Due 30/5.
* Sails Barcelona.

From Italy
Sailing to Bombay, Karachi
Victoria—Due 23/3.
Asia—Due 20/5.

From Bombay and Karachi
Sailing to Barcelona, Brindisi, Venice and Trieste
Victoria—Due 10/4.
Asia—Due 6/6.

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HARAMBEE (Avonmouth, Dublin, Liverpool)	27/5	27/5	5/6
From U.K./CONTINENT			
EASTERN TRADER (ex. U.K. West Coast)	28/3	—	7/4
HARAMBEE (ex West Coast)	5/5	—	16/5
To FAR EAST			
MULUNGUSHI	29/3	4/4	5/4
Loading for Singapore, Hong Kong, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama			
From FAR EAST			
MULUNGUSHI	29/3	—	5/4
From Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Hong Kong and Singapore			

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LOADING FOR U.K. & N.W. CONTINENT

			MOMBASA Due	Closing
EICHSFELD (D.S.R.)	Avonmouth, London, Rostock		23/3	23/3
NORWID (P.O.L.)	Avonmouth, Gdynia		28/3	28/3
W. JAGIELLO (P.O.L.)	Avonmouth, Hull, Gdynia		30/3	30/3
VOGTLAND (D.S.R.)	Avonmouth, Hull, Gdynia, Rostock		7/4	7/4
W. LOKIETEK (P.O.L.)	Avonmouth, Hull, Gdynia		18/4	18/4
A. SAEFKOW (D.S.R.)	Avonmouth, London, Rostock		26/4	26/4
Z. AUGUST (P.O.L.)	Avonmouth, Hull, Gdynia		28/4	28/4

DISCHARGING FROM U.K. & N.W. CONTINENT

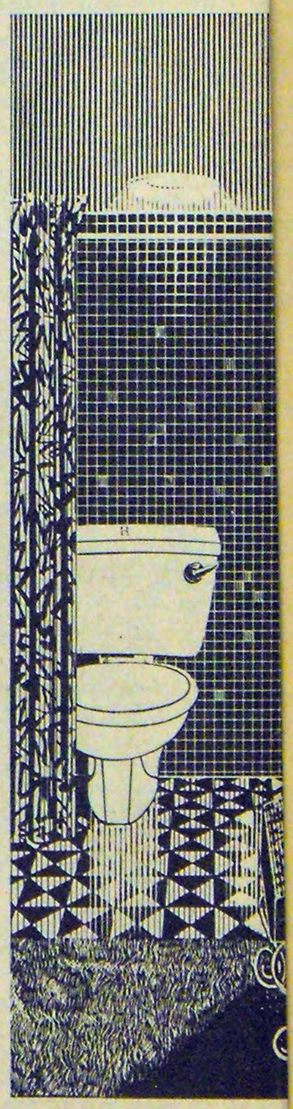
		DUE MOMBASA
W. LOKIETEK	(P.O.L.)	In Port
LAUSITZ	(P.O.L.)	23/3
Z. AUGUST	(D.S.R.)	28/3
B. KRZYWOUSTY	(P.O.L.)	1/4
G. SCHUMANN	(D.S.R.)	7/4
SEELINBINDER	(D.S.R.)	7/4

LOADING FOR RED SEA :

		CLOSING
W. LOKIETEK (P.O.L.)	Aden, Jeddah, Aqaba, Port Sudan	Closed
Z. AUGUST (P.O.L.)	Massawa, Jeddah, Aqaba, Port Sudan	26/3
LAUSITZ (D.S.R.)	Jeddah, Port Sudan	4/4
G. SCHUMANN (D.S.R.)	Aden, Massawa, Jeddah, Port Sudan	7/4

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KAMPALA

Uganda Argus

No. 5356 40 Cents — Kampala, Tuesday, March 21, 1972 — Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper — ABC Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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KAMPALA

KONDOS TERRORISE CITY FOLK

FIVE armed robberies in Kampala, in which one Securicor guard died, have been reported.

ROBBERY NUMBER ONE: Mr Vipinchandra Desai of Nile Avenue, an accountant with the Uganda Commercial Bank, was on his way home from the Drive-In Cinema when, after entering his compound, a gang of 10 to 15 people armed with automatic weapons, pangas and iron bars surrounded him and asked him to surrender his money, watch and any other valuable item on him. His wife and 10-year-old son were given similar treatment. Mr Desai's neighbour who was returning from the same show with his family also was robbed. Property taken was valued at 5,000/-.

ROBBERY NUMBER TWO: The same gang is believed to have attacked an old man on Shimoni Road and robbed him of property valued at 20,000/-. The man was answering an alarm when kondos intercepted him and ransacked his house, leaving him with nothing.

ROBBERY NO. THREE: A gang of kondos broke up a swinging party. Within five minutes, they had robbed guests of their watches, jewels and money.

AND AT NAGURU ESTATE, near Kampala, armed robbers have been worrying tenants. Our reporter at Naguru reports: "A knock on doors at Naguru is answered with fear, for no sooner do you open the door, the kondos dive in the house and rob you."

He reports that, on Friday, an elderly woman was attacked by an armed gang who cut her head and chest and robbed her of her belongings.

A LETTER from the Housing Officer at Naguru to all tenants, copies of which were sent to the Town Clerk and Police Station, Kololo, reads:

"It has been noted that there has been an increase in cases of robbery on Kampala City Council's Housing Estates, and my Council feels greatly concerned.

"Everything possible is being done to retrieve the situation."

The Deputy Commissioner of Police yesterday said that the police are aware of this wave of kondoism and is doing everything possible to contain the situation.

He did not elaborate.

A SECURICOR GUARD, Paulo Kanyakole, aged 36, was murdered when he was slashed on the head with a panga by a gang of about 30 men who robbed an empty house at Tank Hill, Kampala, at the weekend.

The gang attacked the house — which already had been ransacked by thieves in the absence of the tenant, a Post Office official, who is away on leave — and killed Mr Kanyakole with a panga. They broke into the servant's quarters and robbed the houseboy of a radio, a watch and other property.

In another incident, a Securicor supervisor travelling in a car challenged a number of men whom he saw carrying property along Nakivubo Road, Kampala, at about 7 a.m. yesterday.

The men ran off, but he caught one, who was then grabbed and killed by residents who ran to the scene. Another man was also detained.

A quantity of property, which had been stolen from houses in the Old Kampala area, was recovered.

ACCIDENT VICTIM AWARDED 50,000/-

THE high rate of accidents in the country must be brought to a "happy minimum" if not wholly eradicated, said Mr. Justice Emmanuel Oteng when awarding 50,000/- to a man who sustained a fractured leg in an accident.

Mr Muhamad Rufuko who was a passenger in a lorry, sustained a fractured leg and a cut wound on his wrist, when the lorry overturned at mile 10 Mbarara/Masaka Road. He claimed damages from the owner of the lorry, Mr Hussein Abdu who, he alleged, was negligent in driving the lorry.

Through his counsel, Mr George Bamuturaki of Kazzora and Company, Advocates, Mr Hussein Abdu had denied negligence claiming that the accident was "inevitable".

Having considered decisions which were cited by Mr Mugabi, counsel for Mr Rufuko, the judge said that assessment of damages of personal injuries *"is a painful, boring and difficult task for any court to embark on"*. This court, he said, is no exception.

The judge warned people who either by themselves or by their servants are prone to be negligent so as to injure their neighbours, to remember that while they are doing so, there is no knowing by what amount their injured neighbours would be compensated for the injures they negligently inflicted on them.

This, he said, "is more so in the case of those who own motor-vehicles, such as the defendant in the instant case, and whose lorry had so negligently been managed that it overturned and injured the plaintiff.

Owners of motor-vehicles negligently controlled, the judge warned, "should remember that they own dangerous chattels which killing anything from a District Commissioner down to a cow, may seriously dwindle their bank accounts".

He has therefore suggested that they should exercise the greatest care in their management lest their neighbours be injured through their negligent handling that they be condemned liable in compensating the scale for which is quite unpredictable.

Cases of negligence, the judge said, resulting into broken legs, as seen by the examinational of the authorities on this matter, are numerous.

He observed that far too many people are losing their lives. It is high time, he said, that this high rate of accidents in the country was brought to a happy minimum if not wholly eradicated.

Valuable lives have been untimely lost through road accidents. The judge said that the need for difference "surely cannot be overemphasized". A sufficiently increased scale of compensation, he said, would be a contributory factor to the difference.

While considering damages to be awarded, the judge said, "it is a notorious fact that the cost of living has today risen" Whereas an award of 4,500/- was a near enough reasonable compensation for a fractured leg in 1962 or 75,000/- in 1968, today, with the rising costs of living, such figures would certainly err on the side of leniency.

Value

The value of a leg which takes a man to earn his living today must certainly have also proportionately risen, he said, adding that compensation for its fracture, cannot be the same as it was in 1962 or in 1968.

He awarded him 50,000/- with costs and interests.

Although the plaintiff had been given judgment for 50,000/- he agreed to accept 35,000/- including costs through his counsel because the defendant's advocates, Kazzora and Company, had filed a notice of appeal to East African Court of Appeal against the award.

The sum which he agreed already has been paid to him.

ADVICE TO TROOPS

Addressing troops at Bombo yesterday, President Amin urged them to continue with their high standard of training and co-operation with the public.

The General said he was pleased with their training, their discipline and co-operation.

He told them to try to fill up the gap created by army men who ran to Tanzania during the take-over in January, 1971.

The troops told the General that they were very pleased with the services of their Minister, Mr Oboth Ofumbi.

Reserves of ore fall drastically, the chairman states in report

LOW PRICES HIT KILEMBE MINES

HIGH taxation, low world copper prices, and a sharp fall in ore reserves are among the problems faced by Kilembe Mines Ltd., a statement on operations for 1971 by the company's chairman, Mr A. E. Pugsley, states.

In his statement to the directors and shareholders of Uganda's only copper producer, Mr Pugsley reveals that Kilembe produced 15,731 metric tons of blister copper last year. This produced revenue of 129,818,580/-.

But net profit after tax was only 1,278,180/- — or only .67 per cent on capital employed. Mine deliveries of 947,627 metric tons of ore could, in the circumstances, be considered most satisfactory, Mr Pugsley adds.

"However, the grade of ore treated, at 1.80 per cent copper, was the lowest in he company's history, and reflects a trend which must be anticipated in future years.

"New reserves of above average grade ore that have developed since the mine commenced production have not kept pace with the rate of extraction of the higher grade ore if the Northern Ore Deposit which was the mainstay in ore grade control in previous years; these reserves are now in exhausted," he reports.

Staff

He commends the mine staff on the year's achievements, despite several interruptions to production. A landslide at the Bukangama Mine cut output for several weeks and severely damaged haulage installations. The number of working days, normally 300, was reduced by six extra public holidays, while another six days of production were lost through an illegal strike.

Referring to the strike, Mr Pugsley says it was the second in 2½ years. Negotiations were deadlocked after the union's demanded increased that would have raised labour costs by 33 to 35 cent — increases which the company could not afford, he says.

Although a trade dispute was declared, certain people fomented strike action and intimidated the labour force. One of the worst features, Mr Pugsley adds, was that employees in essential services stopped working.

Difficult

It had been difficult to attract and retain experienced technical and supervisory personnel, and few Ugandans were interested in being trained for mine posts. The mine's underground training school was hampered by a shortage of experienced expatriate instructors, and had a wastage of school leaving trainees of about 65 per cent.

Elsewhere, the mine's training programme had been successful, and training facilities were considerably extended.

"The training of mechanical and electrical artisans towards a City and Guilds diploma of the London Institute was particularly rewarding; the pass rate for Kilembe was 100 per cent, compared to an average of 37.6 per cent at other training establishments," adds the chairman.

Four sponsored students had turned from a three-year diploma course at the Haileybury School of Mines in Canada, and three further students were sent there during 1971. Each student costs Kilembe an average of 18,600/- a year.

(Continued on page 8)

Evidence of Mrs Stroh

AN AFFIDAVIT SWORN IN AMERICA BY THE WIFE OF ONE OF TWO REPORTEDLY MISSING AMERICANS, A FREELANCE JOURNALIST AND A MAKERERE UNIVERSITY LECTURER, DISCLOSED AT YESTERDAY'S RESUMED INQUIRY INTO THE MEN'S ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE THAT THE JOURNALIST'S MAIN INTENTION WAS TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF CERTAIN ALLEGED INCIDENTS AT MBARARA BARRACKS LAST JUNE.

The affidavit, which was sworn by Mrs Gerda S. Stroh, wife of the 33-year-old freelance journalist, Mr Nicholas W. Stroh, contained descriptions of how Mr Stroh wore and provide details of what the journalist carried.

Mr Stroh is said to have disappeared with the lecturer, Mr Robert Siedle (46), at Mbarara, Western Uganda.

The document was read out before the commissioner, Mr Justice David Jeffrey Jones, by counsel to the commission, Mr P. J. Wilkinson, Q.C.

Mr Godfrey L Binaisa, Q.C. is representing Mrs Stroh and the State Attorney, Mr N. Kalemera, is assisting Mr Wilkinson. Mr Francis Butagira is secretary to the commission.

The commission, which is examining all aspects surrounding the men's now eight-month-old disappearance, was set up by President Amin.

At the beginning of yesterday's hearing at Parliament Buiding, Mr Binaisa told Mr Justice Jeffreys Jones that the affidavit, sworn by Mrs Stroh, had been obtained.

Mr Wilkinson then read out the affidavit which says in part that Mrs Stroh's husband was a freelance juornalist based in Kampala since September, 1970.

The affidavit says that Mr Stroh's articles appeared in about twelve American and Canadian newspapers including the Washington Star, the Toronto Star and the Winnipeg Free Press.

Radio

Her husband also worked as a stringer for ABC Radio news. She explains that Mr Stroh chose Kampala as his base because he felt that the scenic beauty of the area and the pleasant climate made it a suitable place for his wife and two small children.

After the January 25, 1971, coup d'etat, the affidavit adds, "my husband focused his attention on the new Military Government of Uganda and while on vacation in Kenya during June, he worked on an article outlining Uganda's progress and problems since the coup".

Upon return on July 2, 1971, Mrs Stroh recalls, Mr Stroh contacted his usual sources to be brought up to date on the events during his absence.

"On Monday, July 5, he cabled the Washington Star his intention of investigating reports of a massacre which was reported at Mbarara Barracks in late June".

"On July 6, my husband informed me that he would leave the next day for an overnight trip to Mbarara."

The wife recalls that Mr Stroh told her that Mr Siedle would accompany him and that he would meet Mr Siedle at Makerere University, Kampala, at 9 a.m. on July 7.

Mrs Stroh's affidavit states that she saw Mr Siedle on July 4, at an American picnic and that Mr Siedle told her that he would be leaving Uganda in ten days and that he was just putting finishing tou-

(Continued on page 8)



16m/- CONTRACT

A CONTRACT agreement worth about 16 million shillings for the construction of a central warehouse at Nakawa for the Ministry of Finance was signed at Entebbe between the Government of Uganda and the Pan-African Builders and Constructors.

The Acting Permanent Secretary/Engineer-in-Chief, Ministry of Works, Communications and Housing, Mr G. N. Karugonjo, signed on behalf of the Uganda Government, and the managing director of the Pan-African Builders and Constructors signed for his company.

The work on the warehouse will start soon. When completed, it will be used for the control, examination and clearance of the goods imported into Uganda.

The ceremony was witnessed by Mr Govani and Mr Pariku, architect and civil engineer, respectively for the project, and Mr Kyagulanyi-Ntwatwa, chief quantity surveyor, Ministry of Works, Communications and Housing, and Mr Obbo, Under-Secretary in the same Ministry.

In the picture: Mr Karugonjo signs on behalf of the Uganda Government, and Mr K. M. Patel signs on behalf of the company.

CHAIRMAN OF NTC SUSPENDED

THE chairman of the National Trading Corporation, Mr Kato, has been suspended with immediate effect.

This follows the continued shortage of sugar, and the issuing of licences to former U.P.C. politicians who, instead of helping the public, hide their sugar, an official announcement states.

Town council officials issuing licences to politicians who are not interested in helping the public will be suspended when found out.

President Amin also has clarified that, following the Soroti incident last month, the then Acting Commanding Officer of the First Infantry Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel William Ndahendekire, the then District Commissioner Teso, Mr Birahi, the then Acting Commanding Officer of Police, Mr Okello, the then Captain Ousi, the then Lieutenant Erika Byakwaga and the then Administrative Secretary have been retired.

COOPER-WELLCOME £100m

The combined sales of the Cooper/Wellcome Group Total over £100,000,000 a year. It is not £100,000 as appeared in the Uganda Argus yesterday.

SIX DIE IN CRASH

SIX people, including a man believed to be an Assistant District Commissioner died yesterday when a taxi was in collision with a Mercedes Benz at Mbiko, six miles from Jinja, on the Kampala-Jinja Road.

Five of the people died on the spot and the other died at Jinja Hospital. Four other people sustained serious injuries and were admitted to Jinja Hospital.

Some of the dead were identified as Mr George William Kalema Sababi of Mukono who was driving the taxi, Mr C. Mwanga, of Bread Ltd., Jinja, Mr Obong Ogwal, believed to have been an Assistant District Commissioner at Kabale some time last year, according to documents found on his body, Mr Amin Okwir, a driver with documents from the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union, and an unidentified elderly woman believed to be from the Western Region.

The sixth dead person, a man, had not been identified.

Three of the four survivors were identified as Senyonyi, Sebi Mulua and W. Kawusi. By yesterday afternoon, all four were still being treated at Jinja Hospital.

The taxi, a Peugeot, registration number UUX 879, was heading to Jinja from Kampala and was carrying nine people including the driver. There was only one person in the Mercedes, registration number UYL 152, and identified as Mr Obong Ogwal.

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KAMPALA

Embassy staff must be reduced

GO BY MONDAY, ISRAELIS TOLD

THE Uganda Government yesterday informed the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. David Laor, that all Israeli personnel in the Uganda Army and Paratroopers School, together with all the Israeli intelligence agents in Uganda led by Mr. Boneh must leave Uganda before Monday, March, 27, 1972.

The position of the Israelis in Uganda Air Force will be determined as soon as the Commander of the Uganda Air Force, who is at the moment abroad, returns to Uganda.

The Ambassador was further informed that the number of Israeli officers at the Israeli Embassy should not exceed four. In addition, the embassy has been told to cease operating any military wireless at the mission.

tion numbers which was heading towards Uganda's northern border with the Sudan.

The occupants of the Landrover, who turned out to be three black people fired at our forces, and they were killed in the exchange of fire that followed

Some telescopic rifles and documents believed to have been printed in Israel were found in the Land Rover.

These arms will now be issued to the members of the Armed Forces. These decisions have been taken on the advice of the Defence Council.

The Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Internal Affairs, Defence and Foreign Affairs have been directed by the Commander of the Uganda Armed Forces, General Idi Amin Dada, to present by today evening a list of the Israelis working in companies and organisations throughout Uganda.

The President will meet the elders and other representatives of the Israeli community in Uganda tomorrow at 8 a.m. at the International Conference Centre.

Ugandans should know that in 1946 British imperialism had a plan of settling large numbers of Jews in Uganda. If this plan had succeeded all the problems now facing the Arabs in the Middle East would have been with us here in Uganda and in the whole of Africa.

We are thankful to God that this plan did not work out. Instead the British took the Jews to Palestine. The Israelis soon overthrew the British rule in Palestine and they have since then expanded their territorial conquest in Palestine and the whole of the Middle East.

This information is given so that the people should be fully aware of the plans of the Israelis. That is why we are strongly against imperialism anywhere in the world.

Warning

The official statement goes on:

The whole country is hereby warned that they should be very careful with Israeli activities in Uganda. Any subversive activities by the Israelis should be reported immediately to the Security Forces who are nearby.

Last week, our Security Forces intercepted a Land-Rover bearing false registra-

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Secretary, South Karamoja, Mr Kaboggoza Musoke and Dr B. M. Bose, D.M.O., Karamoja.

seen receiving the cheque from Mr Wanyoto of the lottery office.

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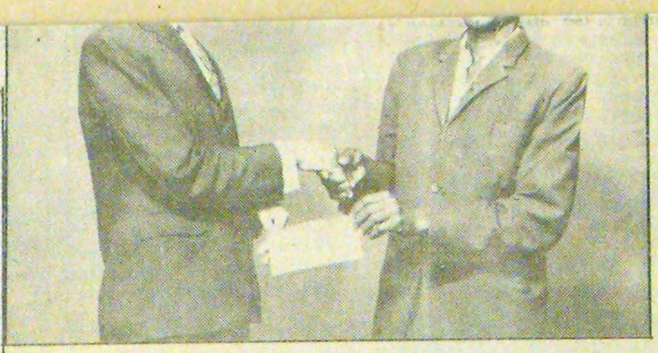
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Uganda Hotels staff and their guests pictured at the showing of a film "Uganda Hotels requests the pleasure of your company." The film, which was screened to a group of Commonwealth Law Society, currently in Uganda, depicts Uganda's fauna and flora and it shows hotel facilities which can be offered by Uganda Hotels.



A lorry belonging to Associated Match Company, Jinja, overturned with its logs heading for the match factory. The driver was rescued by workers going to Nytil textiles for night duty. The accident took place on Eastwood Road overlooking the textile factory.

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President's Canal talks plan

PRESIDENT Amin has announced that he plans to have discussions with leaders of Arab countries very soon with a view to finding ways of opening the Suez Canal at the earliest possible tme.

The President was speaking at a reception given in honour of participants at the Uganda Pavilion All Africa Trade Fair at the Kampala International Hotel.

"We in Uganda and indeed in the whole of Eastern Africa, attach very great importance to the Suez Canal in relation to our trade with Europe. It is to be hoped that Zionist imperialism will not frustrate these and other efforts aimed at opening the Canal and to allow the Arab Republic of Egypt to control and operate it as was before the 1967 Middle East War."

The General said his Government will direct its attention to developing trade wiht these sister countries and will cooperate in efforts aimed at removing any barriers or hinderances to a smooth flow of trade between Uganda and these countries.

"Today, I have come to pay tribute to the Ugandan participants in the First All African Trade Fair held in Nairobi recently, and to thank them on behalf of myself my Government and the people of Uganda for their performance at the trade fair.

"To all of you we extend our deepest appreciation of your hard work and salute your success which is indeed Uganda's success.

"Through your hard work, courtesy and zeal, Uganda was elevated to a very high position amongst her sister countries in the developing Africa.

"Let the experience of the fair, although not representative of the range of products we manufacture in Uganda they provide a reasonable exhibits ranged from simple consumer goods, such as toothbrushes, to some more sophisticated machinery.

"This indicates that each one of us has an active part to play to give reality to our economic and developmental aspirations and efforts, both in the present and in the future."

Our success at the fair, he said, is the result of team work both at the fair itself and at home.

"At home it is between the industrialists and the farmers themselves as well as between the team and the Government," he said.

Pope Paul's call to the youth

POPE Paul in his Palm Sunday message addressed himself to young people, calling on them to turn away from the "decadent psychology of our era" and to take a positive direction.

Speaking at a Mass in St Peter's, the Pope said that youth who turned away from conventional education in search of free attitudes sometimes fell into amoral and anti-social attitudes.

The Pope said youths who adopt these attitudes show the world or society that in its present state it is unsatisfacory and that they are in search of a more simple and sincere means of expression.

"You have perhaps looked for transcendant ideals in these controversial attitudes," the Pope said, concluding that the youth needed a Messiah. "The Messiah which you need is Christ," he said.

Before delivering his message the Pope blessed palm fronds and distributed them to clergy and laity. After the message, the Pope gave Communion to more than 100, mostly young people.

Pope Paul in an address to some 15,000 people in St Peter's Square alluded to the situation in Northern Ireland as he said, "We have a heart full of sadness over events in the world with the incredible news of wickedness, discord and the suffering of men."

The Pope expressed the wish for peace, which the palm branch signifies, and concluded with Easter greetings.

WE CAN'T AFFORD THIS

Uganda tells Israeli building firms to stop all work

PRESIDENT AMIN HAS ORDERED ISRAELI BUILDING FIRMS UNDERTAKING PROJECTS AT BUGOLOBI, ARUA AND TORORO TO STOP WORK ON THE PROJECTS FOLLOWING THE FIRMS' DEMAND THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY 90M/- BY THE END OF JUNE THIS YEAR.

Addressing representatives of various Israeli contractor firms at the Kololo Command Post at the weekend, General Amin emphasised that no developing country in the world could meet such a demand which meant Uganda would be paying at the rate of three million shillings a day for the next three months.

It would have meant that other services which are most essential in this country such as health, education, communication even paying salaries to Government employees would not be met and the payment of 90m/- would have meant Uganda producing a payment at the rate of 3m/- everyday in order to meet all the payment.

And this, the President went on, is impossible to any developing country in the world.

The Government will ensure that in due course those projects which are essential for the country will be tendered to firms which will be prepared to do the job on reasonable terms.

The President has also directed the Minister of Defence to stop any orders for buying any equipment if there are any which have been issued to Israel.

The Minister has also been directed to communicate to the Israeli Government that if there were any orders that were now in the pipe line, they are cancelled forthwith.

And any equipment that may be intended for despatch to Uganda must be stopped, says the directive.

President Amin also wants to make it absolutely clear that equipment which so far has been delivered from Israel like tanks, planes and other military equipment have been those which were used during the last wars and then re-conditioned and sold to Uganda by Israel.

Uganda as a developing country cannot sacrifice its resources to buy equipment which cannot be relied on.

The President has directed that the Israelis now with the Uganda Air Force must leave the country by Saturday, April 1, 1972.

This directive has been necessitated by the fact that Ugandans who are now with the Air Force have been frustrated by the expatriates from Israel and they are, therefore, becoming worried that if these people were allowed to continue in the Air Force perhaps areas of possible subversive activities could not be ruled out.

The General also wants to make it known to the country that he has looked through the agreement that was entered into by the former regime with the Israelis and in the agreement there is not a single clause that speaks about the time limit of the agreement.

This therefore meant that the agreement was planned to run indefinitely.

The President also emphasised concern over the numbers of Israelis who are in Uganda and repeated that on Thursday he had directed his Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Planning and Economic Development, to submit to him a list of all the Israelis living in Uganda.

According to him he had thought the number would not exceed anything between 40 to 50 but to his surprise the list submitted showed that in Uganda today there are more

(Continued on page 8)



The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wanume Kibedi extreme right), addressing Israeli elders at the International Conference Centre, Kampala, at the weekend.



Mrs Zirimu with her daughter, Julie, giving that rare kind of smile that normally reflects "winning"!

Woman playwright wins 2,500/-

MRS. Elvania Namukwaya Zirimu, a leading dramatist and active protagonist of African culture, has been declared by the East African Publishing House the winner of their recent playwriting competition. She wins a prize of 2,500/-.

A Ugandan, Mrs Zirimu has just spent a busy and successful year at Makerere University, Kampala, as writer-in-residence attached in the Department of Literature.

In this capacity, and in addition to her own writing, she has organised very inspiring drama workshops, play reading sessions and radio broadcasts.

Mrs Zirimu with a positive and stimulating personality, is known as an educational broadcaster and faithful supporter of the famous Ngoma Players — of which she is a founder-member.

She previously has publish-

(Continued on page 8)

PRESIDENT AMIN MARRIES

President Amin has married the former Miss Madina Najemba, who was given to him in appreciation for his generosity towards the Baganda and for the love he has shown them.

The wedding, a typical Kiganda ceremony, took place yesterday at Kiwaanga, near Namaanve, in Gombolola Mutuba IV of Kyagwe County.

It was performed by the Muwalim of the area.

The bride is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Mikayiri Kityo Salongo.

The wedding ceremony was attended by senior Army officers and jubilant villagers, it was revealed last night.

Britain, Malta sign new pact

THE British and Maltese Governments yesterday signed a new defence agreement settling the problem of rental for British bases on the island.

The agreement, which means that Britain will retain its Maltese bases for the next seven years, was signed by the Maltese Prime Minister, Mr Mintoff and by the British Defence Secretary, Lord Carrington.

Present at the ceremony, at Marlborough House, was the NATO Secretary General, Mr Joseph Luns.

The agreement came after nine months of cliff-hanging negotiations and just five days before the deadline for the total British troop withdrawal from the island.

The Anglo-Maltese dispute began when Mr Mintoff came to power after pledging during the election campaign that his Government would revise the defence agreement with Britain and raise the rent for the bases.

Mr Luns, who was due to begin an official visit to Britain today, arrived early so that he could attend the signing.

The British Parliament is expected to ratify the agreement on Wednesday.

Repeated breakdowns in the negotiations had faced the British with a March 3 deadline fog complete withdrawal from the bases. As a result, the servicemen's families and the bulk of the military units have withdrawn already.

Two Nato allies, Italy and the United States, helped promote the agreement by offering Mr Mintoff extra and much-needed financial aid.

Italy is to provide £2,500,000 to help meet immediate financial problems, while the U.S. promised to study the possibilities of further assistance.

Mr Mintoff, who managed in his tough bargaining to raise the financial payments from five-million to 14 million pounds annually, did not deny at a Press conference the speculation in political circles that the U.S. offer had been important in reaching agreement.

FINAL PLEA FOR FIAT BOSS

THE head of Fiat in Argentine made a last desperate appeal yesterday for the release of a kidnapped Fiat executive minutes before the noon (1500 gmt) deadline set by his captors for saving his life.

In a dramatic 'man to man' appeal, Mr Aurelio Peccei, chairman of Fiat's subsidiary, asked the leftwing guerilla captors of industrialist Oberdan Sallustro to free him as "an act of generosity."

Officials of the Fiat car company had met a group of students in Buenos Aires in a bid to contact guerillas who had theratened to shoot the firm's kidnapped president at noon (1500 GMT).

The company announced on Saturday it was willing to meet all the conditions—including payment of a million-dollar ransom—set by the Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) for the release of the firm's president.

The Argentine President, Mr Alejandro Lanusse, however, had refused to negotiate with the ERP over two of their demands—the release of imprisoned Cordoba trade union leaders and the granting of safe conduct to jailed guerillas who want to leave the country

Argentina's most progressive prelate, Bishop Geronimo Podesta, urged the ERP to call off their plans to shoot Mr Sallustro.

Mr Sallustro's sons were involved in intense comings and goings at the family home as the deadline for their father's execution approached.

His wife attended Mass in a nearby church, along with 100 employees from the Fiat plant.

Sister Cornelia's 51 years crowned in glory

FOR meritorious service, Rev. Sister M. Cornelia, of Villa Maria Parish, near Masaka, has been awarded the Knight of the Order of Ranje Nassau by Her Majesty the Queen of The Netherlands. The ceremony was performed at the Parish at the weekend by the Netherlands Ambassador based in Nairobi, Mr. J. Polderman.



Sister Cornelia (left) being congratulated by a colleague after she had been decorated with the Knight of the Order of Ranje Nassau. Looking on is the Dutch Consul General in Kampala, Mr A. W. Reed.

Mr Polderman said that the award reflected the Queen's appreciation of Sister Cornelia's 51 years dedicated service in Uganda.

Sister Cornelia, who is 80, joined the White Sisters Congregation in 1914 and was sent to Algeria in 1916. She came to Uganda on May 3, 1920, and spent one year at Kisubi near Entebbe before being posted to Villa Maria where she has been since. Her many and varied activities included teaching catechism to children, nursing, and organising women's clubs.

Sister Cornelia used to walk from house to house trying to persuade parents to take their children to school and talking with them about religious matters.

"Her accomplishment, therefore, not only has won her prestige and honour, but a reputation for all Dutch nationals, Mr Polderman said.

The Bishop of Masaka, the Most Rev. A. Ddungu, paid high tribute to The Netherlands' decision to crown Sister Cornelia for "her generous and devoted services."

Bishop Ddungu was certain that Sister Cornelia will be remembered by many people in Uganda, as a teacher and social worker, catechist, nurse and an agricultural instructor "who always shared our miseries and poverty."

Sister Cornelia needed no decorations because "the priests, nuns and children who were cared by her and who are now found in different walks of life are her decoration."

The Bishop hailed the work missionaries had done and are doing in Uganda.

Sister Madeleine Lacoursiere, of the Provincial White Sisters at Villa Maria, described the occasion as a memorable one for the White Sisters of Uganda.

Sister Lacoursiere knew very well that Sister Cornelia had not worked devotedly in order to be decorated, but because she had genuine interest in the betterment of Africans. It was this aspiration which has kept her in Uganda for 51 years.

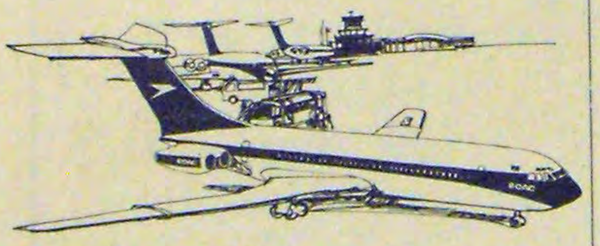
Sister Cornelia said that she could not find words to describe her sad feelings because she was leaving a country to which she had been attached for the whole of her life.

She is due to leave for Holland tomorrow to join her three sisters and three brothers AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 51 YEARS.

Among those present at the ceremony were the Dutch Consul General in Kampala and managing director of Shell Company, Mr A. Reed, priests and Christians.

The farewell ceremony was rounded off with a Solemn Concelebrated Mass.

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KAMPALA

Why the Israelis were kicked out

PRESIDENT Idi Amin has told the correspondent of Pravda in Africa and the Middle East, Mr Anatoli Agarychev, that the propaganda being spread by the Israelis that he threw them out of Uganda because of the advice given to him by the Arab countries and because of being a Muslim, "is completely unfounded".

The President, who was being interviewed at his office in Parliament Building, Kampala, stressed that the decision to throw the Israelis out was taken entirely by him to solve the economic problems of the country and to safeguard security.

He described the Israeli propaganda as hopeless and nonsense.

Libya, he said, had nothing to do with the expulsion of the Israelis. The General disclosed that he decided to throw out the Israelis in January before he visited West Germany, Libya and Chad in February.

He said the Israelis were "milking" Uganda and if he had not taken this decision they could have taken Uganda in their hands.

The Israelis, he added, do not work in the interest of the people, and in order to secure the people of Uganda he had to throw them out of the country.

The General showed Mr Agarychev and the correspondent of Tass in Uganda, Mr Boris Vessiliev, documents of the agreement under which

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He said the Israelis are so dishonest that even before they start making a fence for you, they ask you to pay three q[illegible] the cost of the project. The President emphasised that the Israelis are very difficult to deal with alhough they may not say it so openly as he is doing.

He said he has worked with the Israelis quite closely and he now knows them in and out. The General added that he is not worried about their propaganda against Uganda because he knows their weakness very well.

He said the Israelis have nothing to disclose in the statements they have promised to publish because the Uganda Government believes in the truth only. He said if there is any document they are going to publish, they will be only the two letters which he wrote to the Israeli Prime Minister, Mrs Golda Meir, and the Minister of Defence, General Moshe Dayan, regarding the economic problems of Uganda.

In these two letters, he added, he did not involve the people of Uganda at all.

To show the dishonesty of the Israelis, the President drew the attenion of the two journalists to a report published by the Israeli Government newspaper — the Jerusalem Post — on April 4 saying that they are not worried about the money which is not yet paid by Uganda because they had got more profit from Uganda than what they expected.

Regarding the Israeli propaganda that he had thrown them out because he was a Muslim, the General pointed out that out of the 17 Ministers in his Cabinet, only one is a Muslim, and out of 20 district commissioners no one is a Muslim.

He said for him he considers the calibre of the person he gives the job, but not his religion. He also pointed out how he had tried to solve the problems of other religions in Uganda.

Earlier, the President explained that the Israelis had been brought to Uganda by Obote. He said Obote made arrangements to bring them here even before he came to power in 1961 because he wanted them to help him overthrow Mr B. Kiwanuka, who was Prime Minister at that time.

And, he said, when he took over power last year he found that the Israelis were very many in the army and air force and were training the members of Obote's intelligence service.

He said Obote was also using the Israelis to tap telephones and were deeply involved in spying on the people, including Ministers. President Amin also said that weapons and planes which were being sent to Uganda by Israelis were second-hand.

He said he had raised this matter with Obote at a Security Council meeting, but this was not taken up by the former government.

The General said he had asked the Government why they should, for example, buy old French military planes instead of buying new ones direct from France.

Regarding the general situation in Uganda, President Amin said he had established the confidence of the people in the army and police, and the people are now free.

He said before the military takeover, the people used to run away on sight of members of the security forces. He said the people are not being followed by spies as was the case before.

General Amin said he does not want to waste money spying on the people, because the Government needs it for economic development.

He thanked the Soviet Government for agreeing to give Uganda medicine needed in hospitals. The President said he had already conveyed Uganda's appreciation to the Soviet Government in a special message to President Podgorny.

He told the journalists that the two countries share good relations and added that he is going to make sure that this good relationship is strengthened even further.

He called on Russian tourists to visit Uganda.

On the Middle East crisis, President Amin called on the Arab countries to unite to solve their common problems.

He said they should stop quarrelling among themselves and sit down for serious talks. He said if they do this they can even knock out Israel in one day.

The General said the Arab leaders would brief him on the situation on the Middle East when he visits them in the near future. He said the driving of the Israelis out of Uganda had saved the people of Africa because Uganda is the heart of the continent.

He pointed out that the last Israeli Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Laor, told him that he "did not dream that this would happen".

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Mr S. E. Egweu, Permanent Secretary/Local Administrations, Ministry of Public Service and Local Administrations; Mr E. M. S. Kate, Permanent Secretary seconded as chairman to National Trading Corporation; Mr S. E. C. Baingana, Permanent Secretary/special duties, President's Office; Mr J. S. Laker, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operatives.

Dr Y. B. Semambo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health; Mr. A. S. N. Kiwana, Permanent Secretary seconded as chief executive officer, National Housing Corporation; Mr Serwano-Kulubya, former Registrar, High Court; Mr. C. E. Tamale-Ssali, Commissioner of Geological Surveys and Mines, Ministry of Mineral and Water Resources.

Mr E. K. K. Sempebwa, Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Education; Mr J. M. Aryada, Chief Inspector of Schools, Ministry of Education; Mr J. O. K. Inyoin, District Commissioner, Busoga; Mr. F. M. Waiswa, District Commissioner, East Buganda; Mr. P. K. Okech, formerly District Commissioner, Mubende; Mr. D. K. Baguma, District Commissioner, West Buganda.

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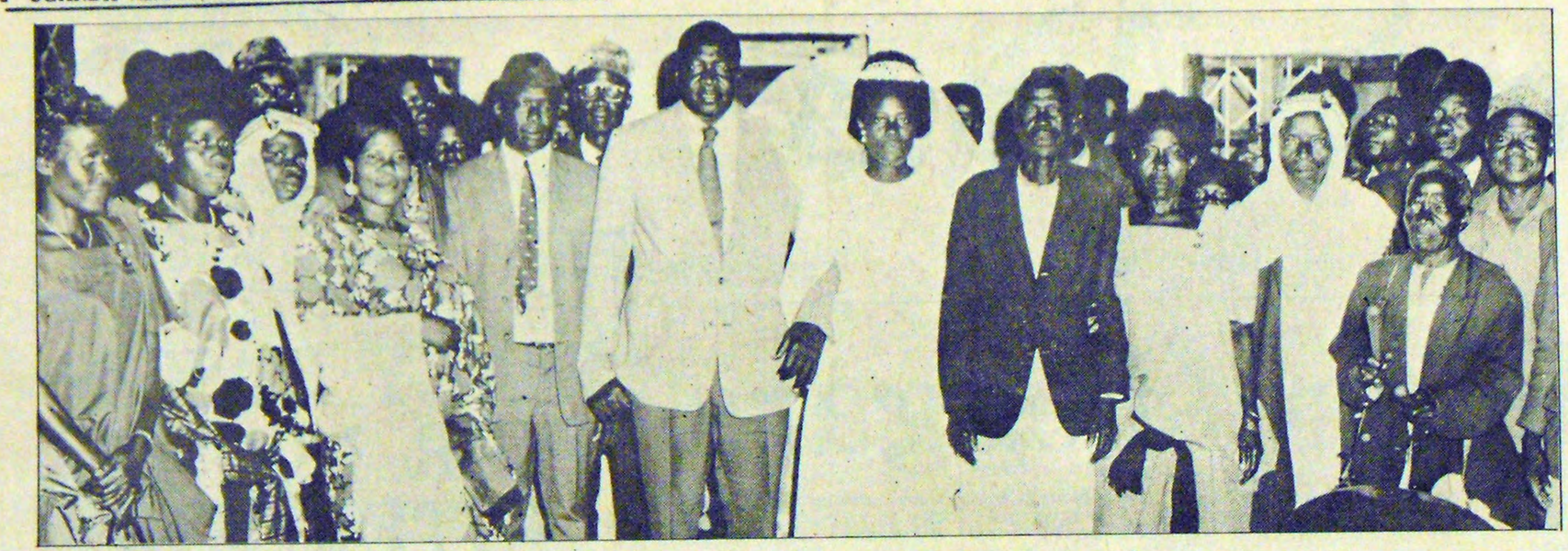
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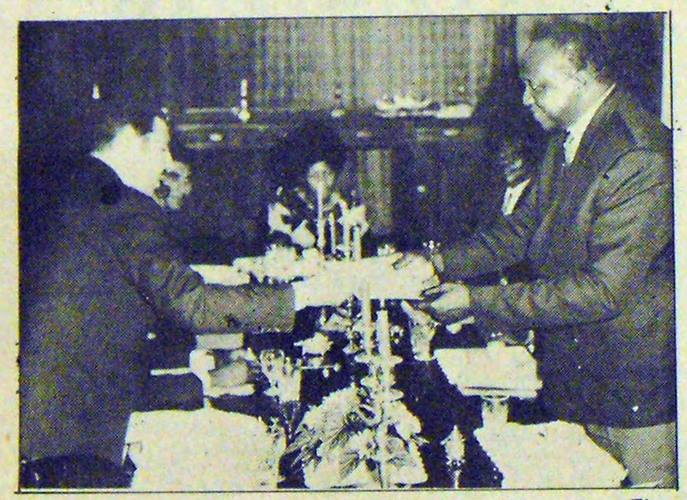
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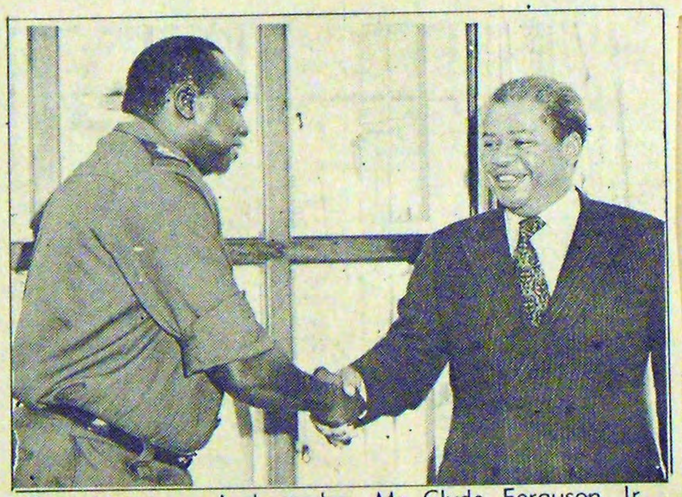
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President Amin soon after marrying the former Miss Madina Najjemba in a Kiganda traditional ceremony at Namanve two weeks ago. The picture was released on Wednesday.

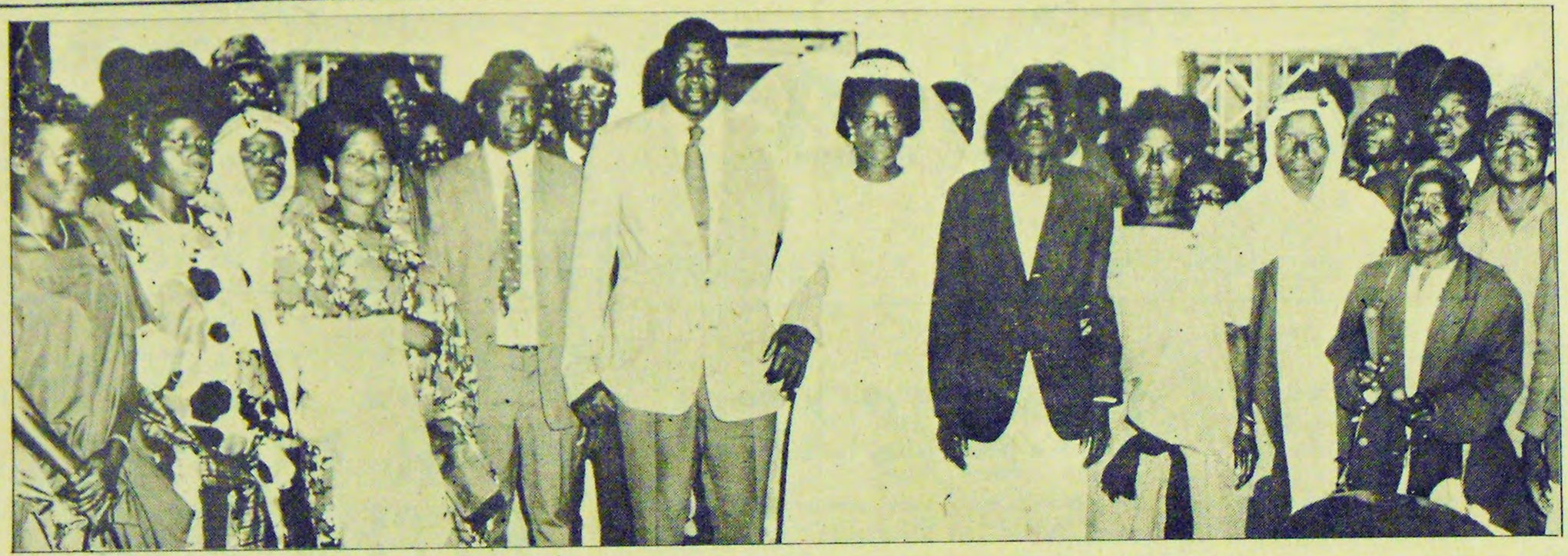
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General Amin giving an official letter for President El Sadat of Egypt to Ambassador Hassan Henry Bolbol, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.



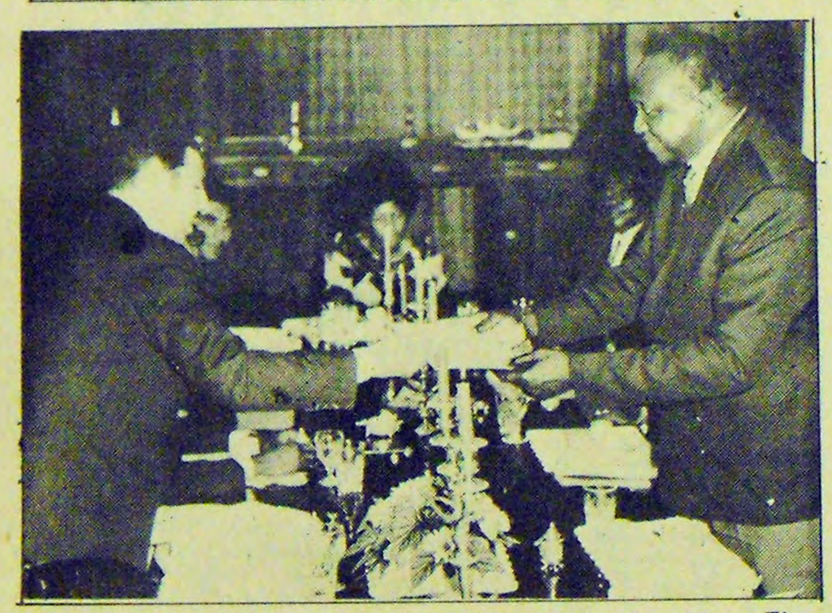
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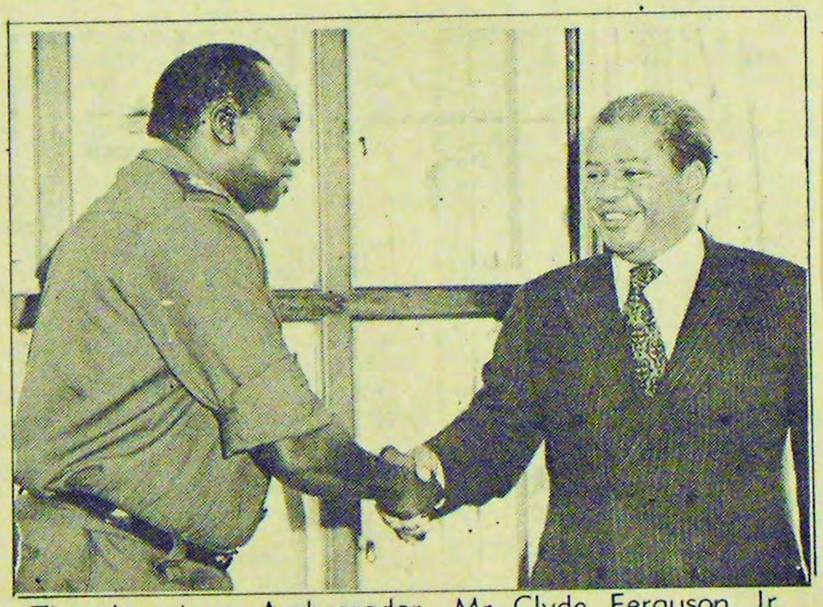
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President Idi Amin (centre front row) pictured at State House, Entebbe, with the new Chinese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Ke Pu-Hai (third from left front row), with Uganda Ministers, and staff of the Chinese Embassy in Uganda — picture by Jimmy Parma.



Guests clap their hands as the Minister of Works, Communications and Housing, Mr Zikusoka, cuts a cake to mark the occasion of the completion of the first phase of the new runway. Next to the Minister (left) is Mrs Zikusoka and next to her is the wife of the Impressa Rizzani Estero, Mrs Maccari. The occasion was celebrated at Lake Victoria Hotel.



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RHODESIA PEACE PLANS REJECTED

'Door still open for further talks'

THE British Government yesterday accepted that most Rhodesians rejected the latest British-Rhodesian independence settlement proposals but left the door open for further negotiations on the marathon dispute. Trading sanctions imposed by Britain and the United Nations against the rebel regime will continue.

This was made clear by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in a statement to Parliament yesterday.

His statement coincided with the publication of a report by a British-appointed commission of inquiry which declared that the majority of Africans had turned down the proposed settlement.

The commission, under a British judge, Lord Pearce, had tested in Rhodesia whether the settlement terms were acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

Lord Pearce the 71-year-old British jurist, and his team say after their two-month inquiry in Rhodesia from last January to March : "The great majority of those who gave us their opinion had a sufficient understanding of the content and implications of the proposals to enable them to pass judgment on them."

And : "We are satisfied, after considering all our evidence, including that on intimidation, that the majority of Africans rejected the (settlement) proposals."

It would be "perverse", the report says, "to turn the large majority which rejected the proposals into a Yes vote".

The proposed settlement agreed upon by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec

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As for the white population the report says that a great majority approved the settlement proposals.

On the contrary, "Africans given the opportunity of ex

a tight security system as that which has existed in Rhodesia for several years, a minority could dominate a majority by intimidation in a few weeks. We have grounds for belief that the African National Council itself was surprised at the extent of its success. We do not think that the African National Council would have obtained so great and so swift a response had they not met potential desire among a majority of the people for leadership in a rejection of the terms and in a protest against the policies of the last few years.

"It was our considered view that, had there been no intimidation, there would still have been a substantial majority

intervene in Rhodesia's political affairs. If promises were not kept the African would have no-one to turn to.

4, "The time to majority rule was too long and too indefinite."

In detailed criticism of the proposals, some Africans said that the declaration of rights was irrelevant to immediate problems and inadequate to remedy wrongs.

The powers of the commission on racial discrimination were also inadequate, they said.

The franchise divided Africans among themselves on the basis of wealth. It divided the communities on the basis of

Expressing Uganda's faith in the future of the Community "as a living organ for serving the peoples of East Africa", General Amin declared that it was "possible to retain national sovereignty and at the same time be an effective member of the Community."

President Amin said that

freedom

More for

NIXON AND SOVIET LEADERS IN SECRET TALKS

Awaiting the arrival of President Amin, East African Community Ministers line up in front of Parliament building. From left : The Minister of Communications, Research and Social Services, Mr W. Rwetsiba; Dr Robert Ouko, Minister of Common Market; Mr Al-Noor Kassum, Minister of Finance and Administration; Mr Maina, Secretary-General of the Community; Mr S. Munobi, Deputy Minister, Common Market Affairs; and Mr Paul Sebalu, Legal Adviser to the Community.



THESE SHOULD BE

ENT AIN

RHODESIA

Rampage of Protest

The black population of Rhodesia has been conspicuously silent since 1965, when the territory's white-minority government unilaterally decided to break away from British rule. Last week the blacks—whom Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith has called "the happiest Africans in the world"—went on a rampage. For three consecutive nights more than 8,000 angry Africans rioted in Gwelo, Rhodesia's fourth largest city, burning buildings and hurling stones at white-owned cars. The trouble spread to Salisbury's Harare township and to Bulawayo, Fort Victoria and Umtali, where eight blacks were killed by police gunfire. By week's end 18 persons were dead (including two white helicopter crewmen) and at least 80 wounded.

The rioting was the black population's response to Britain's 20-man Pearce Commission, which had arrived in Rhodesia a few days earlier. The task of the commission, which was headed by Lord Pearce, a retired appellate judge, was to assess whether the Rhodesian people, both black and white, would accept or reject the settlement that had been proposed by Smith and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home (TIME, Dec. 6). In theory at least, the settlement would lead to a very gradual increase in black political power.

At the first news of the commission's visit, a group of blacks—some of whom had only recently been released from detention—formed a new organization called the African National Council, which was aimed at uniting black opposition to the proposed settlement. The council's efforts were so successful that the commission hardly managed to talk to a single large African audience last week.

The commission was also frustrated by the tactics of the Smith government, which had agreed to its presence but tried to limit its effectiveness. Smith refused to allow the commission to take a vote among the blacks. He also forbade public meetings to discuss the proposals in the tribal trust areas where most blacks live, and refused to permit a meeting between the commission and long-imprisoned African Leader Ndabaningi Sithole.

After the start of rioting, the government arrested more than 200 Africans on various charges. It also picked up Garfield Todd, the widely respected former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and his daughter Judith, 29, and imprisoned them under the preventive-detention law. Their only offense appeared to have been their outspoken opposition to the proposed settlement.



AP

AFRICAN YOUTHS BURNING CHAIRS DURING RIOTS IN RHODESIAN CITY OF GWELO
Despite a misleading silence, not the happiest in the world.

Dream's End. The week's events were acutely embarrassing to the British government. As Britain's M.P.s know, the failure of the Pearce Commission to complete its eight-week survey in Rhodesia will surely spell an end to the Tory government's dream of a relatively painless settlement with Rhodesia.

Perhaps an even more important element, in the long run, is the fact that the long-dormant and virtually powerless Africans had stood up en masse and confronted the government, and had done so with minimal organization. If the blacks begin to stand up to it, how long can Smith's white-supremacy government hold out?

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It would be "perverse", the report says, "to turn the large majority which rejected the proposals into a Yes vote".

The proposed settlement agreed upon by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, on November 24 1971, was intended to resolve the conflict opened by the Smith regime's unilateral declaration of independence in November, 1965.

But one of the terms of the 1971 settlement was that Rhodesians as a whole should be found to approve it. The Pearce commission was sent to establish this.

In its report, it recognises that the African population was subjected to "real incidents of intimidation" by African nationalists at certain times and in certain areas.

However, despite this, "the genuine answer from the great majority of the Africans was No. Therefore, the answer of the Africans was overwhelmingly No."

As for the white population the report says that a great majority approved the settlement proposals.

On the contrary, "Africans given the opportunity of expressing their view rejected proposals which they held did not accord them dignity, justice or fairer opportunities".

Africans also held that the settlement failed to "accord them the parity of recognition which was as important a question as parity of representation".

As published in London yesterday, the report has 13 chapters and nine appendixes, for a total of 207 pages.

Describing "the wider issues" in its eleventh chapter the report declares :

"Mistrust of the intentions and motives of the Government transcended all other considerations. Apprehension for the future stemmed from resentment at what Africans felt to be the humiliations of the past and at the limitations of policies of land . . . Few could bring themselves to believe that the Government had changed its policies or that the European electorate on whom it depended was prepared to change its attitudes or its way of life. Most refused to see advantages in the proposals.

Sanctions

"These people thought that as soon as independence was recognised and sanctions revoked, a government which had torn up previous constitutions could do so again. And even if the government kept faith, the white electorate would turn them out and replace them by representatives and parties not committed to the present terms.

"A majority of Africans were convinced that the present government party was committed to the perpetuation of white supremacy in Rhodesia.

"The Rhodesian Government can fairly argue that there was a show of fears still lingering from the early 60's which it might be easy to bring back. On the other hand these fears were not entirely one-sided. There was also the fear of authority . . .

"It is very significant that over the country as a whole the checks on individuals and groups who were in our view clearly not being intimidated, always confirmed the general trend of rejection.

"We believe that most of the "Noes" sprang from a genuine, deeply felt opposition to the proposals. The reasons for this were many and varied (see paragraphs 310 to 326) as one would expect from many individuals with genuine points of view.

"We found it improbable if not impossible that with such a tight security system as that which has existed in Rhodesia for several years, a minority could dominate a majority by intimidation in a few weeks. We have grounds for belief that the African National Council itself was surprised at the extent of its success. We do not think that the African National Council would have obtained so great and so swift a response had they not met potential desire among a majority of the people for leadership in a rejection of the terms and in a protest against the policies of the last few years.

"It was our considered view that, had there been no intimidation, there would still have been a substantial majority against the proposals.

"Our two special commissioners examined the allegations of intimidation by African upon African and concluded that there had clearly been a certain amount of intimidation by African nationalists sometimes acting under the banner of African National Council."

They had, however, had no evidence, they said to suggest that the ANC national executive organised this, although it may well have been that they did not or could not control the members of the various branches.

"We believe that the view of our special commissioners was correct. We also accept the views of those teams of commissioners who found a genuine overwhelming "No". We ourselves have no doubt from all the facts and circumstances and our own observation that, in spite of the incidents of intimidation, the Africans' rejection by a substantial majority was a genuine expression of opinion."

At its "conclusions", comprising the 13th and final chapter, the report states :

"We believe that taking into account the explanation given by the Rhodesian authorities, the activities of those opposing or promoting the proposals, the distribution of our simplified version of the proposals and the explanations given by the commission at meetings and over the radio, the great majority of those who gave us their opinions had a sufficient understanding of the content and implications of the proposals to enable them to pass judgment on them.

"We are satisfied that the proposals have been fully and properly explained to the population of Rhodesia.

"We are satisfied on our evidence that the proposals are acceptable to the great majority of Europeans.

Evidence

"We are equally satisfied, after considering all our evidence including that on intimidation that the majority of Africans rejected the proposals.

"In our opinion the people of Rhodesia as a whole do not regard the proposals as acceptable as a basis for independence."

Apart from the fundamental mistrust of the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian agreements, the commission cited certain other reasons for rejection of the proposals :

1, "Because the present governing party was committed to the perpetuation of white supremacy in Rhodesia.

2, "The guarantees against constitutional change were inadequate.

3, "If independence were recognised, no country could intervene in Rhodesia's political affairs. If promises were not kept the African would have no-one to turn to.

4, "The time to majority rule was too long and too indefinite."

In detailed criticism of the proposals, some Africans said that the declaration of rights was irrelevant to immediate problems and inadequate to remedy wrongs.

The powers of the commission on racial discrimination were also inadequate, they said.

The franchise divided Africans among themselves on the basis of wealth. It divided the communities on the basis of race. A constitution should unite rather than divide, the Africans affirmed.

Africans could not be expected to say "Yes" when no-one had consulted them during negotiations the report went on.

The courts were "under the influence of the Government" and the impartiality of the judges was questioned. Development aid under the proposals was "widely regarded" as either sugaring the pill, or too little too late.

It was argued that British involvement in the future of Africans in Rhodesia should continue and ties with Britain should not be broken, said the report.

The commission comments : "We ourselves — and all but one team of commissioners commented to the same effect — that Africans in general retained a loyalty to the Crown and belief in Britain's ability to influence events in Rhodesia."

On intimidation the report added : "At certain times in our test and in certain areas there were real incidents of intimidation. And the question is whether they were so deep-seated and widespread and continuous as to make a majority vote against the proposals spurious or, at best, unreliable. We have to consider whether the tide of rejection was started and continued by improper pressures.

"One of our teams concluded that because of the amount of intimidation at the public meetings which may have prevented many people from saying "Yes" and because a significant section of the population in the tribal trust lands and labour on European farms in that area had neither heard of nor in any way understood the proposals, they were unable to determine whether the proposals were acceptable to the people as a whole or not.

"Another team reported that because of their inability to assess accurately the very important question as to how far the results obtained were induced by the consequences of intimidation, they must value the mass meetings as a means of obtaining genuine opinion and found that the evidence received by other means was so divided as to prevent them from arriving at a firm conclusion.

"But the assessments of these two teams of commissioners were definitely at variance with those of the other five teams operating in the provinces, with the commissioners working in Salisbury and Bulawayo and with Miss G. William operating primarily among African women. These other commissioners concluded that, despite such devyees of intimidation as they found, the genuine answer from the great majority of the Africans was "No". Therefore the answer of the Africans was overwhelmingly "No".

Rampage of Protest

The black population of Rhodesia has been conspicuously silent since 1965, when the territory's white-minority government unilaterally decided to break away from British rule. Last week the blacks—whom Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith has called "the happiest Africans in the world"—went on a rampage. For three consecutive nights more than 8,000 angry Africans rioted in Gwelo, Rhodesia's fourth largest city, burning buildings and hurling stones at white-owned cars. The trouble spread to Salisbury's Harare township and to Bulawayo, Fort Victoria and Umtali, where eight blacks were killed by police gunfire. By week's end 18 persons were dead (including two white helicopter crewmen) and at least 80 wounded.



AFRICAN YOUTHS BURNING CHAIRS DURING RIOTS IN RHODESIAN CITY OF GWELO
Despite a misleading silence, not the happiest in the world.

The rioting was the black population's response to Britain's 20-man Pearce Commission, which had arrived in Rhodesia a few days earlier. The task of the commission, which was headed by Lord Pearce, a retired appellate judge, was to assess whether the Rhodesian people, both black and white, would accept or reject the settlement that had been proposed by Smith and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home (TIME, Dec. 6). In theory at least, the settlement would lead to a very gradual increase in black political power.

At the first news of the commission's visit, a group of blacks—some of whom had only recently been released from detention—formed a new organization called the African National Council, which was aimed at uniting black opposition to the proposed settlement. The council's efforts were so successful that the commission hardly managed to talk to a single large African audience last week.

The commission was also frustrated by the tactics of the Smith government, which had agreed to its presence but tried to limit its effectiveness. Smith refused to allow the commission to take a vote among the blacks. He also forbade public meetings to discuss the proposals in the tribal trust areas where most blacks live, and refused to permit a meeting between the commission and long-imprisoned African Leader Ndabaningi Sithole.

After the start of rioting, the government arrested more than 200 Africans on various charges. It also picked up Garfield Todd, the widely respected former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and his daughter Judith, 29, and imprisoned them under the preventive-detention law. Their only offense appeared to have been their outspoken opposition to the proposed settlement.

Dream's End. The week's events were acutely embarrassing to the British government. As Britain's M.P.s know, the failure of the Pearce Commission to complete its eight-week survey in Rhodesia will surely spell an end to the Tory government's dream of a relatively painless settlement with Rhodesia.

Perhaps an even more important element, in the long run, is the fact that the long-dormant and virtually powerless Africans had stood up en masse and confronted the government, and had done so with minimal organization. If the blacks begin to stand up to it, how long can Smith's white-supremacy government hold out?

Amin warns Britain

by our Commonwealth Staff

UGANDA'S ruler General Idi Amin, has warned that his country's relations with Britain could be affected as a result of a report written by Martin Meredith, THE OBSERVER'S Central Africa correspondent.

In a 4,000-word statement, the Uganda Government has threatened to reconsider its agreement with Britain for a military training mission, though it is highly unlikely that any action will in fact be taken.

Several articles critical of Amin's Uganda have appeared in THE OBSERVER recently. A month ago he invited the newspaper to send a representative to Uganda, and Mr Meredith went in with a pledge of safe conduct.

ON Friday, 5 May, Meredith cabled a report on indiscipline in the Ugandan Army and evidence that Army officers were implicated in the apparent murder of two Americans in Uganda last year.

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[illegible]ral Amin [illegible] Com-[illegible]r [illegible]n [illegible]

ATTENTION! The General puts on his football boots

BY FREDDIE SSEKITTO

*Decrees on robbery, civil suits signed

THE President, General Idi Amin, yesterday signed two Decrees — one providing immunity to the Government against civil proceedings arising out of actions taken by security officers in maintaining public order or public security in any part of Uganda, or for the defence of Uganda during the period of January 24, 1971, and such a date as the President shall appoint; and another on robbery suspects.

After signing the two documents, the President said that this had been done for the security and protection of the people of Uganda as a whole.

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In this Decree, "security officer" means any member of the Armed Forces, the Police Force or the Prisons service.

This Decree shall be deemed to have come into force on January 1, 1971.

The signing ceremony was attended by the Minister of Defence, Mr Oboth-Ofumbi, and Justice Wambuzi.

Mr Mohamed Choudry

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UGANDA

Big Daddy

Twenty years ago, when he was a mere corporal in the King's African Rifles, Idi Amin Dada had a vision that told him some day he would be ruler of all Uganda. It was an accurate prediction. Last month General Amin, now 44, celebrated the first anniversary of his accession to Uganda's presidency after leading a coup that ousted the demagogic Milton Obote. There was a massive parade through the streets of Kampala, Uganda's capital, which featured a band in kilts and busbies marching to the skirl of bagpipes and sinuous dances by women from the Karamoja area dressed in colorful bras and wood-bark skirts. In all, more than 100,000 celebrating Ugandans, representing most of the nation's 39 tribes and four regions, gathered to pay tribute to the mercurial leader who is familiarly known to his people as "Big Daddy."

Daddy is big indeed. A former heavyweight champion of Uganda —he retired undefeated in 1960—Amin packs about 240 lbs. on his chunky 6-ft. 3-in. frame. He is also not your ordinary, everyday military dictator. A devout Moslem who detests hashish and miniskirts with equal fervor, he has four wives, three of whom take turns acting as official hostesses at presidential tea parties in Kampala. On Uganda's hotter days, Amin is likely to show up at hotel pools clad only in a pair of faded blue shorts.

DAVID RUBINGER



PRESIDENT IDI AMIN DADA
Not above the law.

Amiable and approachable, he frequently answers his own phone in the President's office, spends hours dispensing off-the-cuff advice to callers with problems. Big Daddy lives modestly enough, but he does have a $3,000,000 Israeli-built personal jet, which he has used to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, among other trips. He rockets around Kampala at breakneck speed in his own Jeep. Last year a military policeman warned him against speeding; Amin cheerfully accepted the reprimand. "It just goes to show," he said, "that I am not above the law."

Rough Justice. In Uganda, Amin *is* the law, and he is clearly in no hurry to return Uganda to civilian rule. Currently, all Cabinet members are forced to accept commissions as junior officers in the army, which handily makes them subject to courts-martial in cases of malfeasance. Amin, though, pays relatively little attention to his Cabinet. Much of the nation's business is conducted at *barazas*—informal, impromptu powwows at which Big Daddy sits down with tribesmen, hears their complaints and dispenses rough justice.

Amin's methods have endeared him to the people, but they have done nothing to solve Uganda's vast economic problems, which he characteristically blames on the "corruption" of Obote's regime. In fact, Amin has turned a blind eye to military spending and has allowed the army to run up mammoth bills on guns, trucks and other expensive hardware. Uganda has substantial untapped resources of iron and copper, but agriculture is the principal business. Crop prices (principally for coffee, cotton and tea) have not kept pace with inflationary living costs, and last year Uganda's foreign exchange reserves fell from $44.8 million to $25 million. To help the faltering economy, Amin was forced to borrow £10 million from Britain and impose strict import and trade controls.

Partly to divert attention from Uganda's growing financial problems, Amin has in the past threatened to invade neighboring Tanzania, which angered him by offering ex-President Obote shelter. He has also taken crowd-pleasing steps like putting economic pressure on the country's 80,000 Asians, who control most of its small businesses. If Big Daddy is unable to bolster Uganda's sagging economy, however, there is a chance that some day he might meet an unspecified "doom," which was also foretold in that long-ago vision.

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On Wednesday, General Amin summoned the British High Commissioner in Kampala, Mr Richard Slater, to complain about the article. He also ordered the expulsion of two British volunteer teachers, suspected of providing disagreeable information to the British Press.

The Uganda Government statement says: 'Meredith's activities in Uganda have clearly demonstrated that he is a glaring and typical example of imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist agents of the obnoxious and discriminatory minority regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, who are not only there to oppress our brothers and sisters in those territories but also to deny them their natural birthrights and to extend their tentacles of tyranny over the entire African continent.'

The statement adds: 'Everybody who has known the Uganda armed forces before now knows very well that they are much more disciplined today than ever, and they must be among the most disciplined forces anywhere in the world.'

[illegible] sums of money have been spent in buying new armaments.

It insists that the Government has 'fully demonstrated its intention that the whole truth shall be established' about the disappearance of the two Americans.

The statement also quotes in full a letter written to Meredith by Colin Legum, THE OBSERVER'S Commonwealth Correspondent.

The letter gave the names of eight people (three of them ambassadors) who, Legum suggested, might have helped Meredith obtain an informed view about the state of the country.

None of the people named in the letter is opposed to Amin: one is a Minister, another a university professor who has written and lectured in support of Amin. A third is a lawyer whose name was given only because of his knowledge of the Indian community.

In the event, Meredith saw only one person on the list—the British High Commissioner.

ATTENTION! The General puts on his football boots

BY FREDDIE SSEKITTO

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Mr Mohamed Choudry

In the caption to a picture in yesterday's Uganda Argus, Mr Mohamed Afzal Chodry was described as assistant secretary of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council executive. Mr Chodry is deputy treasurer of the council.

The Uganda Government has signed an agreement with the British Government for a few British military personnel to undertake two years of limited training of the Uganda Army. The British personnel are expected to arrive in June. Apparently Mr Meredith's malicious and completely unfounded report of indiscipline in the Uganda Armed Forces is designed to construct a situation whereby Mr Meredith or any other prejudiced journalist will later come out with a story that discipline in the armed forces has improved within a few months of the arrival of the British military training team. If that sort of story is lent credence, then obviously the Uganda Government may reconsider the agreement.

Everybody who has known the Uganda Armed Forces before and now, knows very well that the Uganda Armed Forces are much more disciplined today than they have ever been and that in fact the Uganda Armed Forces must be among the most disciplined forces anywhere in the world. Mr Meredith is aware of this fact, but he cannot admit it since such admission is distasteful to his imperialistic masters.

Although Mr Meredith has been given hospitality in Uganda for which Uganda is renowned, to the extent of having been granted an interview by His Excellency the President twice, he being a typical agent of neo-colonialists has been unable to conceal his true colours and has ended by demonstrating that he has been engaged in sabotaging the country. What Mr Meredith has written and spoken during his stay here is very well known in Uganda to be completely untrue.

Mr Meredith purports that the Uganda Government is bankrupt as a result of misdirecting funds to projects such as the construction of airfields and acquisition of armaments which do not justify the priority they are being accorded. The Uganda Government would like to state categorically that this allegation is completely untrue, malicious and is couched in the most prejudicial manner. On many occasions His Excellency the President has reassured the country about the financial position. It is repeated only for emphasis that the Government of the Second Republic inherited a collapsing economy, which was the fault of the previous regime and that the Government is doing all in its power to revive it as soon as possible and that the economy is, in fact, already recovering satisfactorily.

The President has also **aware, the Government has fully demonstrated in word and deed its intention that the whole truth be established in this matter and it is giving the commission of inquiry maximum assistance and co-operation.**

Mr Meredith also alleges that the training of troops is now non-existent. If he possessed any decency, he would not have made the allegation which he knew fully well that it was completely untrue and that training at all levels is in full swing. He further alleges that, with the departure of the Israeli military personnel, the Uganda Air Force has weakened. This is, of course, rubbish. One wonders whether at this particular point Mr Meredith may not be a disguised Israeli or Israeli agent pleading for the expelled Israelis. The departure of Israelis has not reduced the efficiency of the Uganda Air Force. It has, on the contrary, increased patriotism and morale of Uganda Air Force personnel so much so that efficiency has greatly increased.

Mr Meredith in his despatch, has alleged that all the staff at Army Headquarters come from West Nile District. This is again one of Mr Meredith's lies, as the statement is completely untrue. It will be apparent that this is a clear indication that Mr Meredith has been spying in Uganda and he is now ashamed and distressed that he has failed to penetrate the army headquarters to obtain the information he requires.

He should know that the Uganda Army is so patriotic that it cannot be baited by spies like Mr Mededith. The Government wishes to inform those who Mr Meredith intentionally intended to misinform that the Acting Commanding Officer of the Uganda Armed Forces is Lt. Col. Nyangweso who is a Musamia by tribe from Bukedi District of the Eastern Region. Among the few senior colonels at the Army Headquarters are Lt. Col. Ogwang, an Etesot by tribe from the Eastern Region; Lt. Col. Bogere who is the Chief Medical Officer of the Uganda Armed Forces and who comes from Buganda Region; Lt. Col. Mwaka is an Acholi from Acholi District and Major Erisa Sekurama is a Mukiga from Kigezi District. Major Maruru, the Acting Commanding Officer of the Uganda Air Force comes from Ankole District of the Western Region. The Commanding Officer of Uganda Air Force is Major Toko, who comes from West Nile District of the Northern Region, and who was highly commended by both the Soviet Union and Britain for his high standard of training too, at the Institute of Public Administration. He is the best informed person in the country. Other people to see if at all possible:

(1) Erisa Kironde, at the Uganda Electricity Supply Commission.
(2) Abu Mayanja, now Minister of Labour.
(3) Ali Mazrui, at the University.
(4) Anil Clerk, an Asian lawyer, who is intelligent and well informed.

I think you should see the Israeli Ambassador in Nairobi, Dafne (also a friend of mine), to get briefed up on the Israeli position in Uganda.

I am enclosing a photostat of a letter I received from a young teacher in Kabale, which gives a very good idea of the Army's behaviour in the countryside. Feel free to use this information without, of course, referring to its source."

Some, if not all these people, have obviously been one of the sources of Mr Colin Legum's information on which he has based his malicious propaganda against Uganda. The Uganda Government wishes to emphasise that it is not worried about such wild and unfounded propaganda by agents of colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. The Uganda Government wishes to advise foreigners mentioned in this letter and any other foreigners, one of whose duties is to act as malicious and confusing agents of the foreign Press, that instead of spending their time in Uganda giving malicious and completely unfounded reports about Uganda, they should return to their countries of origin and concentrate on problems in their own countries instead of bringing confusion to our peaceful country.

Mr Meredith has also alleged that some of the information used in his despatch to London was from the two interviews he had with His Excellency the President. This is another complete lie. The interviews were fully recorded and no where in the records is there even the slightest intimation that would lead Mr Mededith to erroneously and malicious conclusions contained in his despatch.

These are the unfounded stories of Martin Meredith; a colonialist, imperialist and neo-colonialist agent who wanted the world to believe his malice but whose true credentials have been unearthed that he is a thief.

As a result of what has been stated above, it would be obvious that the presence of Mr Meredith in Uganda is no longer conducive to peace, stability and interests of this Republic. The Government has therefore decided to ask Mr Martin Meredith, a British reporter of the London Observer, to leave Uganda immediately with full knowledge that he is not welcome back.

troops within four months

President Nixon's decis to block Soviet arms supp to North Vietnam prese the Kremlin leaders with dilemma of whether to car his planned Moscow sumr writes a correspondent.

To receive the President Moscow as if nothing happened, while Soviet sh are prevented from supply arms to Hanoi, would be serious loss of face.

To take no action in face of such a challenge wo be a betrayal of all pledges of unfailing assista to North Vietnam.

President Nixon's moves step up pressure on No Vietnam were branded Moscow as "unconcealed ressive acts".

And in London, Britain s that President Nixon's p posals on Vietnam offered chance of ending the fight within a very short t under international supe sion and the opening of negotiations.

FUEL

"We greatly hope that nations concerned will see these proposals an oppo nity to put an end soon to war which has already g on for too long," a Bri Foreign Office spokesm said.

The North Vietnamese fence Minister, General Nguyen Giap, may push troops for an all-out ass on Pleiku, and perhaps S gon, before his fuel supp are dried up by the Ameri naval blockade, U.S. milit sources said in Saigon.

The South Vietnamese G ernment officially appro President Nixon's decision mine North Vietnam's bours but there were dou that the move would h any immediate effect on military situation.

The long-waited North V namese advance on the town, Kontum, began yes day when their infantry tanks overran Fire Base Pe kleng, just 15 kms no west of the Central Highla town.

Half of the camp's Mon nard defenders took to surrounding hills at da when a North Vietnamese giment and a squadron tanks broke through.

EDITORIAL COMMENT PAGE 4

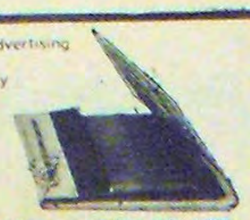
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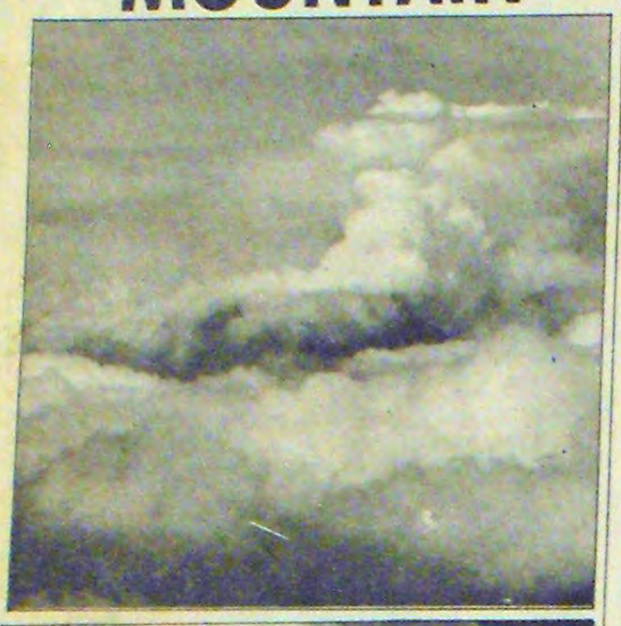
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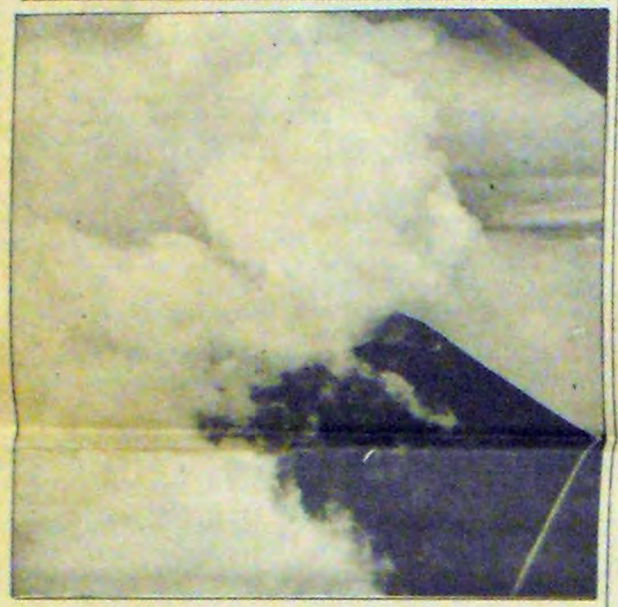
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THE STEAMING MOUNTAIN







These exclusive pictures of Nyiragongo volcano sending out clouds of boiling steam near the Uganda-Zaire border were taken by a Kampala man, Mr Gordon Morris, who flew to the area in a light plane piloted by a friend. His story is on page 5.

A farm school in every district says President

A SCHOOL for agriculture is to be established in every district, the President of Uganda, General Idi Amin, said in Kampala yesterday.

He said this at a meeting with a French team who have arrived to examine the feasability of setting up a second university.

At his office in Parliament Building, the President said the Government attaches great importance to education, especially technology, agriculture, culture and sport. He told the four-man French team that the Government intends to establish an agricultural school in every district.

Annual agricultural shows will also be held in every district, where agricultural problems can be explained to farmers instead of their traversing to Kampala to attend a national show.

Gen Amin also disclosed that during the tenth anniversary of Independence agricultural shows will be staged in Kampala and every district. They will be annual events.

He commended the co-operation between agricultural research workers and farmers which had led to better methods of farming. He said this is what he would like to see in Uganda and when funds are available he will send elders to France to see how every single inch of land is used.

He said that at the last May Day celebrations he had appealed to Ugandan farmers to grow a variety of crops as the coffee market was going down. He thanked the French Government for the support it gave to Uganda during the last meeting of the International Coffee Organisation in London.

On sport and culture, the President called on the Ministries of Culture and Education to work more closely. He said that Government would like to promote the standard of sport and this cannot be done unless a proper foundation is laid at school.

A firm sports foundation among pupils would boost sport in the country because children would encourage older people in villages to take an active part in sport when they go on holiday, he added.

After the meeting, the President entertained his guests to luncheon which was also attended by Ministers who had been attending a Cabinet meeting, senior Army and Airforce officials and members of the French military delegation now visiting the country.

NEW BRIDGE LINK WITH SUDAN

AN agreement under which 500,000/- is to be used to build a concrete bridge over Kaya River was signed yesterday at Entebbe between the Uganda Government and the Ruwenzori Construction Company.

Under the agreement, the company is to build a 40-feet long bridge over Kaya River near Oraba, on the Uganda-Sudan border, and two new road approaches to a distance of half a mile on both the Ugandan and Sudanese territories. The construction is estimated to last 24 weeks.

The Minister of Works, Communications and Housing, Mr Zikusoka, before signing the contract, said that since 1965 it has been the desire of the Government to construct a new bridge at the border crossing near Oraba over the Kaya River to replace the old timber decking bridge which has become too weak to carry modern traffic.

He said that the bridge is a very important road link between Sudan and Uganda.

This was in pursuance of the policy of the Uganda Government to improve road links between Uganda and her neighbours, the Minister said.

He said the desire by the two countries to communicate with each other will generate sufficient traffic to justify the construction of the new bridge.

KONDO, SPY KICKED OUT

London reporter spread lies

IT is ... newspaper of the calibre of the London Observer should be a thief and thus a kondo, said a Government statement issued last night.

'Directory was for a friend'

By HARRY KASOZI

THE Central Africa correspondent of the London Observer, Martin Ralph Rowland Meredith, who had previously voluntarily admitted having stolen a telephone directory from the Kampala International Hotel, was yesterday escorted to Entebbe International Airport to board a plane bound for Nairobi.

Prior to being escorted to the airport by C.I.D. officers, Meredith had pleaded guilty before Kampala Chief Magistrate Mr M. C. Kantinti to stealing a telephone direcory worth 3/- from a hotel room.

The British journalist was escorted to the airport where I traced him for this exclusive interview which I had without any obstruction.

Questioned how he got himself involved with the directory, Meredith said:

"I had promised to get a telephone directory for a friend of mine in Nairobi but just as I was packing my belongings, on Sunday I realised that I had not got one, you know . . . I suddenly decided to pick up the one in question".

Further questioned about the probable effect the record of theft would have on his profession and reputation, the journalist explained:

"This is a misdemeanour and whoever will hear of this case will not attach to it any significance or importance other than amusement".

He said that he did not have any complaints against the police for his detention. Meredith appreciated that he had been well treated apart from his first night when "I had a small meal. I think things had not yet been organised".

Meredith, who was placing order after order for drinks, disclosed that his detention, which he felt directly involved his newspaper, did not involve him personally.

This is not the first time Meredith has been in conflict with authorities. He told me that he had been in trouble in Zaire and Nigeria where he ended up in detention.

Regarding what he called a "major complaint," he told me: "I am not prepared to discuss this with the Uganda Argus authorities or anybody at the moment." Meredith claimed that he was heading for Nairobi where he would stay for a while before going to Rhodesia to cover the Pearce Commission Report which he said was about to come out.

It was commenting on the conviction yesterday of British journalist Martin Ralph Meredith for stealing a telephone directory. He had pleaded guilty.

The Government statement said:

In the afternoon of Sunday May 7, Mr Martin Ralph Meredith, a British journalist and reporter of the London Observer, who arrived in Uganda on May 2 and was staying at the Kampala International Hotel, was reported to the Uganda police by the management of the hotel as having stolen a Uganda telephone directory belonging to the hotel when he booked out at midday on that day.

The police immediately searched for Mr Meredith and found him at Entebbe Airport just before boarding a Nairobi-bound plane. He was searched and a telephone directory, which the police suspected to be the one that the hotel had reported stolen by him, was found among his belongings. The police therefore intercepted Mr Meredith and brought him to Kampala police station for questioning and further inquiries on the reported and suspected theft.

Mr Meredith, in a voluntary statement by him in his own handwriting, admitted to the police that he had stolen the telephone directory from the Kampala International Hotel.

Mr Meredith was on Tuesday May 9, charged in the Chief Magistrate's Court, Mengo Magisterial area. He admitted the charge. He was convicted and in the sentence, Mr Meredith was cautioned.

It is very surprising, to say the least, that a person representing a paper of the calibre of the London Observer should be a thief and thus a kondo.

Those who brought Chris-

(Continued on page 8)

PROSPECTS FOR TRADE GOOD

THE prospects of trade between Uganda, Iraq and Pakistan "are very good". This is what the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr W. Kibedi told a Press conference at Entebbe Airport yesterday after his return from a tour which took him to Pakistan and Iraq.

The Minister who headed a 14-man delegation comprising Army officers and senior Government officials said that during their one-week stay in the two countries, talks on trade were held, and both countries agreed on continuing contacts and "working towards stronger bilateral economic and trade relations".

Pakistan expressed an interest in purchasing Uganda coffee and tea, while she is willing to sell us rice and salt.

A decision to establish an Iraqi Embassy in Uganda was taken, but the Minister did not mention when the Embassy will open here.

The delegation spent three days in Iraq at the invitation of the Iraqi Foreign Minister and discussed matters ranging from trade to all round co-operation between the two countries. The party also met the Iraqi President, Al-Bkar, before flying back through Lebanon and Cairo where they were given a grand dinner. They had a stop in Khartoum and Addis Ababa, Nairobi and then flew back home.

Freedom fund swells

BUGISU'S Acting District Commissioner, Mr John Biretwa, has received 13,455/- from Government departments, the Asian community, private firms and organisations including the people from all counties of Bugisu District, as their contribution towards the O.A.U. Liberation Movement Appeal Fund.

Teso District has collected over 7,290/- for the Fund. The Department of Co-operatives donated 52/- and the Mr Biretwa says that more donations are still coming in

Staff, porters and residents of Kabale Town Council have collected 1,301/-. Traders of Arua Township have donated 1,015/- and so far the people in the district have collected 2,760/-. More is still expected.

A cheque for 5,000/- and 1,000/- in cash have been presented to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr William Naburri, as Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Managing Director of the African Textile Mill, Mbale, Mr Ambalal S. Patel, and the Director of Budongo Saw Mills, Kampala, Mr Patel Praful respectively.

In Toro, the Acting District Commissioner, Mr A. Olingi, said that the target for Toro of 3,000/- has already been trebled.

German's evidence heard at NTC inquiry

A GERMAN managing director yesterday refused to mention to the commission of inquiry probing the affairs of National Trading Corporation his present salary saying "I am not happy about such questions."

After the Commissioner, Mr Justice Y. V. Phadke, had pointed out that the question was relevant, Mr Hans Blasberg, Managing Director of NTC Transocean said that the salary he received at the begining was 5,500/-.

Questioned by Mr Basil Greene for the Commission, Mr Blasberg said he was responsible for the establishment of NTC — Transocean in 1969.

Giving his background, he said he was in Germany where he operated a transport company. He sold it and came here with the intntion of stablishing another transport company.

Before he came to Uganda he was in Tanzania for three months. He denied Mr Greene's question that he had been in South Africa.

While in Tanzania he said he had the same plans but since the situation was not favourable "I changed my mind" and came to Uganda.

Asked to mention what he called the "unfavourable situation" Mr Blasberg said he was not going to "for I intend to go back to Tranzania to do business.

He did not agree with Mr Greene's suggestion that for political reasons he was unacceptable in Dar-es-Salaam. It was only the situation, Mr Blasberg said, "which was not favourable for the company I intended to establish."

Of the former Minister of Commerce Mr Kalema, he said he knew him after he had established the company.

He discussed the establishment of the company in March 1969 with Mr Mikombe-Mpambara — former chairman of NTC — and agreement was reached at that the Corporation was to have the majority shares and minor shares for Mr Blasberg. He said he worked out a viability study which he handed to Mr Mpambara.

The company then began to operate on a very small basis

(Continued on back page)

WORKERS PROTEST

RIOT police used tear gas to disperse hundreds of lower-paid municipal employees who gathered outside the Nairobi City Hall yesterday to protest about their wages.

Stones and other missiles were hurled at the City Hall. One policeman was injured and two others lost teeth.

After an agreement was signed by City Council officials and Union leaders on new wage rates and the payment of arrears the men were urged to return to their duties.

A Ministry of Labour official issued a warning that anyone who failed to return to work was committing an offence under the trade dispute act.

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RADIO SERVICE COMPANY LIMITED
65 Kampala Road
P.O. Box 316 Phone: 42279
KAMPALA

UGANDA COMMERCIAL BANK

BANK TRAINEE ASSISTANTS

The following people are requested to attend interviews at the Branches of Uganda Commercial Bank as follows:

16th May, 1972 — JINJA at 8.00 a.m.

Adoa K. John
Adrapi D.
Dhikusoka F.
Ebiffa Alli
Haddi E. K.
Juma F. P.
Kaboggoza M.
Kakuba I.M.B.
Kivumbi A.
Lebu A.
Lyagoba
Mafumo M.
Mulwanyi I.
Mutaka F. A.
Ndabamwire P. R.
Obbo N. A.
Owiny D. O.
Talya G. W. C.
Tenywa D.
Tiwangye C. K.

17th May, 1972 — MBALE at 8.00 a.m.

Bwire
Madambo R.
Mudanda S. K. G.
Nabende J.
Oryema C. D.
Owere G. K.
Pedun Mary
Wandera S.
Wejun D.
Mutsaka S.

SOROTI at 2.00 p.m.

Amaa Jerome
Echeku P.
Eloku James
Emarens
Emuge Polot J.
Enyenau C.
Eonyu Vincent
Mugenyi Mukedi
Itio D. Livi-Imbadi
Ogwora B. C.
Okelo Serefino
Okurut K. K.
Ouma J. J.
Opclot S. A.
Rwomungudo J. A.
Sebandeke M.

18th May, 1972 — ARUA at 8.00 a.m.

Andwera Oeu
Anguya V.
Eronda Waiswa
Masiga Gadi
Mujwara A.
Odota Assa Pimundu
Omach Primo
Ongora Julius
Owanchgiu-Osethaw

19th May, 1972 — MASINDI at 8.00 a.m.

Kajura Samuel
Mulloa C. A. L.
Obason-Ojama E. M.
Obany-Okello F.
Olal J. L. L.
Rugongeza J. B.

20th May, 1972 — KAMPALA at 8.00 a.m.

Achiku Darwin
Arumadri J.
Atabuga J. J.
Atteenyi E. B.
Bagenda Gladys
Bagwasi
Banteza Fred
Baraza G. G.
Bbosa Sarah
Bitarabe C.
Bitwesigye J.
Bukenya J. B.
Bukulu A.
Busige S. A.
Byarugaba J. K.
Ebong-Alego
Edemu Caroline
Ghale Costan
Dimiti Alex
Druma Drachi J.
Kascul F.
Edera C.
Enotu C.
Gudoi I. O.
Ggune A. M. C.
Imongat J. P.
Ijemba H. M.
Kabanga M.
Kabiswa Martin
Kafure C.

22nd May, 1972 — KAMPALA at 8.00 a.m.

Kagwisagye P.
Kakembo A.
Kalemba S. B.
Kalisa J.
Kalyegira S.
Kamishani W.
Karama K.
Katongole S.
Kawesi H. L.
Kawoya Musa
Kavunje E.
Kayizzi J.
Kayongo N. G.
Kayongo Ali
Kibirango J.
Kiggundu J. L.
Kikurate M.
Kisiga Mary
Kisitu E.
Kiwanuka C. M.
Kuka G. W.
Kweyuhe F.
Lagu M. I.
Lchana S. L.
Lokuji A.
Lugemwa M.
Lukanga J.
Lukyamuzi
Luyamuzi Gerald
Lumbasi Y. M.
Lumoro S. O.
Lutalo B.
Luyombya A. P.
Magona Lodo
Mangeni David
Matovu Charles
Mbaalya J. C.
Mukasa A. F.
Mukasa Fred
Mulindwa A. M.
Mungereza F.
Muscke A. K.
Mwanje B. Israel
Nawagalo G.

23rd May, 1972 — KAMPALA at 8.00 a.m.

Nsobya G. W.
Ntwatwa M.
Nyandekye W.
Obaru Grace
Odongo Francis
Ogola D.
Ogola Peter
Okori J. C.
Okumu-Birenge F. X.
Okumu Constantine
Olanya J. B.
Olimong A. P. S.
Olupot A.
Onzima Ali M.
Opida Akako Tom. J.
Opclot Zadaki
Otim Jackson
Okwera-Otim Joseph
Otim T. K.
Owanda G. W.
Peke G. M. O.
Sabiti E.
Sande Robert
Sali Fred
Sekandi E. K.
Semwogerere E. M.
Senoga Leonard
Seruntumis D.
Singili Joanano
Ssebagala T. M.
Sserwadda Teddy
Tebaruka J. F.
Tebuseke
Turyahikayo C.
Waluisimbi G. M. K.
Walusimbi J.
Wanyalawori Charles
Wereegesa P.

24th May, 1972 — MASAKA at 8.00 a.m.

Etris Titus
Ddungu Sam B.
Muwanga R. K.

MBARARA 11.00 a.m.

Baingana C. H.
Byarugaba
Magyega Jack K.
Mugorra Stephen
Mulindwa E. A. K.
Mutangizi S. W. M
Nyahangane W. B.
Okiroro S.
Rwabutonge G. R.
Tigereera C. T.
Tumuhimbise C. S.
Turyamusaba D. T.

We regret to inform all those applicants whose names do not appear on the above list that they were not selected.

Way to better co-ops

The Acting Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operatives, Mr P. Kunya, said that education and training of co-operative staff members is the only way to achieve greater efficiency in co-operatives.

In a speech read for him by the Deputy Commissioner of Co-operatives, Mr B. Isabirye, addressed to delegates from Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda now attending the International Co-operative Alliance Regional Seminar on co-operative education at Mukono District Farm Institute, Mr Kunya said that members who are not properly informed of their roles cannot be expected to contribute adequately towards efficient operation of organisations.

Committee members who are poorly equipped in leadership techniques can do more harm than good in the execution of their duties because the activities of employees have an immediate bearing on the financial results of the movement.

He said that developing countries such as those of East and Central Africa, are handicapped in running business of any kind by factors like finance and manpower.

He pointed out the weakness of co-operatives among which he cited inefficiency, irresponsibility, dishonesty and lack of training.

He said the Government has played its role in promoting the education and training of members of the co-operative movement. He said despite the co-oprative movement's financial and other limitations, co-operatives do not appear to have put enough emphasis on education.

He said that one of the limiting factor to increased production by the farmers was lack of capital.

He said that co-operatives are now expanding into industries. That will make Uganda less dependent on coffee and cotton.

He said Uganda has about 2,500 societies with a membership of about 650,000 families. The total assets amount to 350 million shilling and combined volume of business in the region of 800 million shillings a year.

MORE COFFEE BOUGHT BY BRITAIN

INCREASED purchases under the general headings coffee, tea, cocoa and spices and tobacco and tobacco manufactures improved the total of British imports from Uganda in March to £1,697,000 compared with £1372,000 in March last year.

The figures have just been published in London by the Department of Trade and Industry which also record total British imports from Uganda in the first three months of the year of £4.561,000 compared with £4.006,000 up to March, 1971.

Total British exports to Uganda in March 1972 amounted to £982,000 giving an aggregate of £3,485,000 for the first three months of 1972 compared with £1.511,000 in March last year and £3.841,000 in the first three months of 1971.

Britain's imports of Uganda coffee, tea, cocoa and spices in March were valued at £1.296,000 compared with £1.247.000 in March 1971. The comparative figures for the first three months are £3,514,000 in 1972 compared with £3.305,000 in 1971.

Although no British imports of Uganda tobacco and tobacco manufactures were recorded in March, 1971 when the figure for the first quarter amounted to £174,000. March, 1972 imports under this head were recorded at £165,000 giving a three-month total of £383,000.

Other major British imports in March with the first three months figures in brackets were under the general headings:

Textile fibres, £97.000 (£339.000) feeding stuff for animals, £69.000 (£196.000); metalliferous ores and metal scrap, £38.000 (£52.000) and £18.009 (£37.000).

Extelecom traffic rate up

THE rapid increase of traffic which the East African External Telecommunications Company witnessed just under one year justifies the expenses of building and maintaining East Africa's Satellite Earth station at Mount Longonot according to its General Manager, Mr Zacharia Ramogo.

Speaking in the weekly radio programme of the East African Community in Arusha, Mr Ramogo said that since Extelcoms became operation in August, 1970 its traffic had grown at a rate of 125 per cent and it had continued to rise, the most phenomenal rise of 250.3 per cent, he went on, was between East Africa and India.

Mr Ramogo said that the launching of East Africa's commercial earth satellite station, the first of its kind in Africa South of Sahara, did not only prove economically viable, it also marked a high degree of efficiency in the use of high frequency radio network which was always prone to a number of atmospheric interferences.

He said that through India, Italy, Australia, Spain and the United Kingdom, East Africa could intercommunicate with countries which are within those regional areas. It is now easier to cover one third of the world at the cost of just under 3sh/-.

Extelcoms company, established on January 1, 1964 is jointly owned by the three East African States through the East African Posts, Telecommunications and Cable and Wireless Limited of Britain on a 50:40 per cent basis. In 1968 this partnership was extended to 31st December, 1978.

Combined effort

A combined effort by cattle owners and veterinary staff in Toro to combat and control the outbreak of cattle diseases has done much to improve the quality of cattle in the district.

The District Veterinary Officer Mr E. R. Rwamuhanda, said in Fort Portal that standards in general animal husbandary were also good in Toro.

He believed that this was because increasing numbers of farmers have realised the multiple value of cattle for revenue.

In March report Mr Rwamuhanda said that cattle owners in Toro were able to earn over 225,000/- from the sale of cattle, goats and sheep.

DELEGATION

President Amin has received a three-man French military delegation.

Nixon's new Vietnam policy causes gold price rise in London

THE price of gold jumped by nearly two dollars an ounce in London yesterday as jittery investors, fearing that President Nixon's new Vietnam policy could lead to an escalation of the war there, started to switch their fortunes from the uncertainty of currencies into the safety of gold bullion.

Since Tuesday the gold price has now soared from 52.075 dollars an ounce to a new all-time record peak of 54.00 dollars. It was the biggest jump during a 24-hour period since the London market was reorganised following the collapse of the international gold pool in March, 1968.

Yesterday's dearer gold is in keeping with recent price trends. Until yesterday, when the Far East political factor emerged, most of the increases have been due to demand exceeding supply — a market situation which always enables those with gold to sell to more or less name their own price to buyers.

Four months ago this price was 44.30 dollars an ounce. Since then it has been edging up almost daily — sometimes twice daily — until yesterday the London dealers who fix the first price settled on 54.00 dollars. The market, however, thought that even this was too low and by mid-day deals were being transacted at 54.25 dollars — highest until at the beginning of the year.

A rise or a fall in the gold price always starts off speculation about what is the reason. Yesterday was no exception. And as usual the reasons offered vary.

There may be some justification for some views but the United States Administration's involvement in the Vietnam war was being cited by many dealers as the principal factor behind the overnight two dollar rise.

Call to chiefs

A call to all chiefs and agricultural and departmental field staff to organise teams aimed at educating farmers in the field has been made by the Deputy District Agricultural Officer, Mr K. Yiga.

During his tour of Bufumbira and Rubanda counties, Mr Yiga addressed farmers at their county headquarters and stressed the danger of soil erosion.

He appealed to the chiefs and agricultural field staff to visit and advise individual farmers.

He also appealed to farmers to follow the advice given to them so as to make the double production campaign a success.

LONDON STOCKS

Yesterday's quotations were:

Anglo-Am. Corp	36/-
Anglo-Am. Invest	27/-
A. P. Cement	50/3
Boots	27/-
Brit. Com	29/-
Bat	18/-
Brit. Petrol	51/3
Brit. UAC	39/-
Brooke Bond	99/-
C. and Wireless	16/-
Burmah Oil	42/3
Carreras	56/-
Dalgety	25/3
Coats	76/-
Dunlop Rubber	18/-
Gen. Electric	190/-
G.U. Stores	34/-
Guinness	24/-
Hong and Shang.	17/-
Kakuzi	19
Imp. Tobacco	12/-
Marble Wks	17/6
P. and O.	25/-
Randfontein	18/-
GEC (U.S.)	19/-
Kaiser Steel	58/-
Treasury 8½ 80/82	£167/-
War Loan	£39/-
Nairobi 3½	66/-
Uganda 4½	£33/-
Kenya 74/78	£77/-
Trans 78/83	62/-
Goldfields	87/-
Zambia Anglo.	19/-
Shreder	90/-
Zambia CI	49/-
E. Kodak	143/-
Woolworths Ord.	13/-
Vickers Ord.	16/-
Shell T. and T.	30/-
IBM	18/-
Standard Chart.	45/-
Lonrho	8/-
Unilever	38/-
West Holdings	68/-
GKN	41/-
Harties	30/-
Rhod. Brew.	16/-
S.A. Brew.	9/-
National and Grindlays	58/-
Int. Nickels	14/-

NAIROBI STOCKS

Nairobi Stock Exchange prices:

	Buyers	Sellers
A Baumann and Co.	9/75	10/-
Bamburi Port Cem.	18/75	19/-
BAT Kenya	35/75	37/-
	c.d.	c.d.
Bentros Motors	5/50	6/-
Byrd and Co	-/60	-/68
Block Hotels	10/-	10/15
Brunners Hotel	7.50	8/25
Car and Gen.	6/75	7/-
City Brew.	20/50	21/-
Cons. Holdings	5/-	5/20
Cooper Motor	4/15	4/30
Credit Fin. Corp	13/-	13/25
E.A. Bag	3/50	3/60
E.A. Breweries	22/25	22/35
	x.d.	x.d.
E.A. Oxygen	23/75	25/-
E.A. Packaging	11/60	12/-
E.A. Port Cement	13/75	14/10
E.A. Power and Light	19/10	19/50
	x.d	x.d.
4% Pref.	10/50	11/-
	c.d.	c.d.
E.A. Road Services	14/25	14/75
	c.d.	c.d.
Elliot's Bakeries	23/-	——
Hughes Ltd.	4/75	5/25
ICDC Investment	13/-	13/40
Inns of Africa	1/50	1/63
Kakuzi Fibrelands	3/05	3/20
Kamiti Valley Coffee	2/80	3/20
Kenya Mills	5/10	5/35
	c.d.	c.d.
Kenya Oil	9/25	9/75
Lake Victoria Bottl.	3/63	4/-
Marshalls	15/50	16/-
Mercat Ltd.	6/05	6/10
Loan Stock	4/-	4/10
National Industrial	13/25	13/50
O. P. Ranching	4/50	4/75
Pan African Insurance	11/-	11/75
Pearl Dry Cleaners	9/10	9/30
	c.b.	c.b.
Phillips, H. and C.	18/-	20/-
	c.d.	c.d.
Tancot Ltd.	3/75	4/50
Uganda Breweries	19/50	22/-
Brooke Bond Liebig	15/50	15/75

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Acceptance period for nominated export cargo:

Fleming		7/4	3/5
Reading		7/4	10/5
Aegis Trader		14/4	14/5
Rustom		21/4	8/5
C/o Toronto		28/4	8/5
Heiyo Maru		28/4	7/5
Montan		7/4	10/5
Chenab		28/4	14/5
Eastern Trader		28/4	12/5
Strait Lombok		28/4	10/5
Vishva Marg		7/4	10/5
Hikone Maru		7/4	10/5
Padma		28/4	12/5
Kilima		7/4	3/5
Sn Trader		7/4	none
Brightteskou		28/4	8/5
Zuiderkerk		1/5	16/5
Baluchistan		28/4	8/5
Renfe Maru		4/5	8/5
Asia Afrika		4/5	11/5
Seikai Maru		4/5	14/5
B. Krzywousty		4/5	11/5
Tanafjord		4/5	16/5
Kota Jaya		4/5	13/5
Olesmica		4/5	13/5
Pongola		4/5	16/5
Patricia		4/5	16/5
Ujanna		4/5	16/5
Bowenkerk		4/5	12/5
Sambirano		4/5	8/5
Carronbank		4/5	9/5
Sirdhana		4/5	10/5
Al Ahmadi		4/5	12/5
Ashbank		4/5	11/5
Brinton Lykes		4/5	11/5
El Mabrouk		4/5	19/5
Pangani		4/5	13/5
Pierrengallsemme		4/5	11/5
Clan Malcolm		4/5	13/5
S/o Punjab		4/5	9/5
Kruszwica		4/5	10/5
Hellenic Sailor		4/5	11/5
Isarco		4/5	16/5
Nordvaer		4/5	16/5
Ommenkerk		4/5	18/5
Houtman		4/5	17/5
Escourt		4/5	9/5



Miss Florence Kituyi of Buwunga Primary School, Bugiri, Busoga, is presented with a regional prize for being the best student at St Ursula Nyondo TTC near Mbale. On the extreme left is the District Education Officer, Mr F. G. Manana, shaking Miss Kituyi's hand. Others are (centre) Mrs Manana and Mr Ismael Bukawa, headmaster of Buwunga Primary School.

VACANCY

GROUP FINANCIAL CONTROLLER
NATIONAL TRUST

The National Trust require the services of a Chartered or Certified Accountant responsible to the Chief Executive Officer for control of the finances of the Trust.

Duties will involve:

Financial control,
Preparation of Financial statements and statistics, including consolidated Accounts for the Group.
Interpreting figures and giving advice on all aspects of finance.
Overseeing the work of Company Accountants in the Group, giving advice and help where necessary.
Preparation of Budgets.

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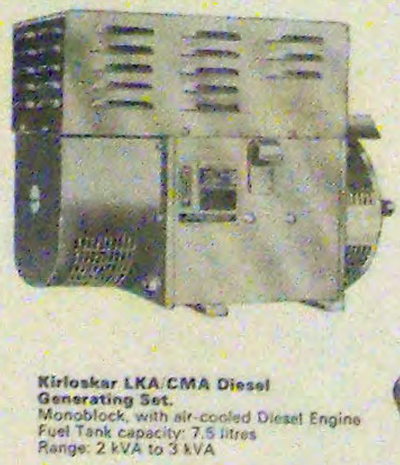
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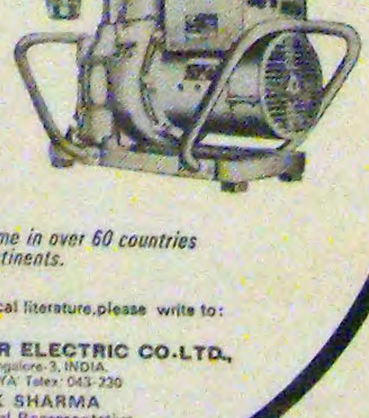
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President Idi Amin (with the ball on the right) demonstrating ball-control to his Cabinet Football team during their practice at Malire, Paratroopers' ground.

PARATROOPERS WIN

THE Uganda Cabinet Football team, headed by General Idi Amin, were beaten 6-2 by Uganda's Paratrooper's School, at Malire.

This was the first of a series of practices in preparation for a match on May 13 which is intended to raise money for the O.A.U. Liberation Committee Fund.

The preparation is for curtain-raiser match on May 13, between the Cabinet and OAU diplomats in Kampala.

The match, which will take place at Nakivubo, will be followed by a match between Kenya Youth XI and Uganda Youth XI.

In the practice match the Minister of Animal Resources, Professor Banage, put the Cabinet XI in the lead just four minutes after the kick-off.

The match became more spectacular thereafter and in a struggle for the ball, the Minister of Education, Mr Rugumayo, was whistled for handball. This opened the score for the Paratroopers as they netted a penalty.

In the 40th minute, President Amin scored what was described by the spectators as a brilliant solo goal to give the Cabinet team their second and final goal.

The Cabinet's forward line consisting of President Amin, Mr Wakhweya and Byagagaire, co-ordinated well but were unlucky not to score more.

Mr Rugumayo was at full back with Lt-Col Obitre Gama, while Mr Oboth Ofumbi was in the goal.

Members of the Cabinet team present at the match were:— President Amin, Oboth-Ofumbi, Edward Rugumayo; F. Okwaare, Justus Byagagaire; Abu Mayanja, Nkambo-Muzerwa, A. Kironde; Professor Banage, Lt-Col Obitre Gama, E. Wakhweya, Z. Zibuloka and E. Orvema.

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DERBY LEAGUE CHAMPS

DERBY County, the unheralded Midlands Club, became English Football League champions for the first time in their history as Liverpool faltered at the end of their 42-match nine-month campaigns.

Derby had already completed their fixtures with a total at 58 points as Leeds and Liverpool played Wolverhampton Wanderers and Arsenal respectively. Leeds needed only to draw to clinch the title and become only the third team this century to achieve the league and cup double in the same season.

But Leeds, 1—0 cup final winners over Arsenal on Saturday, were beaten 2—1 by Wolves in an epic struggle watched by a capacity crowd of 54,000 after thousands more had been locked out of the Molineux ground.

Liverpool, seeking their Eighth championship victory — a number achieved only by Arsenal — could only manage a goalless draw against the London Club and finished in third place in the table, behind Leeds on goal average. Manchester City were fourth.

Thousands of Merseyside fans travelled South to London to cheer on Livepool, but they could not breach the Arsenal defence. Two minutes from the end it appeared that Liverpool had scored the goal which would have given them the title when John Toshack netted, but the referee ruled the Welsh striker offside.

In a rip-roaring match on a mudbound Highbury pitch, both teams hit the woodwork but the 40,000 fans could not disagree that a draw was the fairest result.

Derby, only promoted from the Second Division in 1969, now go forward as England's representatives in next season's European Cup — their first campaign in Europe's top club soccer competition.

Leeds will once again have to settle for second best— as the English entry in the Cup Winners Cup. Liverpool and Manchester City join League Cup winners Stoke City in the UEFA Cup.

Results of English football matches played on Monday:

English Division I : Arsenal 0, Liverpool 0; Newcastle 0, Stoke C. 0; Wolves 2, Leeds U. 1.

Division II : Blackburn 2, Halifax 0; Port Vale 1, Rotherham 2; Tranmere 2, Notts Co. 1.

West Cup final first leg: Wrexham 2, Cardiff C. 1 .

Ghana Trip!

A Uganda Army boxing team may travel to Accra, possibly on May 29, for a friendly match against Ghana's Army boxing team. This was revealed by Lt M. R. Sseruwagi, the Army boxing team manager.

Lt Sseruwagi disclosed tentative plans are under way to see that Army box Kenya and Zaire. The aim, said Lt Sseruwagi, is to build up a good boxing team.

Plans are being finalised to revive the Uganda Armed Forces Inter-Battalion boxing championships.

Talking about coaching the team, Lt Sseruwagi said that in the past years "we lacked a good coach, but now this problem appears to have been solved because we now have two coaches, Muhammed Muruli and Benson Masanda". The two are national boxers.

Meanwhile, a friendly boxing match between the Army team and Kilembe Mines has been organised on Saturday, May 13 at Kilembe, starting at 8 p.m. in preparation for the National Open Boxing Championsbips and the proposed trip to Ghana.

The following are the Army boxers : Musisi (light-fly), Kabuto (fly), Mayende (fly), Kiyini (bantam), Ali Rojo (bantam), Deogratius Musoke (feather), Magola (feather), M. Muruli (light-welter), Ogola (welter), Rashuba (light-weight), Otika (light-middle), John Opio (light-middle), Benson Masanda (heavy-weight).

The Army team has seven current national boxers, namely Muhammed Muruli, Ali Rojo, Deogratius Musoke, Otika, Ogola, Opio and Benson Masanda.

LOWIS CUP

Entries from cricket clubs in Uganda are invited by the U.C.A. and should reach the secretary of U.C.A. Box 3380, Kampala, by May 17. Preliminary matches start on May 28.

The basis and system of the Lowis Cup competition will be decided after entries have been received. According to M. Dhanani of the U.C.A. the system of points too will be discussed.

Clubs are reminded to forward to the UCA 50/- (competition fee) and 50/- (affiliation fee) when submitting their entries.

BOXING SQUAD NAMED

NATIONAL coach Grace Sseruwagi has named a squad of 19 boxers to start a residential at Nsamizi on May 15 in preparation for the Millington Drake second leg against Kenya in Nairobi in June. The exact date would be announced later on. The new date may be June 4 or 5.

The Uganda squad:— (Light-fly): James Odwori; (Fly-weight) Leo Rwabogo; (Bantam); A. Abonga; (Feather-weight): D. Musoke and David Omolo; (Light-weight): Alex Odhiambo and Zange; (Light welter); M. Muruli and James Bond; (Welter); D. Jackson and S Otika; (Light middle): J. Opio and M. Wasajja; (Middle); Musa Abuka and L. Ojaka; (Light-heavy); M. Ouma and Odeng; (Heavy): Benson Masanda and Chero.

The coach said three more boxers in the light fly and bantam weights will be added on to make the number 22.

There are two new inclusions in the squad that retained the recent East and Central African Boxing Championships. The new boxers are James Bond (light-welter) and Odong (light heavy). Dropped from the squad is Basaliza (light-fly), Byaruhanga (fly) and Sulaiman (light-welter).

Uganda, the reigning Millington Drake champions won the first leg early this year in Kampala by 8 bouts to 3, and are determined to retain the title in Nairobi.

Player fined

The National Football League Committee announced yesterday that it has imposed a fine of 150/- against Lint's footballer Kiganda who was sent off during the Express and Lint National League Division 1 match on Sunday.

The NLC also announced new charges for National League matches there are as follows: Pavilion 75/- (seasonal ticket), or 10/-, covered stands 5/- and open stands 2/-.

Tennis

Overseas players were heavily engaged in qualifying matches for £15,000 Rothman's British Tennis Championships in England.

Ilie Nastase, the Rumanian champion, and Stan Smith (United States) to play for the £2,750 first prize.

In the women's singles, Wimbledon champion Evonne Goolagong and Britain's leading player, Virginia Wade, are the chief challengers for the £1,000 first prize.

DAVIS CUP NATIONS MEETING ON JULY 6

THE Davis Cup, the unofficial world team tennis championship, seems certain to be reorganised within the next two years.

The agenda for the annual meeting of Davis Cup nations in London on July 6 includes far-reaching proposals which could drastically change the shape of the competition.

Britain, supported by Italy, are to propose a complete reorganisation of the early rounds of the European Zone to avoid overcrowding an already heavy international calendar.

The chief points of their plan are that entries should close on July 15 of the previous year, and that the 16 "weaker" nations be drawn in the first round. This opening round would be played at any time between August 15 of the previous year and April 23.

If this suggestion is adopted at the July meeting, the 1973 competition could begin in August this year.

Mr Basil Reay, British secretary of the Davis Cup Nations, explained that these changes would mean that instead of playing the first round at the beginning of the season when players are out of practice and the courts only just ready for play, these matches could be staged in the autumn or alternatively on covered courts during the winter.

Another proposal, to be made by the United States, is that play in each of the Davis Cup zones should be confined to one venue during one week.

This would have the effect of bringing the Davis Cup more in-to line with the women's Federation Cup competition.

● Five nations emerged with emphatic 5-0 triumphs as nine of the 11 first round matches were completed in the European zone of the Davis Cup tennis tournament.

Rumania, beaten twice in the challenge round by the United States in the past three years, made an impressive start to their 1972 campaign when they overwhelmed Switzerland 5-0 in Bucharest.

West Germany, beaten by the U.S in the 1970 challenge round, also wrapped up a 5-0 victory over Greece in Athens. Spain reached the challenge round, Holland and Ireland were the other nations to come through without conceding a match.

Bjoern Borg, considered the world's best 15-year-old and the youngest player in Davis Cup history, capped a fine debut when he scored his second singles triumph to give Sweden a 4-1 win over New Zealand in Baastad.

Alex Metreveli, the Russian number one, clinched a 3-2 victory for the Soviet Union in their first round Davis Cup tennis match against Hungary in Tbilisi. They will meet Morocco in the next round of the European zone.

The Russians began the final day with a 2-1 lead but Szabolcs Baranyi levelled the tie by beating Vladimir Korotkov 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 in the first of the reverse singles.

However, Metreveli put the Soviet Union into the second round by decisively defeating Peter Szoke 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Wade is beaten

THREE overseas players reached the semi-finals of the Surrey hard court Tennis Championshsips leaving only one Briton with a chance of taking the title.

Guillermo Vilas of Argentina knocked out top seed Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia 6-1, 7-6 and meets Britain's John Feaver in the semi-finals.

In the semi finals of the women's singles Winnie Shaw of Britain will play Jill Cooper, also of Britain. The other semi-finalists of Britain and Australia's Pat Coleman.

There was a major upset in a quarter finals game when British number one Virginia Wade was beaten 1-6, 6-3, 3-6 by Miss Cooper.

DIVISION I TOP MATCH TODAY

THE National Football League Division I resumes this evening when former champions and current League leaders, Prisons FC clash with Coffee at Nakivubo Stadium. Kick-off 4.45 p.m.

This evening's match would be the second game involving Kampala Division I 'giant clubs'. The first one was between Express and Coffee — the latter went down 0-3.

Prisons who thrashed Arua 9-0 at the week-end would very much like to beat Coffee.

But it will not be all that easy for Prisons. They are facing a tough and strong side. Prisons ace striker Charles Ebalu is a doubtful starter. Ebalu is nursing an injury sustained at Kilembe when his team beat re-instated Division I Kilembe 2-1.

Coffee should have improved their standard since they were slammed 3-0 by Express FC three weeks ago. But on paper, Prisons are strongly favoured to win this evening.

Prisons would name their final side from the following: Peter Wanyonyi, Ssemwanga, Nyanzi, Munyenye, Okech, Okello, Ali, Kiiza, Kaunde, Babu, Ogwang and Ssekawaya.

Coffee: Natan, Kasozi, Lubogo, Omigi, Kawaddwa, Kakungulu, Angello, Kasunsu, Nswasswa, Toyota, Ben Mukasa, Oyoo and Hassan.

Meanwhile, the 19-man squad for the Mauritius trip on May 20 starts non-residential training tomorrow at Nakivubo. The squad: Natan, Fred Nkolwa, Kasozi, Onziga, Kirunda; Okech, Kulabigwo, Doka, Wasswa, Ayeko, Frank Kyeyune, Ssemwanga, Nteeba, Kisitu, Ashe Mukasa, Obua, Ddibya, Ouma, Ebalu.

HANDBALL AT LUZIRA

THE Police Handball team which have just been formed will give its second public demonstration of the game against the Uganda Prison Services at the Prison Training School Ground Luzira, on the May, 12, from 5 p.m.

It will serve a good interest [illegible] Masters in and around Luzira and nearby areas would spare their free time to come and see the new Handball game played so as to enable them to introduce it in their Schools.

The Police players will be selected from: Kanamugira (Capt), Langol Ayoma, Okecho (Goal), Koryang, Twalibu, Adiga, Yovan, Wandera-Effiong, Yomah, Emor, Opira-Okwel, Hudson, Amet and Amodoi.

Juniors will be selected from: Danniel (Cpt), Musisi, Opele, Pascal, Julius (Goal), Apollo-Wasaka (Goal), Opira, Ongyer, Oryem, Nahason, Lofudo, Badiru, Issa, Ocheng, Okello-Odongo and Nimunda Wakelleyo.

This will be the second demonstration of its kind to the public. The first one was at Lugogo Indoor Stadium. The referee will be Sgt. Onegi-p 'Minga who is the Handball coach.

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GENERAL TYRE

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Meredith was caught with letter giving names of informants from Colin Legum ... led to the murder of Anil Clerk & trouble for Mayanja and Kironde (U.E.B. chairman)

THE OBSERVER, 14 MAY 1972

General Amin and I . . .

by MARTIN MEREDITH

NUMBER 10 Prince Charles Drive is a large but unobtrusive villa set back from the road in a quiet suburb of Kampala. Usually there are just two soldiers on guard at the gate with a machine-gun propped inoffensively by a sentry box. It is from this house—known as the command post—that General Idi Amin runs Uganda.

There, nearly 18 months ago, I first met General Amin after his military *coup d'état* and it was again at this villa last week that the General and I settled down to lunch and a two-hour conversation which led eventually to my detention for some 50 hours and an extraordinary furore over a newspaper article which had never been published.

The meeting, arranged by the General who wanted to meet THE OBSERVER (which has printed several critical reports recently on Uganda), began auspiciously. At midday one of the General's four wives (he is a Muslim) had given birth to a son, and he was in a celebrating mood. The General invited me to have lunch with him, saying that 'when two people eat together, it means they are friends.'

During our conversation we covered most major issues in Uganda, concentrating on the work of the commission of inquiry investigating the disappearance of two Americans last year, the expulsion of the Israelis, the state of the Army and reports of Army indiscipline, tribal massacres and heavy military expenditure.

It must have become apparent to Amin that the meeting, from my point of view, was not arranged just to gloss over the more disagreeable aspects of his regime.

We nevertheless parted on good terms and that night extracts from our discussion were broadcast on radio and television and printed in the country's two daily newspapers the following day. It may have been from that time, when Amin's suspicions were aroused, that I began to be followed by the special branch: certainly during the next day I was trailed, as I later discovered, and reports were made about the people I met.

The following day I received a phone call saying that the General wanted to see me again after lunch, this time at the President's office in the centre of Kampala. I went there and waited in the visitors' lounge.

As I was shown into Amin's spacious office, I realised this was to be no ordinary interview: the General was seated in an armchair surrounded by his entire Cabinet plus the commissioner of police and a judge. A huge portrait of Pope Paul, smiling benevolently down from a wall, completed the scene. I sat down in a large, comfortable armchair, the only one vacant.

The general opened the conversation by asking me what I knew about Tanzania. I replied that I hadn't been to Tanzania for some months and was not up to date on recent events there. He asked what I knew about the activities of Ugandan refugees in Tanzania (where the former President of Uganda, Milton Obote, and his followers are living). I answered that he probably knew more than I did.

Passed on message

This desultory discussion (or interrogation) soon developed into a long monologue from Amin about how he had never wanted to become President but was forced into it. He continued for about three-quarters of an hour and seemed reluctant to stop talking. Nobody else said a word. Then, abruptly, he finished and said I could go. I got up, said goodbye to the silent Cabinet Ministers, and left. Although I was once taken back to the President's office on Amin's instructions, I never saw him again.

On Friday night I walked to the cable office in Kampala from my hotel to file my report to THE OBSERVER, still unaware that I was being followed by the Special Branch. The report was immediately picked up and photographed. It arrived in London last Saturday too late for publication.

Since Amin had sent an assurance to THE OBSERVER that I would be properly safeguarded, I had no worries.

Nothing unusual happened until I was at Entebbe International Airport last Sunday, about to board an aircraft for Nairobi. An immigration officer stopped me and said that the President wanted to speak to me on the phone. I went to an office, but there seemed to be some delay.

A few minutes later, four men in plain clothes arrived and told me that the President wanted to see me in Kampala, some 20 miles away. Knowing of Amin's sudden whims, I thought this might conceivably be the case, but bearing in mind the apparent murder of an American journalist, Nicholas Stroh, currently under investigation by a judicial commission of inquiry, I was apprehensive. I managed to pass a message to a passenger leaving on the plane to Nairobi.

Near the centre of Kampala the Special Branch car in which I was travelling had a puncture. By an extraordinary coincidence, while the wheel was being changed a secretary at the British High Commission spotted me standing disconsolately by the car.

Realising something was wrong, she came up and asked me casually whether I was in a hurry. I said I was on my way to see the President and asked her to tell the High Commissioner that I was 'back in town.' Word had reached the outside world.

At the President's office I was asked to wait while a senior Special Branch officer went in to see the President. He returned, looking decidedly less pleasant, and said that he had 'other instructions.' I was taken to the Special Branch headquarters, stripped, searched and questioned for seven hours. Documents, money, passport and other items were confiscated. I spent the night lying on bare boards in the central police station in a basement cell which had no light, listening to the sound of trucks moving outside and the shouts and laughter of police.

This treatment, I think, was probably more of an oversight than a deliberate intention, as the Special Branch, harassed by Amin, had little time to think of my comfort. When I complained the next day I was given food, a mattress and blankets. For 12 hours that day I was interrogated at Special Branch headquarters about my contacts and sources of information.

At first I mentioned only the names of a few people whom I knew that the Government would already be aware of: but it soon became obvious that the Special Branch had been watching my movements and noted all the people I had met.

My interrogators remained amiable and courteous and appeared anxious to get the whole thing over with. The excuse for this was the telephone directory found in my luggage, which a friend telephoning from Nairobi had asked me to pick up just as I was leaving my hotel room. On Tuesday I was produced in court, accused of stealing the directory, and given a caution. The General, though, was far from satisfied and a stream of abuse has since come from his office. This reflected more his own fury than any hostility from the Uganda people.

I was expelled and put on a plane for Nairobi. There, while collecting a message at the airport's information desk, an African sidled up to me and whispered: 'I am a friend from Kampala.' 'No thanks.' I replied, 'I have enough friends in Kampala.'



JOHN REIDER

Meredith and Amin: 'When two people eat together, it means they are friends.'

Report that began row

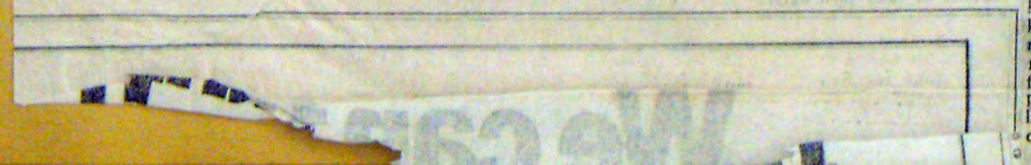
This is the report that led to Martin Meredith's expulsion from Uganda:

GENERAL IDI AMIN is moving towards confrontation with senior Ugandan army officers implicated in the death of two Americans last year at the Mbarara army barracks in southern Uganda.

The issue is likely to become a major test in determining how far President Amin is prepared to go in taking action against the powerful West Nile group of army officers, the former NCOs whose support during the *coup d'état* last year ensured success of his takeover.

The outcome of this potential clash will also have a direct bearing on whether Amin intends to tackle the army's weak command structure and chronic indiscipline among the troops which has been rife since the *coup* removed almost all senior professional officers.

Two officers, both from the West Nile group, appear to be directly involved in the disappearance of the two Americans. One of them is Lieutenant-Colonel Waris Ali, commanding officer of Simba Battalion at Mbarara — where Nicholas Stroh, the 33-year-old American journalist, and Robert Siedle, the 46-year-old university lecturer, are believed to have [illegible] last July while [illegible] a massa[illegible]



disposal of their bodies. Evidence also indicates that other senior officers were involved in giving instructions about the disposal of the bodies when it was realised that the disappearance of the Americans would lead to a serious diplomatic incident.

General Amin told me that he was prepared to go 'to the fullest extent' in prosecuting officers implicated in the death of the two Americans, even if they were members of the army headquarters or the Defence Council.

The President stressed the personal friendship he had with Stroh, a freelance journalist who wrote for several papers, including the *Washington Star*. The two men used to go swimming together.

Yet, at the same time, the Commission of Inquiry, headed by a British-born Judge, David Jeffreys Jones, has frequently complained that its investigation is being obstructed by Colonel Ali, Major Juma and army headquarters. General Amin denies this.

Nevertheless, documents requested by the commission have been held back. Witnesses 'disappeared' or are [illegible]

sion to make much headway, but the dogged determination of Judge Jones has produced some firm results. Moreover the whole course of the commission has been changed by evidence given in Tanzania of an Army deserter, Lieutenant Silve Tibihika, who claims to have been present at Mbarara Barracks at the time of the Americans' disappearance.

The incident covered by the inquiry affects the whole state of the army discipline. Proper train- British military team has just ing of troops is virtually absent. A small British military team has just started to run junior officers training courses, but its impact is essentially long-term.

Despite Uganda's critical financial position General Amin shows no sign of being willing to curb military expenditure. Large sums have been spent on new equipment and installations for his expanded army and new airfields for the air force. Officers are given substantial privileges, such as duty-free liquor, cars, fitted carpets and other perks.

In the meantime [illegible] ministration [illegible]

Meredith was caught with letter giving names of informants from Gulu Lagum led to the murder of Anil Clerk & trouble for Mayanja and Kironde (U.E.B. chairman)

General Amin and I . . .

by MARTIN MEREDITH

NUMBER 10 Prince Charles Drive is a large but unobtrusive villa set back from the road in a quiet suburb of Kampala. Usually there are just two soldiers on guard at the gate with a machine-gun propped inoffensively by a sentry box. It is from this house—known as the command post—that General Idi Amin runs Uganda.

There, nearly 18 months ago, I first met General Amin after his military *coup d'état* and it was again at this villa last week that the General and I settled down to lunch and a two-hour conversation which led eventually to my detention for some 50 hours and an extraordinary furore over a newspaper article which had never been published.

The meeting, arranged by the General who wanted to meet THE OBSERVER (which has printed several critical reports recently on Uganda), began auspiciously. At midday one of the General's four wives (he is a Muslim) had given birth to a son, and he was in a celebrating mood. The General invited me to have lunch with him, saying that 'when two people eat together, it means they are friends.'

During our conversation we covered most major issues in Uganda, concentrating on the work of the commission of inquiry investigating the disappearance of two Americans last year, the expulsion of the Israelis, the state of the Army and reports of Army indiscipline, tribal massacres and heavy military expenditure.

It must have become apparent to Amin that the meeting, from my point of view, was not arranged just to gloss over the more disagreeable aspects of his regime.

We nevertheless parted on good terms and that night extracts from our discussion were broadcast on radio and television and printed in the country's two daily newspapers the following day. It may have been from that time, when Amin's suspicions were aroused, that I began to be followed by the special branch: certainly during the next day I was trailed, as I later discovered, and reports were made about the people I met.

The following day I received a phone call saying that the General wanted to see me again after lunch, this time at the President's office in the centre of Kampala. I went there and waited in the visitors' lounge.

As I was shown into Amin's spacious office, I realised this was to be no ordinary interview: the General was seated in an armchair surrounded by his entire Cabinet plus the commissioner of police and a judge. A huge portrait of Pope Paul, smiling benevolently down from a wall, completed the scene. I sat down in a large, comfortable armchair, the only one vacant.

The general opened the conversation by asking me what I knew about Tanzania. I replied that I hadn't been to Tanzania for some months and was not up to date on recent events there. He asked what I knew about the activities of Ugandan refugees in Tanzania (where the former President of Uganda, Milton Obote, and his followers are living). I answered that he probably knew more than I did.

Passed on message

This desultory discussion (or interrogation) soon developed into a long monologue from Amin about how he had never wanted to become President but was forced into it. He continued for about three-quarters of an hour and seemed reluctant to stop talking. Nobody else said a word. Then, abruptly, he finished and said I could go. I got up, said goodbye to the silent Cabinet Ministers, and left. Although I was once taken back to the President's office on Amin's instructions, I never saw him again.

On Friday night I walked to the cable office in Kampala from my hotel to file my report to THE OBSERVER, still unaware that I was being followed by the Special Branch. The report was immediately picked up and photographed. It arrived in London last Saturday too late for publication.

Since Amin had sent an assurance to THE OBSERVER that I would be properly safeguarded, I had no worries.

Nothing unusual happened until I was at Entebbe International Airport last Sunday, about to board an aircraft for Nairobi. An immigration officer stopped me and said that the President wanted to speak to me on the phone. I went to an office, but there seemed to be some delay.

A few minutes later, four men in plain clothes arrived and told me that the President wanted to see me in Kampala, some 20 miles away. Knowing of Amin's sudden whims, I thought this might conceivably be the case, but bearing in mind the apparent murder of an American journalist, Nicholas Stroh, currently under investigation by a judicial commission of inquiry, I was apprehensive. I managed to pass a message to a passenger leaving on the plane to Nairobi.

Near the centre of Kampala the Special Branch car in which I was travelling had a puncture. By an extraordinary coincidence, while the wheel was being changed a secretary at the British High Commission spotted me standing disconsolately by the car.

Realising something was wrong, she came up and asked me casually whether I was in a hurry. I said I was on my way to see the President and asked her to tell the High Commissioner that I was 'back in town.' Word had reached the outside world.

At the President's office I was asked to wait while a senior Special Branch officer went in to see the President. He returned, looking decidedly less pleasant, and said that he had 'other instructions.' I was taken to the Special Branch headquarters, stripped, searched and questioned for seven hours. Documents, money, passport and other items were confiscated. I spent the night lying on bare boards in the central police station in a basement cell which had no light, listening to the sound of trucks moving outside and the shouts and laughter of police.

This treatment, I think, was probably more of an oversight than a deliberate intention, as the Special Branch, harassed by Amin, had little time to think of my comfort. When I complained the next day I was given food, a mattress and blankets. For 12 hours that day I was interrogated at Special Branch headquarters about my contacts and sources of information.

At first I mentioned only the names of a few people whom I knew that the Government would already be aware of: but it soon became obvious that the Special Branch had been watching my movements and noted all the people I had met.

My interrogators remained amiable and courteous and appeared anxious to get the whole thing over with. The excuse for this was the telephone directory found in my luggage, which a friend telephoning from Nairobi had asked me to pick up just as I was leaving my hotel room. On Tuesday I was produced in court, accused of stealing the directory, and given a caution. The General, though, was far from satisfied and a stream of abuse has since come from his office. This reflected more his own fury than any hostility from the Uganda people.

I was expelled and put on a plane for Nairobi. There, while collecting a message at the airport's information desk, an African sidled up to me and whispered: 'I am a friend from Kampala.' 'No thanks.' I replied, 'I have enough friends in Kampala.'



JOHN REIDER

Meredith and Amin: 'When two people eat together, it means they are friends.'

Report that began row

This is the report that led to Martin Meredith's expulsion from Uganda:

GENERAL IDI AMIN is moving towards confrontation with senior Ugandan army officers implicated in the death of two Americans last year at the Mbarara army barracks in southern Uganda.

The issue is likely to become a major test in determining how far President Amin is prepared to go in taking action against the powerful West Nile group of army officers, the former NCOs whose support during the *coup d'état* last year ensured success of his takeover.

The outcome of this potential clash will also have a direct bearing on whether Amin intends to tackle the army's weak command structure and chronic indiscipline among the troops which has been rife since the *coup* removed almost all senior professional officers.

Two officers, both from the West Nile group, appear to be directly involved in the disappearance of the two Americans. One of them is Lieutenant-Colonel Waris Ali, commanding officer of Simba Battaion at Mbarara — where Nicholas Stroh, the 33-year-old American journalist, and Robert Siedle, the 46-year-old university lecturer, are believed to have been killed last July while investigating reports of a massacre at the barracks. Ali is known to be a close friend of General Amin. He was promoted from sergeant-major to lieutenant-colonel for his services during the coup.

Another officer, Major Juma, [illegible] command of the Simba [illegible] last July, now heads a [illegible] battalion in north-east Uganda.

Evidence given to the Judicial Commission of Inquiry, set up by General Amin under pressure from the United States Government to investigate the disappearance of the two men either in their death or disposal of their bodies. Evidence also indicates that other senior officers were involved in giving instructions about the disposal of the bodies when it was realised that the disappearance of the Americans would lead to a serious diplomatic incident.

General Amin told me that he was prepared to go 'to the fullest extent' in prosecuting officers implicated in the death of the two Americans, even if they were members of the army headquarters or the Defence Council.

The President stressed the personal friendship he had with Stroh, a freelance journalist who wrote for several papers, including the *Washington Star*. The two men used to go swimming together.

Yet, at the same time, the Commission of Inquiry, headed by a British-born Judge, David Jeffreys Jones, has frequently complained that its investigation is being obstructed by Colonel Ali, Major Juma and army headquarters. General Amin denies this.

Nevertheless, documents requested by the commission have been held back. Witnesses have 'disappeared' or are, understandably, reluctant to come forward. The commission has been told that soldiers on guard duty at Mbarara Barracks on the day when Stroh and Siedle were last seen alive had vanished.

The latest hearing was again postponed because Army officers called to give evidence failed to turn up. Since Mr Justice Jones began conducting hearings eight weeks ago, he has repeatedly complained of obstruction.

At this week's hearing, too, the commission was informed that the Army headquarters claimed to have been unable to locate one witness, Lieutenant Colonel William Omaria, for the past two weeks.

Nobody expected the commission to make much headway, but the dogged determination of Judge Jones has produced some firm results. Moreover the whole course of the commission has been changed by evidence given in Tanzania of an Army deserter, Lieutenant Silve Tibihika, who claims to have been present at Mbarara Barracks at the time of the Americans' disappearance.

The incident covered by the inquiry affects the whole state of the army discipline. Proper training of troops is virtually absent. A small British military team has just started to run junior officers training courses, but its impact is essentially long-term.

Despite Uganda's critical financial position General Amin shows no sign of being willing to curb military expenditure. Large sums have been spent on new equipment and installations for his expanded army and new airfields for the air force. Officers are given substantial privileges, such as duty-free liquor, cars, fitted carpets and other perks.

In the meantime Amin's administration is run on a day-to-day basis, hampered by a pervasive sense of inertia. Civil servants are unwilling to take an initiative or reassert themselves for fear of rebuke from the General. There appears to be no long-term Government policy and no clear-cut directives from the President who dominates everything. Yet, despite all this, Amin still seems to be widely popular in most parts of the country.

The role of the army is the [illegible] to power in Uganda for many years to come. This is [illegible] Amin's apparent reluctance, [illegible] inability, to bring it effectively under control causes such serious misgivings. And this, too, is why the outcome of the inquiry into the death of the two Americans has such an importance—not just in settling the past but in determining Uganda's future.

MAY 29/72

Dress decently—President

MINIS BANNED

— So are hot pants and V-split

KNEELINE CONFUSION

With reference to the decree which was announced on June 6 telling us that a decent dress should not be more than three inches above the kneeline, I would like to let you know that I have been confused and may be many others also, which is the kneeline. Would you please give us a guide to what it means? A diagram on your front page could make it clear.

Beatrice Bulenzi

Kampala.

Thank You President

I request the Editor of this esteemed paper to allow me some space to express my sincere thanks to His Excellency The President, General Idi Amin Dada for the move he has taken to ban hot-pants, mini-skirts and other dresses that beshame our nation, Uganda.

According to the knowledge I have already gathered, over ninty percent of our entire population praise the president for the action, and some of the girls themselves also support the campaign against mini-skirts. The others are finding alternative dresses to replace the diminishing mini. This they do by unfolding the lower edges of their dresses, thus making them more decent than the mini.

During these few days I have talked to three people representing different interests. Mr. kapa is a fellow student at college. This is what he says:

"I thank the president for banning dresses which have been opposed to our culture and tradition. Many girls have been disguising themselves in strange dresses to tempt the men into corruption which is a great evil."

Miss Alice who works in an office says, "at this moment I do not know exactly what to do. My dresses have all been very short. Now I have to unfold them downwise, or else stay indoors

My father is a religious man and does not like anything like hot pants. "These foreign fashions are ruinous indeed and should be avoided. They bring evil. when a daughter kneels or bends before you, you feel like running away, or raining fire on her head."

Now I say such things as are evil should not find place not only on the soil of Uganda but black Africa as a whole. We must preserve our culture by the way we dress, feed and behave.

BY GERSHOM B. BAMANYA - KAMPALA.

We reproduce in full this letter sent to the Uganda Argus by a young reader.

SCAN

KNEELINE

CONFUSION

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Dress decently—President

MINIS BANNED

— So are hot pants and V-split maxis

BY IMMY WAMIMBI

THE President of Uganda, General Idi Amin, has announced that mini-skirts, hot pants and maxi-skirts with a V-shaped split in the front are banned.

Girls wearing this type of dress must find alternative decent dresses.

Announcing the ban at the passing-out parade of 359 recruit constables at Nsambya Police Barracks on Saturday, the President told thousands of people present: "On this occasion I would like to tell the people of Uganda that they should not be brainwashed by imperialists and be made to think that our women should wear mini-skirts."

The President said that maxi-skirts open in front are even worse than the mini. He directed all policemen to look out for the banned dresses and see to it that the ban is observed.

"Uganda," the President declared, "shall not merely follow what Europeans are doing in their countries."

Recalling that before the Europeans came to Uganda, women were wearing dresses such as 'gomesis' made out of bark cloth, the President asked Uganda women to take the example of the women of Zaire and West Africa and let Uganda have its own dress.

(A decree defining mini-skirts and hot pants in detail and setting out the punishment for those wearing them will be signed next week, the President said later at the Command Post. "African women," he said, "must dress decently so that they can get the respect they deserve.")

At the police barracks, the President said that the good name of Uganda had been destroyed completely by politicians because they did not mean what they said.

Corruption

Many were corrupt and imprisoned people for long periods without trial. The President urged any policeman who took part in that corruption to mend his ways.

"We must move forward with the fastest speed in our economic and social development," the President said, stressing that policemen should deal with the public truthfully. Policemen, he said, should not jail or punish anybody without taking the greatest care to establish whether or not the suspect has done anything wrong.

The President told policemen that in their work their target is crime—'kondoism' in particular.

He said that in cases of accidents where there is risk of loss of life, policemen should act quickly and rush the injured to hospital instead of taking tape measurements on the road while people were dying.

At the police station, he said, the officer on duty should pay quick attention to people in need and help them rather than merely taking statements and later telling them that there is no transport.

"Members of the public are the people you serve, and they are, therefore, the most important," he said.

"Act quickly. Go to the place where police assistance is required. Do so even if you are off-duty or on leave,"

The President told the recruits to be resourceful and be prepared to learn from experience.

In his view, he said, the main

TO PAGE 2

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6-72

THE MEN KEPT THEIR DISTANCE

A GIRL left the onlookers agape at Kampala Bus Park when, instead of taking to her heels, brandished a knife in the air and scared off would-be molesters.

The girl was wearing a skirt, which shoe-shine boys and other people on the varandah of the buildings on William Street, thought to be a mini, and they started shouting at her. This did not hamper her speed, but bravely made her way through the taxi park.

Unfortunately, the shouting had attracted the attention of brokers on Channel Street and they waited for her to come down. On arrival, the brokers started to throw rubbish at her while approaching her.

When the girl reached the Mengo bus stop, she stopped and drew a knife from her handbag pretending to stab at the nearest broker.

Her would-be molesters looked at her unbelievingly, while other women who had been scared by the approaching mob took cover by boarding the Mengo bus.

The girl was later seen boarding a bus to Mulago leaving many people astonished.

Business course

THE Makerere University's



Barmaids in Mbarara and the outskirts have settled down to the new dress regulations. Here a group from the Western Bar demonstrate their new clothes.



Phil Boyes

General Amin opening the milk parlour at Nakyesasa yesterday morning. Holding the tape is Prof W. B. Banage, Minister of Animal Resources.

May 30/72

★ ★ LIVE LETTERS ★

THANK GOD THE ISRAELIS WERE KICKED OUT

ALLOW me space in your esteemed paper to convey my sincere thanks to General Amin timely arresting the Israeli situation in Uganda. Sincerely speaking, General Idi Amin saved us from the jaws of the tyrants. A big thank you, our beloved leader.

I must say that God gave us General Amin to save us not only from the dirty hands of the previous regime, but also from all sorts of tyranny and from those people like the Israelis who wanted to wreck Uganda. I am asking every loyal Ugandan to pray very hard for long life for the General as the head of our country.

Quite honestly, the Israelis never contributed at all to Uganda's development yet they wanted the Asians who contribute to our development to be chased away without justification. But General Amin saw it in time and sent them away.

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frankly that the Israelis instigated the point of chasing away the Asians from here so that they could take over all trade from the Asians. This idea of frustrating the Asians was instigated with a view of making us go bankrupt so that the Jews could take us in their pockets and treat us like slaves. r

Argus Diary

Nazuru Youth BC meet Police BC tonight in a friendly match at Nagura Community hall, 8 p.m. Admission : 3/-, 2/-.

The Buganda FA team manager, Mr Fred Iza invites all members of the winning Buganda youth football team to a party organised in their honour at the White Nile Club, Kibuye, 8 p.m.

and violence is also the story of men and their emotions with Alec Guinness in the finest role of his long career, supported by William Holden and Jack Hawkins with Japanese star Sessue Hayakawa as the Japanese colonel commanding the war prisoners detailed to build a bridge over the River Kwai to carry the infamous 'death railway' that the Japanese thought would bring them victory in the far east for all time.

This CinemaScope production was directed David Lean and produced by Sam Spiegel, both masters of the giant epic and quite rightly, their 'Bridge on the River Kwai' is rated as a classic of the cinema screen all over the world.

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By sending out the Israelis, General Amin arrested a very bad situation which the Israelis had already created in Uganda and which would have taken by their subversive activities the whole nation as far back as 50 years and our independence would be meaningless

But thanks to God who restored unto us the brave General and gave him wisdom and who, unlike the previous leader, has got Uganda at heart. I stress, Gen Amin showed bravery as a professional soldier in sending away the Israelis and saved us all from becoming slaves of the white man again.

I would like to say quite frankly that the Israelis instigated the point of chasing away the Asians from here so that they could take over all trade from the Asians. This idea of frustrating the Asians was instigated with a view of making us go bankrupt so that the Jews could take us in their pockets and treat us like slaves.

Quite honestly, the Israelis never contributed at all to Uganda's development yet they wanted the Asians who contribute to our development to be chased away without justification. But General Amin saw it in time and sent them away.

Nobody is infallible, I stand to be corrected, but what I know is that the Asians pay a lot of revenue to our Govvernment and I think that when they were terrorised, our revenue deteriorated during the previous regime. A lot of money flowed out of Uganda because the Asians felt unstable here and because they had to keep their families alive they had to take their money.

I would like now to face the Arab world and urge them to unite if they are fighting to conquer the Israelis. But the Arabs are not going to conquer the Israelis if they lack unity, I can bet. If unity is achieved, I am sure the Arabs are to win the war in seven hours.

Let me now divert to the outcry of us all for a change of our currency in order to bear the portrait of Gen Idi Amin. Many letter appeared in the Press for the change of our currency but the Government kept quiet.

The people of Uganda are fed up with seeing he palm in our currency and they ask themselves whether UPC was still under control as far as we are now concerned. We are not interested in political symbols now. I must praise the initiator of this idea, Mr F. T. Kawesa, because he foresaw the havoc the palm could bring in the right thinking public. He saw the bravery of our leader, Gen Amin which advovates itself. Thank you Mr Kawesa.

I would like to suggest that as this is the consent of all people, let us overwhelmingly support Mr Kawesa's idea and at least contribute to the change in our currency so as to bear Gen Amin's portrait. This at least would show our appreciation for the General's tremendous work of safeguarding us from all sorts of subversive elements.

Quite frankly, again, the change of our currency would be quite different from the act of Obote when he ordered for a bronze medallion of his head which he had placed under the arch of the Parliamentary building without our consent. I mean the consent of all Ugandans.

Let us all get up and follow Gen Amin's track and work for the advancement and progress of our country without thinking about politics and without the palm of the UPC in our currency which I think, it is high time it was replaced by General Amin's portrait right away.

Musajjakawa

Kampala.

Do we regret being black?

PLEASE allow me space in your paper to convey my sincere thanks and congratulation to the President, General Idi Amin, for the wise decision he has taken to restore our African dignity and culture by banning disgusting, immoral and unrepresentable minis, hotpants and V-split maxis.

Though our sisters may lose their market as some of them complained, we feel that accidents will also be reduced as men will no more glance on unwanted minis, V-split maxis and hotpants when driving or walking across the roads.

Now, what about cosmetics? Do we really need them? For what? Do we mean that God who created us black was wrong? Do we regret being born black in order to use such cosmetics?

Therefore, people of a God fearing country like ours will join me in condemning those who are applying the imperialist cosmetics in order to destroy the nice looking black skin. Hence, I request the President to use his good offices to ban the use of such cosmetics in our country, Uganda, or else the whites also must make such cosmetics to turn them BLACK.

Y. D. Okot-Omara.

Kampala.

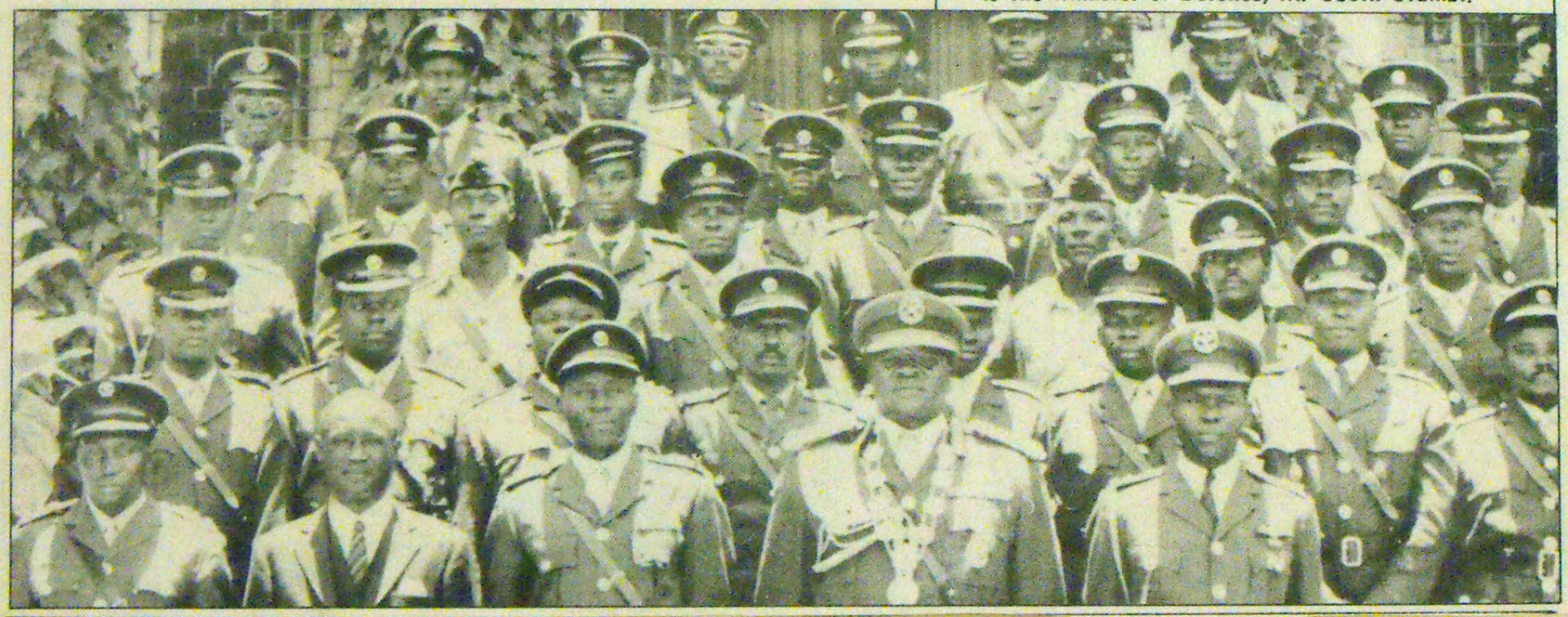


General Amin opening the milk parlour at Nakyesasa yesterday morning. Holding the tape is Prof W. B. Banage, Minister of Animal Resources.

Armed Forces back General and pledge to defend Uganda from foreign aggression: Meanwhile.....

PRESIDENT AMIN IS DECORATED

President Amin with members of the Defence Council at State House, Entebbe. Second from left (front row) is the Minister of Defence, Mr Oboth-Ofumbi.



PRESIDENT Amin was on Saturday decorated with the 8 highest honours and medals of Uganda, by the members of the Defence Council, at a colourful ceremony, at State House, Entebbe.

Before the presentation ceremony, the Commander of the Uganda Airforce, Major Toko read a statement from the Defence Council, on its behalf.

The statement reads: On September 7, 1972, the Defence Council met under the chairmanship of His Excellency the President to review the security situation in the country. The Defence Council noted with great concern the activities and propaganda being engineered by Britain against Uganda over the issue of expelling Asians holding British Passports from Uganda.

'Drink less'

6-72

Double drinking does not go with double production, so the people must adjust themselves, meditate and resort to the best ways in which they can diversify agriculture to meet the immediate needs and the future.

This view was expressed by the Senior Agricultural Officer at Fort Portal who said that he was disturbed by the innumerable drinking places and bars in the district and the attitude of many people to double drink-

WARNING — THEM SUICIDE

The father of a 13-year-old schoolboy warned his son before leaving for work that there would be trouble if he did not cut his shoulder-length hair by the time he returned in the evening. The boy went to his room and hanged himself after his mother had forcibly cut his hair.

6-72

BEATEN TO DEATH

A 70 year old man Yowana Mulefu of Katwe near Kampala was beaten to death by unidentified persons at night.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA —*South African censors permit many movies to be seen only by whites, but a shortage of white usherettes has created a need for theaters to hire girls who are "colored" (mixed race). The government has approved the following compromise: The mixed-race girls can be hired on the condition that they escort theater patrons from the lobby to their seats by means of flashlights directed at the floor, and that they never look up at the screen. One member of parliament who opposes the government's apartheid policy remarked, "If we racked our brains to think of a way to make ourselves look absurd in the eyes of the world, we couldn't do better than this one."*

Uganda deports Kilembe, 'zionist agent'

MR KERI EVANS, of Kilembe Mines, was due to be deported from Uganda at midnight last night.

A Goverment statement said the Minister of Internal Affairs was directed to deport Mr Evans not later than midnight last night because of malicious, wrong and unfounded accusations against the Government contained in a letter which he has written to Britain, a copy of which was found in his possession on Wednesday.

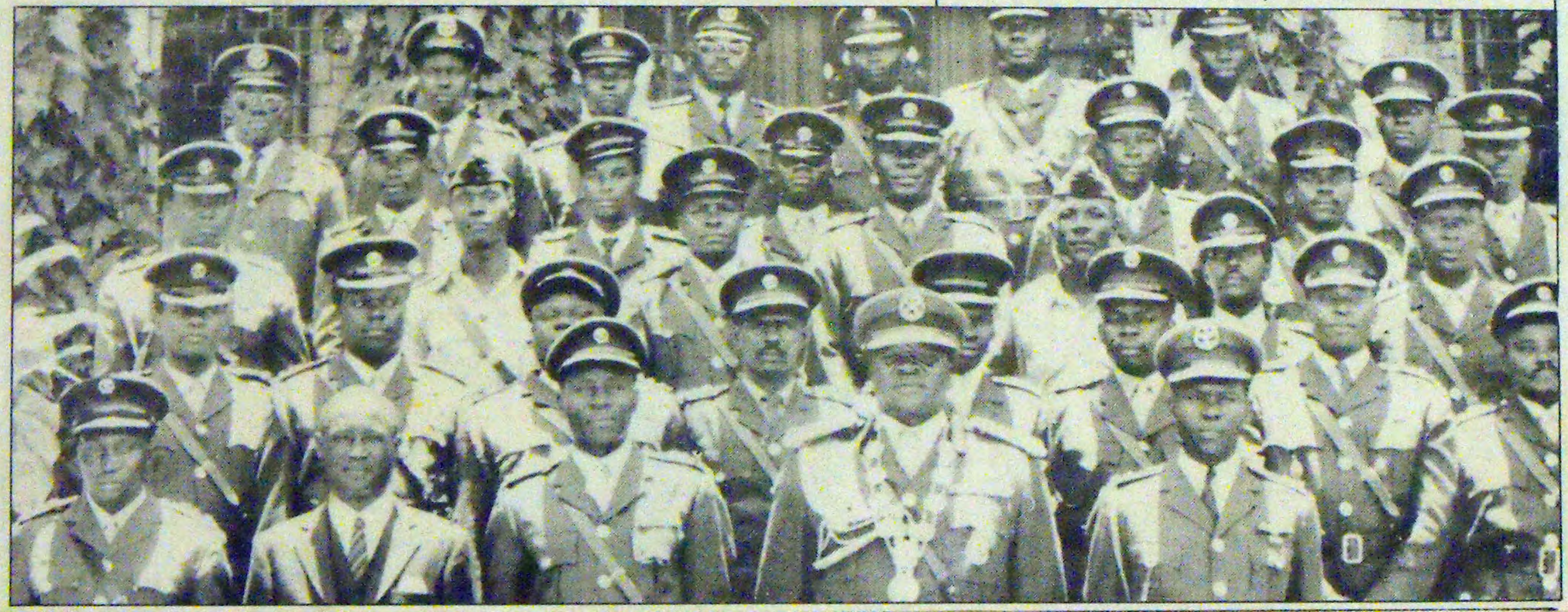
"In the opinion of the Uganda Government, Mr Evans seems to be an imperialist and zionist intelligence agent. It has, therefore, been found fit to have him ordered out of Uganda by midnight tonight" the statement added.

The Government also warned all imperialists and their agents in Uganda engaged in subversive activities against the country that they will be similarly treated — UNA.

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The Government also warned all imperialists and their agents in Uganda engaged in subversive activities against the country that they will be similarly treated — UNA.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA —*South African censors permit many movies to be seen only by whites, but a shortage of white usherettes has created a need for theaters to hire girls who are "colored" (mixed race). The government has approved the following compromise: The mixed-race girls can be hired on the condition that they escort theater patrons from the lobby to their seats by means of flashlights directed at the floor, and that they never look up at the screen. One member of parliament who opposes the government's apartheid policy remarked, "If we racked our brains to think of a way to make ourselves look absurd in the eyes of the world, we couldn't do better than this one."*

WARNING — THEM SUICIDE

The father of a 13-year-old schoolboy warned his son before leaving for work that there would be trouble if he did not cut his shoulder-length hair by the time he re'urned in the evening. The boy went to his room and hanged himself after his mother had forcibly cut his hair.

6-72

BEATEN TO DEATH

A 70 year old man Yowana Mulefu of Katwe near Kampala was beaten to death by unidentified persons at night.

'Drink less'

6-72

Double drinking does not go with double production, so the people must adjust themselves, meditate and resort to the best ways in which they can diversify agriculture to meet the immediate needs and the future.

This view was expressed by the Senior Agricultural Officer at Fort Portal who said that he was disturbed by the innumerable drinking places and bars in the district and the attitude of many people to double drink-

...gh, J. Bulls, R. E. G. ... man Edith Winkens. ...competition.
...59, Mrs K. Sherer, Mrs B. Zeig-bor, Jaffer and Mrs Kenrey.



Members of the Kampala Shining Stars Association. They will re-stage their popular Luganda play 'Obuvunanyizibwa ku mulimu kye ki?' on Sunday at the National Theatre. The play was written by Jeth Mperese-Sebuliba who died in a road accident about three months ago.

Town Clerk sues for damages

MR Justice Fuad nas disallowed an application by the State to join Mr Karyegesa, a former Obote Deputy Minister, as a co-defendant in an action in which an Assistant Town Clerk of Entebbe Mr Tom Kibule is seeking damages from the Attorney General for wrongful arrest, assault and imprisonment by the Armed Forces.

According to the State, Mr Kibule's alleged arrest on June 9 last year was effected by the members of the security forces on the strength of information received from Mr Karyegesa to the effect that Mr Kibule "was a member of the former General Service Unit."

Senior Principal State Attorney Mr M. B. Matovu cited various cases in support of the proposition that the third party, (Mr Karyegesa) would be liable.

Mr Katera, counsel for Mr Karyegesa raised an objection and said the fact that his client might have given information which led to the arrest of Mr Kibule did not give rise to a right of contribution or indemnity.

Making his findings, Mr Justice K. T. Fuad said that whatever part Mr Karyegesa took in the affairs he could not possibly be answerable for any assault or theft that might have occurred.

At present, the judge said it was not necessary for him to come to any decision "and it would be improper for me to attempt to do so" on the question whether, at the material time, members of the Armed Forces had power to arrest Mr Kibule.

If they had, the judge said: "I hold that the only allegation before me is that the third party merely gave information (or made report) that led to his arrest."

The judge could not see how Mr Karyegesa would be responsible in the legal sense for the decision taken by the soldiers, even if he might have expected, or even desired, them to make an arrest.

It cannot be the law, the judge said, that if a private individual tells something to another private individual (as a result of which the latter arrests another without justification) this makes the informer answerable for the wrongful arrest and false imprisonment.

Said Mr Justice Fuad, "By no stretch of the imagination could the soldiers be regarded as the servants of the third party so as to make him vicariously liable for the arrest and and imprisonment."

In the end, the judge declined to give directions as had been asked to, in effect he dismissed the application and brought the third party proceedings to an end.

Mr Kibule who said he had been unlawfully arrested, assaulted and imprisoned by two soldiers, claimed to have suffered some personal injuries and had lost his watch, a handkerchief and money.

PL

Astra

Plays Bach, Beethove

Theatre at 8.30 p.m.

Cost of living index down

15-6-72

THE cost of living index for Uganda's lower paid workers fell by 10 per cent during the six months ending March, according to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

It was the first significant drop for over two years, and was mainly due to a sharp fall in the price of matoke.

Despite the fall, the index was still 6 percent higher than a year ago. It covers workers earning about 200/- a month.

In the middle-income bracket, covering people earning about 11,000/- a year, the index fell 5 per cent in the same period, but was still 2.4 per cent higher than a year ago.

The higher income index, covering people earning upwards of 27,000/- a year, rose by less than one per cent during the six-month period.

.50. Mrs K. Sherer. Mrs D. Zeig...

6-72



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Obscene yells worry public

BY REBECCA KATUMBA

AN official of the Kampala City Council yesterday denied allegations that refuse collectors shout at people (especially women), using 'improper language' and sometimes throw rubbish at them.

A letter to this paper signed by a group of Kampala residents alleged that men who use City Council's lorries to collect refuse, tend to put out their heads from fas. moving lorries.

"Whenever they see a woman, they do not mind whether she is with her husband or father, they straight away star. shouting at her using embarassing words," the letter claims.

It is said that sometimes they throw rubbish a people. The letter alleges that the lorry moves so fast that one can not write down its number.

The letter further stales that when these men meet women in the market, they make sure tha they upset whatever she is carrying and la.er laugh at her or eat them.

When asked about the allegations, an official of the Council said that no report of such misconduct has ever reached him and that if he received one he could take action. He advised the public to report such people by getting down the lorry number.

Not only City Council workers were under fire but also the Uganda Electricity Board employees.

It was alleged that the language of the men who travel on the U.E.B. lorries is 'obscene'. The letter claimed that the language "is worse when these men are putting up a pole because they sing rather indecent songs in Luganda and Swahili."

Mr L. Mugwanya the secretary of the Board admitted the allegations and said "even last week I issued a circular warning everybody not to use such language when putting up poles."

He said that he has not received complaints that men travelling on lorries abused people or used bad language. He

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THURSDAY Ladies' Show at 2.30 p.m.

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A controversial movie — She's married, but attains womanhood without her husband's help !



STARRING : MUMTAZ - JEETENDRA - AGHA - HELEN

BOOKING HOURS : Thursday to Saturday 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday 10 a.m. to 12 noon

exchange

EQUITIES on the London Stock Exchange closed lower with interest inhibited by the latest survey of British economy by the nies at 1500 the F.T. index was down 6.8 at 503.2.

Kaffirs featured higher following the steep rise in the gold price. Some issues, however, reduced gains on profit taking.

Government bonds were again lower by up to 3/4 point. Leaders to come off the bottom were ICI, Unilever and Glaxo but Beechams, Decca, EMI, Cavenham, Turner and Newall and Guest Keen declinefl

A.A. Invest.	28½
A.P. Cement	476½
AAC	398
Boots	264
Brit. Com.	290
Bass	175
Brit. Petrol	520½
Brit. LMC	40¼
C. and Wireless	159
Burmah Oil	430
Carreras	54
Coats	74
Dunlop Rubber	156
Gen. Electric (U.S.)	33⅜
Kakuzi	19
Imperial Tobacco	111
Middle Wits	192½
P. and O.	260
Randfontein	235
GEC	165¾
Kaiser Steel	660
War Loan	£36⅜
Uganda 4¾	£93½
Nairobi 3½	87
Trans. 78/88	55½
Kenya 74/78	£77½
Goldfields	960
Shroder	785
Zambia Anglo.	201
E. Kodak	59½
Woolworths Ord.	130
Vickers	99
Shell T. and T	320
IBM	188½
Standard Chart.	442
Unilever	370½
West Holdings	942½
Rhod. Brew.	150
S.A. Brew.	88¼
National and Grindlays	139½
Int. Nickels	16⅜
Bird	3⅜
Courtaulds	154⅜
Turner N.	215
Cons. 2½	26⅜
Treasury 8½ 80/82	102¼
BATS	325½
Can. Pac.	765
Lonrho	102
ICI	264
Dalgety	14
De Beers	315½
Freddies	60½
GUS	320
GKN	388
Guinness	231
H. Shang	19½
Harmony	128
Harties	377½
Brooke Bond	88¼
ZCI	46½

Kityo to have been arrested on Christmas Day 1968 upon a false charge of murder and remanded in prison pending the hearing of the charge. He claimed to have been assaulted at the time of arrest.

After a year in custody he said the Director of Public Prosecutions ordered and directed the police to withdraw the charge against him and release him on Christmas Day 1969. which, Mr Wakibya said, they did not.

The police Mr Wakibya alleged, negligently/carelessly and maliciously detained him and falsely procured a magistrate to remand him to prison on the same charge until July 19, 1971, when he was released on the order of a High Court judge.

At the time of the arrest Mr Wakibya said that the police were acting in the course of their employment as servants of the Uganda Government.

When thecase came for hear- arose when the DPP ordered the release of Mr Wakibye and it continued until July 1972 when he was released from custody.

He said his client was entitled to maintain his action for, he said his rights were concealed by the acts of the police despite the fact that the DPP had already ordered his release from custody.

Mr Justice K.T. Fuad reserved his ruling.

ing yesterday, Senior Principal State Attorney Mr M. B. Matovu raised a preliminary point

Stars

AQUARIUS (Jan 21—Feb 19) : An old friend may let you down, but don't get upset because your stars show a lively time ahead with more than a hint of romance. This is a good time to look around for new opportunities.

PISCES (Feb 20—Mar 20) : If you're considering an important decision, a letter now in the post may provide just the information you require. Work you're done in the past will bring a reward.

ARIES (Mar 21—Apr 20) Today promises an intriguing get-together with friends. You should be lucky with money this afternoon. This is a good time for visiting someone either in hospital or ill at home.

TAURUS (Apr 21—May 21). This is a good day for new introductions. Those engaged in clerical activities are especially favoured. Your support of an old friend will bring comfort during a difficult domestic phase.

GEMINI (May 22—Jun 21) : You'll find your work easier if you can take a little time getting organised. A hurried journey is indicated in the near future. You should get some information this afternoon which will put your mind at rest.

CANCER (Jun 22—Jul 23) : Don't let other people's slowness irritate you, or you may find an offer of help withdrawn. A quiet evening at home is indicated. Offer some hospitality to a lonely person.

LEO (Jul—Aug 23) : Now is the time to work a little less hard. You're in danger of never being able to relax. If asked for an opinion, be as honest as you can, but say as little as possible.

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KAMPALA

Vorster police wade into students

POLICE swinging rubber truncheons yesterday waded into students taking part in an illegal demonstration on the campus of Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg.

After the students were warned that they faced very serious charges if they kept up their protest in the face of a month-long government ban, a line of about 45 policemen charged

In Johannesburg, more than 100 University students — many wearing black mourning armbands were ejected from a court after loudly hissing the magistrate.

One student said they were wearing the armbands because of the Government ban on public meetings and processions.

"We decided to wear black armbands as a symbol of mourning for the country and its present situation," She said.

More than 400 suspended non-white students at the Springfield College of Education in Durban yesterday voted to appeal to their rector to lift their suspensions.

The non-white students' fight for equal education has become a rallying cry for their white colleagues, whose demonstrations have been met with police action — sparking off the additional campaign against alleged police brutality.

The police hit students across the back, shoulders and buttocks. One bearded man walked on calmly as a policeman hit him repeatedly with his truncheon.

When police Brigadier Schroder and his men arrived at the scene in three lorries students began chanting "freedom freedom" as he tried to arrest them.

Unless you disperse, I shall have to use force." Brigadier Schroder warned.

After the first baton charge, police were called off and both sides regrouped in the original positions.

Students should "Go home pigs, what have we done wrong?" they also called on the police to release the small number they had arrested.

The principal of the university, Dr Guerino Bazzoli then spoke to Brigadier Schroder who agreed to withdraw his police if the students would leave.

Dr Bazzoli told students of the police officer and after further consultations, the policemen climbed in their vans and parked a little distance from the campus.

But the majority of the students remained shouting: "No no, no."

The clash was the first major incident since Justice Minister Petrus Pelser announced a month-long ban on all outdoor protest meetings in all University centres yesterday

Other University students responded by organising indoor meetings

*PRESIDENT AMIN SETS UP NEW MINISTRIES

Portfolios of Power and Tourism 8/6/72

IN a major Government re-shuffle yesterday, President Amin created a new ministry, divided one ministry into two, combined two ministries into one, and brought the police and prisons under the umbrella of the Ministry of Defence.

The Ministries of Finance and Planning and Economic Development have been combined under the Mr Emmanuel Wakhweya; the new Ministry of Tourism goes to Mr Apolo Kironde, former Minister of Planning and Economic Development; the new Ministry of Power and Communications goes to Lt-Col. Obitre-Gama; and the Minister of Works, and Housing is Mr. J. M. N. Zikusoka.

The President announced the re-organisation at a Cabinet meeting attended by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Paul Etiang — whom the President said will be working directly with him during the absence of the Minister, Mr Wanume Kibedi, who is attending the O.A.U. meeting in Rabat — the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr Kigonya; the Commissioner of Police, Mr Ochieno; and the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr Etoori.

The President said that he had called them to the Cabinet meeting so that they can be in a position to "shout down any rumour-mongering that might arise in their ministries following the re-organisation."

He also told the new Minister of Power and Communications that he would be responsible for electricity supplies in Uganda and Kenya, all Government transport, road licences, railways, harbours and air transport.

He asked Col. Obitre Gama to look into the complaints of people regarding licences, bus services and traffic.

Gen. Amin told the commissioners of police and prisons that everything concerning administration in the two forces is their responsibility. He said they have the power and must exercise it to run their departments effectivey.

The President told the ministers and officers that the



COL. OBITRE-GAMA
Minister of Power and Communications

position of Uganda is now very high in the world and appealed to them to work very hard. " We cannot," he said, "say that our position is very high and therefore we can cover our heads with blankets and sleep."

He said that Mr Kibedi,



MR KIRONDE
Minister of Tourism

who was chased away at gunpoint from the O.A.U. Foreign Ministers' meeting in Addis Ababa last year, has now been appointed rapporteur of the current ministers' conference in Rabat by the same countries which chased him. "This is because of efficiency on duty," he said.

'ALL OF AFRICA WILL BE FREED'

TANZANIAN Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa yesterday told Tanzanians living near the border with the Portuguese territory of Mozambique the Government would not falter in its cause of ensuring the total liberation of Africa.

He also repeated the country's firm support for African liberation movements and said its independence and dignity were incomplete until the whole of Africa was free. Radio Tanzania reported.

The Premier was addressing a crowd in the southern town of Lindi, 80 kms from the Mozambique frontier.

He visited the area where Tanzania said it shot down two Portuguese planes which crossed the border in April, leading to the strafing of a village by other aircraft.

He was quoted as telling villagers: "We shall not allow any nation in the world to play with us. We want the whole of Africa to be independent."

DAR LEAFLETS IN NAIROBI

THE East African Standard of yesterday says copies of the "mystery leaflet" attributed to the former Tanzania Minister, Mr Oscar Kambona and dropped over four Tanzanian towns last week are being circulated in Nairobi through the post.

The leaflet, which appears to have been photocopied, carries a reputed facsimile of Mr Kambona's signature under the slogan "Victory to the People".

The copy received in an envelope addressed simply to East African Standard was postmarked "Westlands, Nairobi" and arrived at the Standard post office box on Tuesday.

It stresses that the Movement for a free and popular democracy does not seek to destroy Tanzania but to rebuild a free and popular democratic system of Government.

"Our secret organisation is active throughout the country and in the interests of our struggle, I, as leader of our movement, expect you to follow my instructions devotedly."

These instructions are: To undermine President Nyerere's Government, to keep membership of the movement a secret to sabotage vital services, to work in small groups and not become involved in mass demonstrations, to avoid unnecessary violence, to infiltrate Government establishments and "wait for the right moment of action", to be everywhere and trust no one.

The refugees jump for joy

REFUGEES who fled from Zaire (then the Congo) in 1965 to Sudan and then to Uganda after being ordered out by Khartoum, jumped for joy yesterday when President Amin said that they could either settle in Onigo, West Nile, or feel free to return to Zaire.

General Amin met the refugees at Kaboko, West Nile, on a flying visit.

President Amin told the refugees that they should feel completely at home in Uganda because the people are their brothers and sisters.

But they should avoid subversive activities against their Government.

The refugees fled to Sudan in 1965 during the troubles in their own country.

In 1971 they were given notice to leave their homes and go to another place and on May 29 this year they were given three days' notice to leave Sudan.

The General told them that they will be taken to Onigo in West Nile. He gave them three cows to eat. The refugees, who were overjoyed with the President's announcement jumped high and cheered and referred to President Amin as "Lumumba Number Two"

The President told them that the Government will transport them to Onigo and added that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will also give them assistance.

Referring to the Congo troubles soon after its independence, the President said that Tshombe and Kasavubu caused a lot of trouble when they killed Lumumba.

The General said that Tshombe with the help of colonialists who did not want Africans to get independence, brought mercenaries. When President Mobutu saw that things were becoming worse, he said he overthrew Tshombe.

President Amin referred to President Mobutu as a nationalist like Lumumba and said that he is a great friend of his.

"Since I took over power on January 25, 1971" the General said, "there has been no trouble between Uganda and Zaire. This is because Mobutu and I co-operate and agree with one another."

Hope lost in coal mine horror

468 FEARED DEAD

Rescue squads and officials yesterday lost hope of saving any more of the hundreds of miners still trapped in Wankie Colliery, Rhodesia, yesterday.

Rescue work was halted yesterday when two further explosions in a ventilator shaft virtually sealed the fate of the men — trapped by a massive blast on Tuesday.

The explosions poured clouds of poisonous gas into the three miles of tunnels in which a total of 468 men were entombed.

Only eight of the men have been pulled alive from the devastated mine and three bodies have been recovered.

A spokesman of the Anglo-American Corporation, owners of the mine, said: "All the rescue workers were forced to the surface when the methane level in the shaft became too high. There have been no rescue attempts since then."

There are 392 Africans and 76 whites unaccounted for.

The 70-year-old Wankie mine, the heart of the Rhodesian coal industry and the power source for Zambian copper production, produced nearly four million tons of caol last year.

HOW THE AIRLINE WAS HIT *

ARGUS STAFF REPORTERS 8/6/72

EAST African Airways and its subsidiary, — SIMBAIR made a total operational loss of over 14m shillings during 1970, according to the 1970 annual report of the airline, tabled yesterday in the East African Legislative Assembly by the East African Minister for Communications, Research and Social Services, Mr W. W. Rwetsiba.

But according to Mr Rwetsiba: "This rather bleak picture could dramatically change if the discussions currently underway in the Communications and Finance councils about the whole structure of the corporation's equity capital are favourably concluded."

The airline experienced a series of difficulties in the form of inadequate operating finances, industrial unrest, and severe competition in the international market, particularly on the European trunk routes during 1970.

The Minister said that these difficulties were not confined to the national carrier alone but nearly the whole airline industry the world over experienced similar difficulties.

Mr Rwetsiba mentioned the main factors which led to the airline making a loss. He said that although the airline carried more passengers and freight in 1970, the earnings from these services did not show a corresponding increase due to the introduction of low promotional and inclusive tour fares.

This meant that although the airline carried more passengers and achieved what the Minister called "a higher load factor" than in 1969, most of the passengers paid less for the services with the result that revenue increased by only 22.4m. shillings from 332m. shillings in 1969 to 354.4m shillings in 1970.

Operating expenses rose sharply by 39.2m. shillings from 328.2m. shillings in 1969 to 369.4m. shillings in 1970, the Minister said, adding: "This increase in operating expenses was a world-wide phenomena resulting from increases in the cost of fuel, spare parts, maintenance, technical personnel and general overheads."

Another blow to the natio-

TO BACK PAGE

Oceans filth warning

THOR Heyerdahl, the Norwegian explorer, said yesterday that during the two weeks of the U.N. conference in Stockholm on the human environment an estimated 50 million lb (about 25 million kilos) of additional pesticides would reach the oceans.

He told delegates and scientists that six insecticides, including DDT, were detected in the whales under special licence for testing off the Greenland coast.

"These whales, born and raised off the East Greenland glaciers, had never been near the shores of agricultural lands," Mr Heyerdahl said.

A certain type of DDT sprayed on crops in East Africa was identified months later 4,000 miles away in the Bay of Bengal, he said.

Dr Letitia Obeng, director of Ghana's Institute of Aquatic Biology, who introduced the Norwegian Anthropologist, said: "Man really lives in a sickening world, blindly pursuing a career of wanton destruction"

O.A.U. Ministers review freedom aid

THE Ministerial council of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) held talks yesterday on increased aid to liberation movements in the continent's colonial territories.

The Ministers from 40 of the 41 member states, who are preparing an agenda for the OAU African Summit next week, began their review of the continent's problems last Monday at the Hilton hotel.

Representatives of a dozen liberation movements with official observer status are awaiting on the sidelines to be called to address the political committee or plenary session of the council.

In the political committee on Tuesday, decolonisation was the main theme with discussion of a report by O.A.U. Secretary-General Diallo Telli, and the debates on this were expected to continue yesterday.

A conference spokesman said the situations in Portuguese Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, Rhodesia, South Africa, Djibouti (the French territory of the AFARS and the ISSAS), the Comores Islands and Spanish Sahara were up for discussion, with the exception of the Spanish Sahara, all these areas are represented by Liberation Movement observers at the conference.

Several speakers in the political committee demanded that Britain convene a constitutional conference on Rhodesia.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mourad Ghaleb said such a conference should lay the foundation of a new state based on equal rights for all the people.

He urged the United Nations Security Council to strengthen economic sanctions against the "racist minority regime in Rhodesia."

Sheiks to be trained in Ankole

AN institution to cater for the training of sheiks will be built in Ankole District, the Chief Kadhi of Uganda, Sheikh Abdullah Matovu, said at Nyamitanga Mosque yesterday.

He was on a county-wide tour together with delegates from Libya and Iraq who came to Uganda to see the official inauguration of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council.

The Chief Kadhi said that the Supreme Council has made arrangements to give two scholarships to Ankole to study Islam abroad and to send two Muslim teachers to teach Islam in Ankole.

He said that the Muslim faith is now in a new period and as such, the past should be forgotten.

"Forgive one another, unite and work for the progress of our country", he said.

On behalf of the delegation, Sheik Muhamoud Subhiy from Iraq praised and commended the Godly spirit of President Amin.

He promised the people that the Muslim world is prepared to give its moral support and assistance to the Uganda Muslim Council and all Muslims in Uganda.

After Nyamitanga, the Sheikh Kadhi and the delegates visited Nyamitanga Muslim School and Nyamitanga Koran School.

The Muslims presented the chief Kadhi with the Koran and a goat.

He is being accompanied throughout the visit by the Commanding Officer of, Simba Battalion, Mbarara Lt-Col Ali.

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BY REBECCA KATUMBA

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"Whenever they see a woman, they do not mind whether she is with her husband or father, they straight away star, shouting, at her using embarassing words," the letter claims.

It is said that sometimes they throw rubbish a people. The letter alleges that the lorry moves so fast that one can not write down its number.

The letter further sta.es that when these men meet women in the market, they make sure tha. they upset whatever she is carrying and la.er laugh at her or eat them.

When asked about the allegations, an official of the Council said that no report of such misconduct has ever reached him and that if he received one he could take action. He advised the public to report such people by getting down the lorry number.

Not only City Council workers were under fire but also the Uganda Electricity Board employees.

It was alleged that the language of the men who travel on the U.E.B. lorries is 'obscene'. The letter claimed that the language "is worse when these men are putting up a pole because they sing rather indecent songs in Luganda and Swahili."

Mr L. Mugwanya the secretary of the Board admitted the allega.ions and said "even last week I issued a circular warning everybody not to use such language when putting up poles."

He said that he has not received complaints that men travelling on lorries abused people or used bad language. He however said if anybody wdas abused, he should write down date and then he will check on them.

He said that he was very much concerned about the behaviour of the workers "since this would give a bad name to the Board."

UGANDA TO CUT HER SPENDING

6-72

UGANDA'S defence spending will be cut slightly in the coming financial year, according to detailed expenditure estimates just published in Kampala.

On the recurrent side, defence spending will account for 122 million shillings out of total vo ed expenditure of 1118 million shillings, representing a cut of 16.5 per cent on last year's estimate. It remains the second largest item in the recurren, budget, after education.

This is partly offset, however, by increases of 11 per cent in police expenditure at 80 million shillings and of 7 per cent in prisons expenditure, at 42 million shillings.

Overall recurrent expenditure on he security forces accounts for 22 per cent of voted expenditure, compared with 25 per cent last year.

On development account, defence expendi.ure (including police and prisons expenditure) accounts for 26 per cent of the 640 million shillings development budget, compared with 35 per cent last year. It remains the larges single item.

Overall recurrent expenditure is up 14 per cent on last year's approved estimates, but since the 1971/72 budge, was overspent by 10 per cent the true increase is of the order of 4

AFRIC

31/6/72

President attends wedding of Pvte Ali and his twin brides

ARUA GAY FOR ARMY PARADE

BY CHRIS SERUNJOGI

A PRIVATE soldier in the Uganda Army has married twin sisters. And his chief guest was his Commander-in-Chief and President of the Second Republic, General Idi Amin.

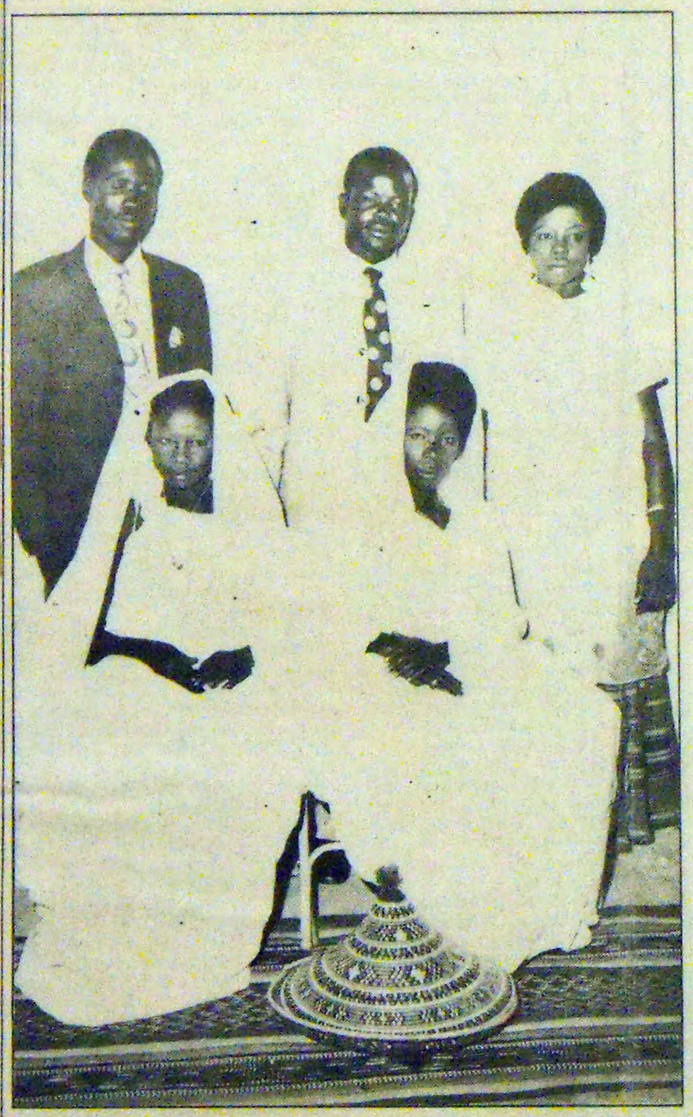
Private Ahmad Bin Ali married the former Miss Toma Bint-Rajab and the former Miss Sarah Bint-Rajab at Arua, West Nile, where the President reviewed the passing out of recruits of the Kifaru Mechanised Regiment at Bondo. He was earlier the chief guest at the wedding of Major Khamis Saffi, the armed forces Muslim leader, to the former Miss Lukiya Nantume, at Kasolo near Iganga.

At Private Ali's wedding, General Amin passed on some homely advice to the newly-weds. He said that quarrels are inevitable between people who live together but husbands and wives should keep their family affairs to themselves. Their home life was their own and not the business of outsiders.

Said Gen. Amin: "Make your home a place to be desired by everybody and not once in your life to return to a court. "Love and mutual understanding should always prevail in your home".

General Amin said he had lived with his wife for 15 years but their 'nome affairs had never been the concern of a third party. Nobody knows what is going on in our home or between us".

TO BACK PAGE



Private Ahmed Bin Ali of the Uganda Army, is pictured with his twin brides after their wedding at Arua.



Major Khamis Saafi, the leader of Muslims in the Uganda Armed Forces, pictured with his bride, the former Miss Lukiya Nantume, after their wedding ceremony at Kasolo, near Iganga in Busoga, which was attended by President Amin.

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Overall recurrent expenditure is up 14 per cent on last year's approved estimates, but since the 1971/72 budge. was overspent by 10 per cent the true increase is of the order of 4 per cent.

Estimates

On the basis of the estimates, the major increases in recurrent expenditure votes for education (16 per cent higher than last year, and taking up 30 per cent of all voted recurrent expenditure), agriculture (15 per cent up on last year, at 7 per cent of expenditure), and works, housing power and communications (40 per cent up on last year, at 7 per cent of expenditure).

Overall estimated development expenditure is up 21 per cent on the 1971/72 budget, bu. since that was overspent by 58 per cent the 1972/73 estimates represent a true cut of 25 per cent.

According to the Minister of Finance, Mr Emmanuel Wakhweya, the excess expenditure on development account was due to "a number of commitments which had to be entered into in order to contain the security position on our borders" and to the need to complete unfinished projects left over from the previous year.

The 1972/73 estimates propose a 350 per cent in expenditure on power and communications, which will account for 9 per cent of development spending and a 300 per cent increase in expenditure of finance, economic planning and development, which will account for 19 per cent of the total.

Development expenditure on health is down by 70 per cent, to less than 1 per cent of the development budget, and education is also slightly lower, at 5 per cent of the budget. Estimated expenditures on agriculture (10 per cent) and animal resources (7.5 per cent) are both slightly higher.

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Stop thief beating

7/72

THE Department of Internal Affairs has told Ugandans to stop beating to death suspected criminals.

In a statement the Department said: "recent cases of beating have revealed that members of the public have taken law into their own hands, and in carrying out these dreadful and unlawful operations many lives have been lost.

"Members of the general public are finally warned not to beat to death any apprehended criminals. Those members of the general public who have embarked on carrying out this abominable practice are here told to stop"

The statement said that all suspected criminals should be handed over to the police, and warned that those who took the law into their own hands would be punished "very seriously and according to the laws governing this country."



During his visit to the Arab states, President Amin met with Arab leaders. The picture shows, from left the Syrian leader Hafiz El Assad, President Amin, President Sadat of Egypt and the Libyan leader, Muammar Gaddafi.



President Amin at the OAU summit meeting at the Rabat Hilton Hotel, Morocco. Immediately behind the President and the Minister of Public Service and Local Administrations, Mr Justus Byagagaire, and Mr Wanume Kibedi, Minister of Foreign Affairs. General Amin returned home on Sunday night.

6-72

'Impotent claim' is dismissed by Judge

By FRED BAINGANA

26-6-72

A CLAIM BY A HUSBAND, THAT HIS THREE WIVES HAD DESERTED HIM BECAUSE HE WAS IMPOTENT, HAS BEEN DISMISSED BY A JUDGE AS BEING "FICTITIOUS."

It was Mr Benjamin Wadali's case that as a result of an accident he had two years ago, he had become impotent and his three wives had deserted him. He was claiming damages arising out of an accident on the Mbale-Soroti road, when a car driven by Mrs Peggy Ann Hooten was in collision with a scooter driven by him.

Examining the 'impotence claim' which Mr Justice L. P. Saldanha said had raised the most controvery in this suit, the judge noted from the evidence given by Mr Wadali, that as a result of the collision the handle-bars of the scooter had struck Mr Wadali in the region of his private parts causing them to swell and he sustained a fracture of his spine in the lumber region.

In addition to that evidence and that of his wives, the judge said there was the evidence of Dr Patel who was called by Mr Wadali and Dr Sali who was called by Mrs Hooten.

The evidence of Dr Patel was that having examined Mr Wadali, he could not say whether he was impotent or not. Another doctor had testified that whether he was impotent or not. Another doctor had testified that whether he was impotent or not the injuries he had sustained 'are unlikely to cause impotence'.

According to Mr Wadali's evidence, he realised after a month that he had become impotent and one of his wives said she left him after 19 days. She had married to Mr Wadali for a number of years and a number of children were born and yet, Mr Justice Saldanha said, 'she would have me believe that she left him about 19 days after the accident because she thought he had become impotent."

The judge observed that she that he had become impotent and one of his wives said she left him after 19 days. She had been with a smile on her face. She showed no sign of distress, as one would expect to find if she had left her husband because of his impotence.

As regards Mr Wadali, the judge said, "he simulated great distress and tried to be dramatic from start to finish." Mr Justice Saldanha said that it was for Mr Wadali to establish impotence and this "he has failed to do." Finding that he was not impotent and that his wives had not left him, he said "he is trying to take advantage of the accident to inflate the damages."

Awarding damages in an 'injuries claim', the judge said "all that he is entitled to is a small sum for pain and suffering."

Since it had been admitted that Mrs Hooten was 70 per cent to blame and Mr Wadali 30 per cent, Mr Justice Saldanha awarded him 70 per cent of Shs 2,000/- being 1,400/-.

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6-72

an 88-minute flight and this included 27 minutes at twice the speed of sound. British Director of Flight Testing, Brian Trubshaw, who flew the aircraft into Tokyo's Haneda International Airport on Monday, took a day off from flying and the jetliner was piloted by another BAC test pilot, Peter Baker.

Mr Shizuma Matsuo, chairman of JAL, said of the flight: "I felt practically no difference between Concord and an ordinary jetliner as far as landing and take-off was concerned. I felt a slight acceleration as it reached March 2. The flight was comfortable."

ing striking distance — possibly only 150 to 200 votes short — by the time the Miami Beach convention starts on July 10. He seems assured, political analysts agree, of getting more than 200 of New York's 278 delegates on June 20, and he should be able to pick up many of the 497.15 elected delegates still listed as uncommitted.

He has an opportunity of acquiring more delegates even if he has to get them "retail," by inducing individuals and small blocs to rally to his side, rather than "wholesale", by inheriting large blocs from trailing candidates like Senator Edmund Muskie, who probably

states to determine their own laws allocating delegates to presidential contenders — there is no direct correlation between delegates won and popular votes won.

One state may determine that the candidate winning the preference primary gets all delegates. Another state may ration delegates to candidates in proportion to their popular vote totals. Another may hold a preference primary in which the popular votes tallied have no relation at all to delegates elected.

For delegates are apportioned in a separate delegate primary. Another state may re-



This complex interchange at Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, England — already popularly known as Spaghetti Junction — was recently opened by the Environment Secretary, Mr Peter Walker. This follows the opening of the Aston Expressway, the first urban motorway in Britain to link a city centre with the national motorway network. Even this elaborate network of roads is expected to be jammed with commuter traffic by 1981.

that many of Senator

Gen … king

FROM PAGE …

The summit which ha… meeting under closed … at the Kings Palace in … since Monday was due … yesterday.

Meanwhile the Organi… of African Unity has … that the role of its Sec… General should revert … of administra.ion and … nation — without major … making powers.

This was revealed … OAU Summit's appoi… in Rabat of the Ca… Labour Minis.er, Mr … N'gaki, as successor … controversial Diallo Tel… has held the post for t… eight years.

Although a comparat… known, the new man is … ed for his administra.i… lities.

Mr Telli, while he … doubtedly contributed … emergence of the OA… major force in Afri… been criticised for … sweeping policy sta… for which he had no … — and which did not … correspond to the vi… those he allegedly spo…

Reports say electio… linguist N'gaki, who … English, French and … also revealed a desire … Heads of State to … claims that the OAU … "free reserve" of Fre… guage African states.

The speed with wh… N'gaki's appointmen… made further indica… mood of conciliation w… pervaded this ninth … conference.

It took eight long … of voting to re-elect … Algiers in 1968 — it … than two hours to ap… successor.

The same moderat… noted in the summi… major decisions, in w… treme position… adopt… past were toned dow…

The Heads of Stat… ed themselves this ye… pealing to the inte… community to heed … protests concerning ra… colonialism.

The exception was … to member-states … pressure against fore… panies operating … South Africa and ind… African countries.

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Child allowances abolished

THE EFFORT AND THE SACRIFICE BUDGET

A bitter sweet rise in sugar price

The Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Mr Emmanuel Wakhweya, yesterday presented what he described as an "austerity" budget and called for discipline, sacrifice and effort to win the long and hard economic battle that lies ahead.

Outstanding features in taxation proposals are: A general increase in consumer goods, higher corporation tax, a commercial transaction levy tax, levy tax in places of entertainment and abolition of import deposits.

Married people's allowances have been reduced to 7,200/- a year and child allowance will be abolished altogether — with effect from January 1, 1973.

With effect from midnight last night a kilogramme of sugar will cost 35 cents more, beer inhalf-litre bottles, will cost 15 cents more, and one-litre bottles, will cost 20 cents more.

The fiscal entry on cars, including estate cars, station wagons and mini-buses, is increased as follows:

Cars in the range 1200 c.c. go up 40 per cent, cars between 1200 and 1500 cc 50 per cent, 1500 and 1750 cc 55 per cent, cars between 1750 cc and 2000 cc 60 per cent, those between 2000 cc and 2250 cc 75 per cent and those exceeding 2250 cc 100 per cent.

The Budget Speech was delivered at Parliament buildings, attended by Ministers, senior Army officers, members of the East African Legislative Assembly, diplomats and top senior servants.

In his speech, Mr Wakhweya said that the Budget for 1972/73 marks the turning point on our road to economic recovery.

Determination

He went on: "It is a reflection of the determination, on the part of the Government of the Second Republic, to put our financial house in order. It is also the second most important step in correcting mistakes of past years and in reinforcing the foundations upon which our future generations are to build.

"The underlying principles behind this year's Budget are austerity and self-reliance. These underlying principles we consider to be important for the economic health of our country and the future well-being of our people.

"As a result of the over-concentration on politics, at the expense of taking care of our economic life, which occurred under the previous Government, we are facing serious problems requiring strong measures to solve them.

"We must now concentrate on action to move forward, and to build a solid rock of of stability, so that Uganda may rest firm, no matter what stresses may occur in future. It is only by these means that we can retain our national integrity whatever happens in the world outside our frontiers.

"For this reason, therefore, we can promise the people of Uganda nothing, except hard work, austerity and self-reliance over the next year, and possibly, for a year thereafter. We must have at least two years of near-austerity if we are to succeed in pulling together all our economic forces for the present and the future benefit of our country and of our people.

"We face a period during which it is essential for all our people to understand that we began, under the last Government, to slide down a long and dangerous slope which would have led us to complete economic disaster.

"Over this last year, through firm and sometimes unpopular measures, we have halted this slide.

"Our position, however, still remains serious. The climb back to complete economic recovery, which is the only way to total economic independence, will be hard and slow. It will involve great sacrifices. It will mean that we, as a nation, must strain all our [illegible] muscles until they ache. Then we can rest at the top of the cliff, in the knowledge that we have achieved the free breathing space which we will have earned.

"The keynote of my speech today, therefore, is effort and sacrifice. The objective is to consolidate our position, and to gather all our national energies for the task of climbing once more to the strong economic position which the natural resources of Uganda, and the resilience and the capacity for endurance of our people, guarantee that we can achieve with careful planning.

It will become clear, as my speech progresses, how this position which we now occupy was reached. Some of the factors were, and remain, beyond control. It is our national task to bring firmly under our control those factors which can be so directed and maintained.

"As part of our policy of consolidation, it is intended this year as a deliberate act of policy, to curtail Government spending on a wide number of fronts. The overwhelming reason for this is that we cannot afford as a country to continue to spend at the rate at which we have been spending over these last few years. Government expenditure was high in the past simply because it was possible to finance it from past savings and by drawing down on our foreign exchange reserves and through external borrowing and domestic credit extended to the Government by the banking system.

Problems

"These avenues are not all open to us today. Besides, the Government has to contend with the twin problem of having to meet recurrent costs resulting from completed development projects and find money for the matching contribution in respect of loan-financed projects.

"Our difficulty during the last year has been that patterns of expenditure in previous years have led to patterns of expectation. It is difficult to correct this overnight. Nevertheless, a national psychological adjustment of attitudes must be achieved if we are to correct the errors of the past and win the economic battle that faces us.

"I have said that what is needed now is a change of attitudes.

"The President has stressed on several occasions how at the international level, even at the cost of great sacrifices to ourselves, we must strive to reach the goal of self-reliance. The extension of His Excellency's policy to the national

TO PAGE 5



Mr Wakhweya

HOW THEY FARE IN KENYA

In delivering Kenya's Budget speech, the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, Mr Mwai Kibaki yesterday told the National Assembly that he expected the total recurrent expenditure to reach a level of K£127 million compared with a comparable figure last year of approximately K£112 million. He said the rise represented a more relaxed attitude by the Treasury in processing recurrent estimates of expenditure last year in order to facilitate development progress.

The Minister told the House that although strong feelings were voiced regarding this year's supplementary estimates, the Treasury has had much more success in controlling Government expenditure to within the limits of the originally approved figures.

On development, Mr Kibaki said development spending for 1971/72 will also achieve a record to bring about a gross value of projects implemented to a K£56 million which he said was quite close to the original estimated figure. The figure of development spending for 1971/72 stood at K£48.6.

The Minister, citing a few "other drawbacks", singled out coffee and tea of which prices fell and as a whole export prices being 2 per cent lower than in the previous year. He also indicated that there was raging inflation in industrial countries which meant that Kenya had to pay about 10 per cent more on imports.

He said the unrest in international monetary circles caused Kenya's balance of payments to move up from a fairly favourable K£16 million to K£28 million. In 1971 gross investment in Kenya was equal to 26 per cent of gross domestic product, a rate higher than has been achieved before.

Mr Kibaki told the Assembly that compared with other countries, Kenya had been relatively successful in the direction of control of prices. This, he pointed out, had in the recent years restricted increase in the cost of living. He said, however, that the standard of living of rural population is increasingly rising due to justifiable price increases to farm products such as sugar, maize, milk, beef and wheat.

Announcing tax measures to be taken to raise an estimated K£5,057,000 for the fiscal year 1972/73, Mr Kibaki described the budget as a "rich man's budget".

Other taxation sectors in the order of their magnitude include traditional liquor tax will raise K£400, motor vehicles purchase tax and income tax will each account for K£250, airport passenger tax will yield K£180 followed by driver's licences (K£125), estate duty (K£80) and entertainment tax (K£20) while revenue from excise duty will be negligible.

On Custom duties taxation will be levied on plastic and paper floor coverings and the monetary value derived from these items will increase from 30 to 40 per cent.

Other items to be taxed in this category include paper and paper products whose existing tariff of 15 per cent has been pushed up 17½ per cent. Items in this cadre whose duty stands at 30 per cent have been pushed up to 40 per cent, except ruled papers and box files where the total duty has been increased from 30 to 33⅓ per cent by the imposition of suspended duties already provided.

Tariffs on passenger cars not exceeding 1200 cc and exceeding 2250 cc have been increased correspondingly between 40 and 100 per cent while unassembled passenger cars stand at 15 per cent.

These changes in custom duties are estimated to earn the exchequer an additional K£20,000 a year.

On entertainment tax, two

TO PAGE 5

110,000/- more for Olympics

THE target for the Uganda Olympic Appeal Committee which was set up by the President of Uganda, General Idi Amin, in order to enable Uganda to send a strong team to the Olympic Games in Munich is 400,000/- and so far over 110,000/- has been collected. Contributions should be sent to the Committee's treasurer, Mr V. V. Radia of Vasant Radia, Box 3351 Kampala.

Gen Amin visits king's tomb

PRESIDENT Idi Amin, now in Morocco, has visited the tomb which King Hassan the Second of Morocco built in honour of his father, King Mohammed V, who died 11 years ago.

The tomb mostly in marble and gold, was built at a cost of fifty six million shillings and stands at a vantage hill in the middle of Rabat, overlooking the city.

Accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wanume-Kibedi and the Minister of Public Service and Local Administration, Mr Byagagaire President Amin prayed at the tomb before being conducted by the Moroccan conservator of antiques around the building, one of the most beautiful in the world.

Earlier President Amin had a meeting with President Marrien Ngouabi of the Republic of the Congo, in Rabat.

The two Presidents are among 22 heads of State and Government and 18 leaders of delegations attending the OAU Summit meeting taking place in the Moroccan capital.

The two leaders discussed, among other things, matters of mutual interest between their two countries.

President Amin had earlier met the President of the party for the Liberation of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, Mr Amilca Cabral in Rabat.

Mr Cabral briefed President Amin on the latest developments in Guinea Bissau and thanked him for the treatment and advice he gave them during the recent twentieth meeting of the Liberation Movement which was held in Kampala.

He also thanked President Amin for the initiative the Uganda Government took in launching the Liberation Committee Appeal Fund, which, he said, will put the population at large, to know the situation better.

President Amin told Mr Cabral that he wants to see within the shortest time, that Guinea Bissau is liberated and said he was going to contact his fellow Presidents in that area about what can be done to solve the problem.

Mr Cabral further informed the President that they were making progress in their attacks on the airports in Guinea Bissau from which the enemies shoot but complained that they had no arms to help them fight them.

TO BACK PAGE

British plane held at Entebbe

A BRITISH Overseas Airways Corporation airliner was under guard at Entebbe Airport yesterday after being detained since Tuesday. It carried mortar barrels in the cargo hold for Zambia.

The VC 10 is understood to have arrived at Entebbe from London on a flight to Lusaka, the Zambian capital. The passengers were accommodated at the Lake Victoria Hotel but were yesterday given permission to continue their journey to Lusaka and BOAC arranged another aircraft.

According to Reuter, a BOAC spokesman said that the airline had received clearance from Uganda. He said that the cargo was being sent to Lusaka "just as normal cargo".

And in Lusaka a BOAC spokesman said that the consignment had been cleared for transit by the Uganda authorities this week in accordance with airline policy.

A BOAC airliner which was due to land at Entebbe Airport yesterday from London on an inaugural flight to Tokyo, Japan, flew directly to Nairobi.

President Amin's guest

PRESIDENT Amin has invited President Marien N'gouabi of Congo Brazzaville to visit Uganda.

Brazzaville Radio said the invitation was made during a talk between the two leaders in Rabat, where they attended the Organisation of African Unity summit meeting.

The radio also said the two leaders were in perfect agreement, particularly in condemning Portuguese colonialism and Israeli imperialism.

The Congolese National Football Team has also been invited to Uganda.

PODGORNY IN HANOI

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny left yesterday for Hanoi after a 17-hour unscheduled stop in Calcutta because of "bad weather." During his stay he had extensive discussions with Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh who flew in from New Delhi.

Inquest findings

The findings of a formal inquest on 30-year-old Indian schoolteacher Ahmed Timol, who fell 10 floors to his death from a building last October, will be gven next Thursday, the Magistrate announced.

IN KEEPING WITH IT'S PAST TRADITION

COMMERCE GRADUATES ASSOCIATION UGANDA

Presents

A public lecture on "The Uganda Budget — 1972" on Saturday 17th June, 1972 at the Indian Women's Association Hall, Queen's Road, Kampala.

PROGRAMME

5.30 Welcome Address.

5.35 Mr Iddi Simba B.Sc. M.Sc (Toulouse). Director General of the East African Development Bank will speak on "The Uganda Budget 1972 — Its Development Aspect."

6.10 Mr L. P. Adams F.I.M.T.A., previously, a practising Municipal Treasurer in East and Central Africa, presently a Lecturer in Municipal Finance at Uganda Institute of Public Administration will speak "The Uganda Budget 1972 its implications."

6.45 to 7.00 Question Time.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

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SMALL RISE MARKED BUT BUDGET WEAKENS STOCK EXCHANGE

ALTHOUGH THE INDEX WAS SLIGHTLY BETTER AT 262.92, THE MARKET GENERALLY WAS INCLINED TO LOOK A LITTLE WEAKER IN FRONT OF THE BUDGET. THE SMALL RISE WAS PARTIALLY DUE TO THE IMPROVEMENT IN MERCAT ORDINARY CHANGING HANDS AT 7/35 AND EAST AFRICAN ROAD SERVICES AT 15/75 MIDDLE.

Turnover was on the moderate scale and stock came on offer at the higher levels.

Block Hotels were again featured, changing hands up to 11/- one transaction was recorded in African Tours and Hotels at 13/75.

East African Breweries were active and changed hands between 22/- and 23/30.

Bamburi Portland cement were dealt in between 18/25 and 18/50 and East African Portland Cement on offer at 14/75.

East African Power and Lighting were a weaker market at 20/25 buyers with trading at 20/30 and 21/- at the beginning of the week.

As mentioned, East African Road Services were a feature changing hands between 15/26, 15/25 and 15/75.

Motor shares were actively dealth in. CMC Holdings came on offer at 4/-, whereas Hughes were better bid at 5/-. Benbros changed hands at 6/25.

B.A.T. were a dull market, changing hands down to 34/25 and only bid at 34/-.

Kenya National Mills were an active market and closed the week at 5/80 sellers. Mercat ordinary were a feature changing hands at 7/35.

Plantation issues were little changed. Kakuzi were dealt in between 3/75 and 3/85, whereas Kamiti Valley Coffee were firm, changing hands up to 3/50. Improved trading was noted in Sasini tea and coffee between 5/60 and 5/75.

Among finance companies Credit Finance Corporation were firm at 14/- buyers and national industrial credit were steady at 15/-.

Two transactions were recorded among Kenya Government municipal issues.

NAIROBI CALLOVER
Government and Municipal

			Buyers	Sellers	Sales
E.A.R.H.					
8½%	1975		——	——	——
6½%	1990	..	90½	——	(——
Uganda					
6½%	1973	..	98	——	——
6½%	1974	..	97½	——	——
6½%	1974	'A'	99	——	——
6½%	1975	..	98½	——	——
6½%	1975	'A'	96½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1975	'B'	97	——	——
6½%	1976	..	97 x.d.	——	——
6½%	1978	..	98½	——	——
6½%	1979	..	99	——	——
6½%	1979	'A'	99	——	——
6½%	1980	..	96½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1981	..	97	——	——
6½%	1981	'A'	97	——	——
6½%	1972	..	100	——	——
6½%	1977	..	98	——	——
6½%	1983	..	97	——	——
6½%	1984	..	98	——	——
6½%	1984	'A'	98½	——	——
6½%	1985	..	96 x.d.	——	——
6½%	1986	..	96	——	——
6½%	1987	..	86	——	——
7%	1982	..	94½	——	——
Kenya					
3%	70/73	..	88½	——	——
3½%	1977	..	92½ x.d.	——	——
3½%	1977	'A'	92	——	——
5%	70/72	..	96½	——	——
5%	1976	..	95½	——	——
5%	1990	..	78½	——	——
5½%	76/80	..	92½	——	——
5½%	1976	..	98	——	——
5½%	1976	'A'	96½	——	——
5½%	1976	'B'	95½	——	——
5½%	1980	..	91½	——	——
5½%	1988	..	89½	——	——
5½%	1989	..	88	——	——
6%	1973	..	97½	——	——
6%	1974	..	98	——	——
6%	1974	'A'	95½ x.d.	——	——
6%	1974	'B'	96	——	——
6%	1975	..	98½	——	——
6%	1979	..	93½	——	——
6%	1984	..	91½	——	——
6%	1985	..	92	——	——
6%	1985	'B'	89½ x.d	——	——
6%	1986	..	89½	——	——
6%	1987	..	90	——	——
6%	1991	..	87 x.d.	——	——
6%	1992	..	88½	——	——
6%	1994	..	88½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1973	..	96½	——	——
6½%	1979	..	97	——	——
6½%	1984	..	90	——	——
6½%	72/74	..	95½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1975	'C'	95½	——	——
6½%	1976	..	98	——	——
6½%	1981	..	95	——	——
Nairobi					
3½%	70/74	..	73 x.d.	——	——
4½%	69/74	..	80½	——	——
6%	80/83	..	92 x.d.	——	——
6%	1975	..	98 x.d.	——	——
6%	1975	..	98 x.d.	——	——
6%	1984	..	88½ x.d.	——	——
6%	1985	..	90½ x.d.	——	——
6¼%	1972	..	99½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1979	..	95½ x.d.	——	——
Tanzania					
5½%	75/79	..	92½	——	——
5½%	77/78	..	93½ x.d.	——	——
5½%	1977	..	98½	——	——
5½%	1978	..	98½	——	——
5½%	1980	..	92½ x.d.	——	——
5½%	1930	'A'	94½	——	——
6%	1972	..	97½	——	——
6%	1975	..	96½ x.d.	——	——
6%	1979	..	98	——	——
6%	79/80	..	97	——	——
6%	82/83	..	92½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1974	..	98½	——	——
6½%	1980	..	95½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	80/83	..	95	——	——
6½%	74/76	..	97½	——	——
6½%	75/78	..	96½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	81/84	..	98	——	——
6½%	1985	..	94½	——	——
6½%	86/87	..	92½	——	——
6½%	1987	..	91½	——	——
6½%	1988	..	90½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1989	..	92	——	——
6½%	1989	'A'	90½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1989	'B'	93½	——	——
6½%	89/90	..	90½ x.d.	——	——
6½%	1990	..	92½	——	——
6½%	1981	..	98	——	——
6½%	80/81	..	97½	——	——
6½%	83/85	..	97½	——	——
4½%	68/73	..	82	——	——

COMPANIES

African Tours and Hotels Ord. 20/-	13/75	——	13/75
6% Pref. 20/-	10/-	13/-	——
A. Baumann Ord. 5/-	10/25	11/-	10/75
6% Pref. 20/-	16/50 c.d.	——	16/50 c.d.
Bamburi Port Cement Ord. 5/-	18/25	18/75	18/25 18/50
BAT Kenya Ord. 10/-	34/-	35/85	35/25 34/25 24/75 35/- 35/20
Benbros Motors Ord. 5/-	6/- c.d.	6/25 c.d.	6/25 c.d.
Bird and Co. Ord. 5/-	-/75	-/90	-/75
Block Hotels Ord. 5/-	10/50	11/-	10/75 11/-
Brooke Bond Liebig Ord. 10/-	15/50	15/60	15/50 15/55
Brunners Hotel Ord. 5/	8/25 c.d.	——	——
Car and General Ord. 5/-	6/75	7/-	7/-
City Brewery Ord. 10/-	20/50	20/75	20/85
Cons. Holdings Ord. 5/-	5/25	5/40	5/25
CMC Holdings Ord. 5/-	3/80 x.d.	4/- x.d.	3/80 3/85 3/90 4/-
Credit Finance Corp. Ord 5/-	14/-	14/50	14/-
Drapers 6% Non-cum. 1st Pref. 20/-	8/-	10/-	——
Eaagads Ord. 1/25	——	2/-	——
E.A. Bag and Cord. Ord. 5/-	4/-	4/25	4/- 4/05
E.A. Breweries Ord. 10/-	22/-	22/25	22/- 22/10 22/25 22/30
E.A. Oxygen Ord. 5/-	23/75 x.d.	24/- x.d.	——
E.A. Packaging Ord. 5/-	11/50	12/-	11/50 11/75 12/-
E.A. Port Cement Ord. 5/-	14/70	14/75	14/70 14/75
E.A. Power and Light. Ord. 20/-	20/25	20/60	20/50 20/75 21/-
4% Pref. 20/-	10/25 x.d.	10/50 x.d.	10/50 x.d.
7% Pref. 20/-	15/50 x.d.	15/50 x.d.	14/75 x.d.
E.A. Road Services Ord. 5/-	15/40	16/-	15/25 15/50 15/65 15/75
Elliot's Bakeries Ord. 10/-	24/-	——	25/- 24/-
8% Pref. 20/-	15/-	18/75	——
Eteo 8% Pref. 20/-	16/-	——	——
7% 'A' Pref. 20/-	14/-	——	——
R. O. Hamilton Ord. 4/-	3/85	4/-	——
Hughes Ord. 5/-	5/- c.d.	5/25 c.d.	5/- 4/90 4/95 c.d.
6% Pref. 20/-	——	15/-	——
Hutchings Biemer Ord. 5/-	2/60	——	——
5½% Pref 20/-	8/-	11/-	——
ICDC Investment Ord. 5/-	12/85	13/40	13/-
Inns of Africa Ord. 5/-	1/70	——	——
Kaimosi Tea Ord. 2/50	2/50 c.d.	3/- c.d.	2/50 c.d.
Kakuzi Ord. 5/-	3/50	3/85	3/75 3/85
Kamiti Valley Coffee Ord. 5/-	3/25	3/60	3/25 3/50
Kapchorua Tea Ord. 5/-	3/-	——	3/50
KCC 5% 1st Pref. 100/-	40/-	60/-	——
5% Red Pref. 100/-	60/-	——	——
5% 'A' Red Pref. 20/-	8/-	9/25	8/- 8/50
5% 'B' Red Pref 20/-	7/50	8/25	7/75
Kenya Hotels Ord. 5/-	10/-	——	——
6% Pref. 20/-	12/75	——	——
Kenya Mills Ord. 5/-	5/60	5/80	5/60 5/50 5/65 5/70 5/75
Kenya Oil Ord. 5/-	10/-	10/25	10/-
Kenya Orchards Ord. 5/-	3/-	——	3/-
5½% Pref. 20/-	8/- c.d.	——	——
Kenya Power 5½% Deb £100	74	74½	——
Lake Victoria Bottl. Ord. 5/-	4/-	4/30	4/-
Limuru Tea Ord. 20/-	13/50	15/-	15/- 14/-
Lonrho and Kleen Ord. 5/-	2/25 x.d.	4/- x.d.	——
Marshalls Ord. 5/-	14/-	15/50	——
Mercat Ord. 5/-	7/25	8/-	7/25 7/35
10% Red Loan 4/-	4/05	4/10	4/- 4/10
Motor Mart Ord 20/-	24/-	——	——
National Industrial Ord. 5/-	15/-	15/15	15/- 15/10
O. P. Ranching Ord. 4/-	4/70	4/75	4/70
Pan Africa Insur. Ord. 5/-	11/50	11/80	—— 11/50
Pearl Dry Cleaners Ord. 5/-	10/- e.a.	11/- e.a.	10/50 e.a.
4% Pref. 20/-	8/50	——	——
Phillips, H. and C. Ord 20/-	13/- x.d.	17/50 x.d.	——
Sasini Tea and Coffee Ord. 5/-	5/60	5/75	5/60 5/75
Solar Investments Ord 2/50	6/-	6/50	6/30 6/50
Tancot Ord. 5/-	4/50	5/10	——
6% Pref. 20/-	12/50	——	12/50
Theta Group Ord. 2/50	2/25	2/50	2/50
Town Properties 7% Pref. 20/-	15/50 c.d.	——	15/- c.d.
Timsales 'A' Ord 20/-	24/-	26/-	24/50
'B' Ord 20/-	22/-	——	——
8% Red Loan 20/-	——	15/-	——
Uganda Breweries Ord 10/-	19/-	22/-	——
Uplands Bacon 5% Pref 20/-	10/75	12/-	10/50
Wardles 6% Part-Pref. 5/-	3/25	4/50	——

LONDON STOCKS

Yesterday's quotations were :

A.A. Corp.	382
Anglo-Am. Inv.	28½
A.P. Cement	453½
Bass	170
Bird and Co.	3½
Boots	264
BAT	324½
Brit. Com.	282½
Brit. LMC	40½
Brit. Petrol	526½
Brooke Bond	90
Burmah Oil	431½
C. and Wireless	154
Can. Pac. Ord.	802
Can Pac Pref.	55
Carreras	55½
Coats	73½
Consols 2½	26¼
Courtaulds	157½
Dalgety	213½
De Beers	307½
Dunlop Rubber	155
Freddies	56
Gen Electric (US)	32½
GU Stores	325
Guest Keen	269½
Guinness	226
Harmony	126
Harties	327½
Hong and Shang	17½
Imp. Chemical	268
Imp. Tobacco	110½
Int. Nickels	161
Kakuzi	19
Middle Wits	182
National & Grindlays	128½
P. and O	247
Randfontein	230
Rhod. Brew.	150
ZCI	45½
S.A. Brew.	78½
Stand. Chart.	480½
T. and Newall	211
Unilever	361½
Vickers Ord.	96½
West Holdings	917½
Goldfields	915
Woolworths Ord	132
Zam Anglo	198
Transport 78/88	£56½
Kenya 74/78	£78½
Nairobi 3½	£83
Uganda 4½	£93½
War Loan	£36½
Lonrho	109
Shroder	750
Treasury 8½ 80/82	£99
E Kodak	61½
IBM	193
Kaiser Steel	660
Gen. Electric	179½

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Acceptance period for nominated export cargo :

El Mabrouk	12/6	16/6
Clan Maclaren	9/6	20/6
Straat Madura	3/6	15/6
Heiyo Maru	15/6	20/6
Aegis Legend	13/6	25/6
Oosterkerk	3/6	17/6
Harambee	20/5	15/6
Rhoen	2/6	16/6
Aristan	6/6	16/6
Sissy	5/6	19/6
C/o Wellington	6/6	15/6
S. Spray	5/6	none
Ille St Marie	7/6	17/6
African Dawn	13/6	20/6
Nordglint	8/6	16/6
Celina	7/6	10/6
Vishva Nayak	8/6	15/6
Norefjord	9/6	16/6
Clan Mecinnes	11/6	none
Defender	14/6	21/6
Pinebank	11/6	18/6
Taybank	9/6	19/6
E S. Embiricos	12/6	19/6
Beta	15/6	22/6
Sharlanar	12/6	19/6
S o Haryana	14/6	21/6
Yangtse	12/6	17/6
Polana	13/6	14/6
Z. Stary	15/6	22/6
Nordvaer	16/6	23/6
Breughel	16/6	23/6
Nyanza	16/6	23/6
Eploia	16/6	23/6
Al-Hassan	15/6	23/6
Thorsriver	18/6	25/6
Tregatha	19/6	26/6
Straat Rio (south)	17/6	none
Chilka (south)	14/6	none
S Trader	17/6	24/6

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		A1.207 LT	A1.209 LT	A1.215 LT
BOMBAY	DEP.	0930 Thu	1215 Fri	0600 Sun
ADEN	ARR.	1050 Thu	—	—
	DEP.	1135 Thu	—	—
ADDIS ABABA	ARR.	1300 Thu	—	—
	DEP.	1345 Thu	—	—
NAIROBI	ARR.	1530 Thu	1520 Fri	0905 Sun
	DEP.	—	1615 Fri	—
ENTEBBE	ARR.	—	1715 Fri	—

		A1-206	A1.208	A1.212
ENTEBBE	DEP.	—	1805 Fri	—
NAIROBI	ARR.	—	1905 Fri	—
	DEP.	1730 Thu	2000 Fri	1015 Sun
ADDIS ABABA	ARR.	—	—	1205 Sun
	DEP.	—	—	1250 Sun
ADEN	ARR.	2000 Thu	—	—
	DEP.	2045 Thu	—	—
BOMBAY	ARR.	0315 Fri	0410 Sat	2020 Sun

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THE EFFORT AND THE SACRIFICE BUDGET

FROM PAGE 1

level is one of the main points I will be stressing. Our people should not only feel more confident but also cultivate a spirit of self-reliance and to value things produced in Uganda.

"As we proceed on the road to economic recovery, we should recognise that the burden of development must be borne primarily by ourselves and that it is our responsibility as a people to shape our future destiny. This is as it should be, for the strength of a nation lies in the determination of its people to overcome all obstacles. In order to curtail Government expenditure, our people should recognise that the Government cannot do everything. It cannot initiate all projects, and it cannot provide automatic employment for all our people seeking jobs.

"However, we are convinced that the economic battle can be won. We are one of the most fortunate countries in Africa as regards the fertility of our land, availability of water, and the rainfall which is adequate if not out-standingly good for agriculture throughout the country.

"Given these endowments by God and hard work, which is one of the characteristics of our people, and with the support of your Government of Action, we should succeed.

Our aim should be that our country should be the bread basket of Eastern Africa. I should like to add that our determination to control and shape our own destiny, should not be interpreted to mean that we wish to reject advice or to receive genuine assistance from the outside world.

In the agricultural sector, comprising of cash crops, livestock, forestry and fishing, real output calculated at fixed 1966 prices declined by about 8 per cent.

The output of coffee during 1970/71 season declined by about 13 per cent to 175,400 metric tons compared with 201,500 metric tons in the previous year.

Cotton output also decreased by about 11.5 per cent from 467,000 bales to 413,000 bales. It will be recalled that the 1969/70 cotton production was the highest ever recorded in Uganda.

Of the other main crops, tobacco production rose by about 30 per cent and production of tea and sugar decreased by 1.3 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively.

Output

In 1971, the manufacturing sector continued to expand although at a very low rate. Output at 1966 fixed prices of the large scale manufacturing sector grew in 1971 by about 0.6 per cent compared with the rise of 6 per cent in 1970.

According to the latest estimates, Uganda's Gross Domestic Product grew in 1971 by about 2.1 per cent at fixed 1966 prices, compared with the estimated growth rate of 3.1 per cent in 1970.

The main reason for the slowing down in the growth of our Gross Domestic Product was the 13 per cent and 11.5 cent decline in coffee and cotton output, respectively.

The value of our domestic exports dropped from 1,740 million shillings in 1970 to 1,672 million shillings in 1971 which is a drop of 68 million shillings representing a decrease of about 3.9 per cent.

Five items out of seven of our principal domestic exports registered decreases of varying magnitudes. Cotton held its own, while tobacco almost doubled.

Our import bill has gone up from 865 million shillings in 1970 to 1,362 million shillings in 1971, representing an increase of 497 million shillings or 57.5 per cent.

Our exports to Kenya in 1971 declined by 40 million shillings or 20 per cent and to Tanzania by 23.5 million shillings or 59 per cent mainly due to a fall in the exports of sugar, cotton fabrics, oil and steel bars. Our imports from Kenya, on the other hand, increased by 49 million shillings or nearly 15 per cent partly due to increases in the importation of petroleum products. From Tanzania, our imports increased by over 9 million shillings or 32 per cent due to the importation of cotton fabrics. In 1971, Uganda became a net importer of cotton fabrics from Tanzania. The overall value of our trade with the other two Partner States decreased by nearly 6 million shillings or 1 per cent and our adverse balance of trade worsened by 122 million shillings or 100 per cent from 122 million shillings in 1970 to 244 million shillings in 1971. Our balance of trade with Tanzania changed from a surplus of 11 million shillings in 1970 to deficit of 22 million shillings in 1971.

I should like now to deal with matter of external reserves. The position is relatively well known but I should like to outline it once more so that the problem facing us is put in its true perspective.

Emphasis

First, I must emphasize that the whole of this past year has been one in which we have faced an international crisis about money. This has caused grave concern throughout the world. The position is improving but it is universally acknowledged that there are defects in the present international payments system. It is equally accepted that the world financial system requires examination and overhaul so that we may not again face the uncertainties and rapid fluctuations which were a feature of this past year. These have inevitably had their effect on us in Uganda as they have on the majority of other states in the world. The floating of the world's leading currencies has increased both the costs and risks of trading in primary commodities and as a result primary producers have been affected more than industrial producers. Quite apart from the large threat of the payments crisis to the world economy as a whole and of developing countries in particular, it has now become far more difficult to find some unit in which to quote world commodity prices. Quotations in terms of a fixed dollar or gold or even some unit of account, provided a reasonable safeguard so long as exchange risks were confined mainly to a few isolated currencies But there is far less reliable protection available now to primary producers when nearly all major currencies are fluctuating widely.

Secondly the more common and wider fluctuations of currencies has made it more necessary to cover exchange risks and because floating has tended to produce larger forward spreads as well as bigger dealing margins on the foreign exchanges, it has tended to push up the cost of covering exchange risks. But here again, as producers of primary products, we are penalised relative more than the consumers because we sell in many markets and often require to cover exchange risks in a large number of currencies than the consumers. One evident effect of the monetary crisis is that we decided to peg the Uganda shilling to the United States dollar. This decision is clearly defensible in view of the fact that so much of our major exports of coffee, which makes up approximately 58 per cent of our export earnings, is directed towards the United States. It was to our advantage therefore to tie our currency to the dollar in these circumstances I must say, however, that the decision was not an easy one and was taken after close, careful, and detailed consideration by all the three Partner States within the East African Community. We had also to take into account the likely line of action on the part of other developing countries which are our competitors in the world markets. Apart from the fact that the bulk of coffee exports which constitutes the main item of Uganda's sales abroad, is paid for in US dollars, a sizeable proportion of our imports comes from the UK or from countries whose currencies were bound at that time to be revalued. Faced with a balance of payments problem attributable mainly to a big expansion in imports and private capital outflow, it was essential to discourage imports by making them more expensive. Following the pound sterling and consequently floating upwards against the US dollar would have implied less shillings for the exports of coffee particularly for the marketing boards and consequently also for the Treasury through the collection of less export duties. Besides, our competitive position outside the coffee quota markets would have been in danger as other developing countries producing that commodity were likely to follow the US dollar. Secondly, it would have led to the aggravation of capital outflow and to a discouragement of capital inflow and of tourists from the dollar area. Thirdly, importers would have been favoured since we would have found imports, particularly from the United Kingdom and other countries whose currencies had been revalued, cheaper. Also, the import substitution effort of the country would have been hindered. Fourthly, since Uganda had not devalued at the time when the UK pound sterling was devalued in 1967, it was obvious that given the relative economic and financial position of Uganda, we could not peg our shilling to the pound sterling.

In view of all these circumstances, Uganda decided to maintain the exchange rate between the shilling and the US dollar unchanged, that is, to readjust the parity of the shilling in terms of gold by 8.5 per cent and to have it pegged to the US dollar. We have also indicated to the International Monetary Fund our intention to avail ourselves of wider margins of exchange rate fluctuations.

The point I wish to make is that our external reserves have been affected by the international monetary situation, that is, by factors which are regrettably outside our own immediate control. In this respect, it is our intention to continue to press for the introduction of an international monetary system which will allow all states more opportunity to advise on, possibly control, in which all nations, large or small, have a legitimate interest. We do not expect this to be easy but we are glad to say that in this area also there is at least a breeze of change building up.

I have already referred to the speculative imports on the part of our commercial community that contributed substantially to the drawn down of our foreign exchange reserves.

The next major factor bearing on our external reserves has been the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Second Republic. I do not wish to make too much of this now since the vast majority of them have been overcome. It is nevertheless important to mention them here in order that we may have a proper understanding of our financial position.

It will be recalled that shortly after the establishment of the Second Republic, a number of potential threats arose on our borders and it was essential to take steps to guard against these.

I am glad to say that now, as a result of constant diplomatic initiatives which have been pursued with determination by our President over the last year and a a half, the potential threats have died away. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency the President upon these initiatives, which have done so much to improve our financial prospects with which we are primarily concerned today.

Threats

Since I have mentioned the period during which these threats existed, it is perhaps appropriate, at this stage, to clear the air on one outstanding international issue. This concerns the various agreements and undertakings between our Government and the Government of Israel and between various agencies operating in Uganda and various agencies operating from Israel, or primarily supported by Israeli money or personnel.

It will be recalled that ever since the establishment of the Second Republic of Uganda, we have said that we are determined to meet our obligations. This still and will remain our overall policy and it is the principle on which we will continue to operate.

However, no reasonable person and no reasonable law has ever required one contracting party to fulfil obligations which were entered into in circumstances where the more experienced of the contracting parties must have known that a contract was impracticable or impossible to fulfil or so designed as to provide undue and inequitable benefits for the one party as opposed to the other.

It is our contention that this is what occurred in some cases in the period immediately following the establishment of the Second Republic. Indeed, the Journalism Post of April 4, 1972, has confirmed in no uncertain terms that advantage was taken of the grave need in which we found ourselves shortly after the establishment of the Second Republic by the Israelis. I should like to quote in part the text of an article by Ronnie Hope which appeared in the Jerusalem Post of April 4, 1972 as follows:—

"The events in Uganda have led to widespread public discussion in Israel on the value of Israeli assistance programmes in Africa. One popular illusion which informed officials and experts were unanimous in refuting was that the operations in Africa involved financial loss for Israel. In fact all training programmes and other projects are paid for either by the Government of the country concerned or by international organisations. And if the exports which almost invariably follow aid programmes are taken into account, the balance is positive. Even if Amin kicks us out and reneges on whatever he still owns us, the Uganda operation will not have been a financial loss."

Nevertheless, having said this, it is still our clear and determined intention to ensure that if we in Uganda, or any of the agencies for which we are responsible or in which we have an interest, have legitimately incurred any equitable indebtedness to foreign countries or agencies, then this indebtedness will be met. We intend, in accordance with accepted international practice, to review the agreements to ensure that they are equitable and to examine undertakings to determine how many have been carried out and to negotiate on this basis.

We do not however intend to move either through agreed methods of arbitration or in any courts until we are in full possession of all the facts. Regrettably the pattern of operation that was established was such that the facts are not all readily available.

To continue with the background to the position regarding our external reserves, it should be noted that we are now in our tenth year of independence. Because of the tendency to negotiate various loans and other financial commitments in phases of five years this particular year and the following year are what I might call heavy ones in terms of loan repayments and the maturing of some of our Government securities. In this connection, I should like to pay tribute to the very considerable understanding and assistance which we are continuing to receive from the International Monetary Fund, the commercial banks, and from insurance companies and other investors. They have been of the greatest assistance in enabling us, with concrete demonstrations of their continued confidence in Uganda, to overcome some of the effects of these particular repayment bulges. We must however expect, like most developing countries, that this will continue to emerge at five-year intervals from the achievement of Independence. Despite the assistance I have mentioned, we are affected by this particular phenomenon in so far as our external reserves are concerned. Equally important is the fact that we have not as yet been compensated for losses resulting from the devaluation of the dollar. This is then the background to the external reserves position which I will admit has caused us considerable concern during this last financial year.

Because of this concern, the Government decided to bring into force import restrictions and a system of deposits in order to guard our foreign exchange reserves and at the same time to fight the rising trend in prices.

On December 1, 1971, the monetary authorities informed the commercial banks that, until further notice, credit to the private sector could not exceed the amount outstanding as at the end of September, 1971. Exempted from the ceiling was credit for financing the crops at the stages of production, marketing, processing, and exporting. At the same time the commercial banks were informed that they would no re-discount any more commercial paper except in respect of bills presented by those institutions which supported part of their lending operations with an inflow of funds from abroad, and even those within a re-discount ceiling. The discount of Treasury Bills continued to be limited to those in excess of the minimum amount that each bank has compulsorily to hold. Advances against the pledge of Government securities or other assets were suspended. The objective of these credit measures was to reduce indirectly the level of private spending and to provide as much as possible, disincentive for private capital outflow.

Deposits

On the same day, new Exchange Control regulations were imposed providing, among other things, for advance payment of import deposits to the extent of 100 per cent, 50 per cent, 10 per cent, respectively, of the c.i.f. value of various categories of imports. The deposits would be frozen at the Central Bank either for a period of three months if the imports were originating from within the East African Community, or for six months if they were originating from outside East Africa.

The advance deposits were aimed at freezing at the Central Bank the excess liquidity pumped into the economy through the financing of the Government deficit thus reducing the level of imports and the capital outflow and containing also the rise in prices. At the same time, the maximum amount of foreign exchange allocation for all types of imports, excluding imports on account of the East African Community institutions operating in Uganda and those of the Government having top priority, was fixed at 100 million shillings per month. This figure was arrived at on the basis of the estimated export proceeds and capital inflow for the subsequent twelve months but consideration was also given to the average monthly import bill during the first four years of the development plan 1966/71 of 112.4 million shillings on a balance of payments basis.

Since then, applications for import authorisations have been submitted to the Export and Import Corporation. The Export and Import Corporation issues import licences only after the importer has received the necessary foreign exchange allocation and has made the necessary advance deposit if so required with the Bank of Uganda.

Since December, 1971, the efforts of the monetary authorities have been directed towards improving the administrative machinery for operating the scheme and in ensuring a smooth co-ordination between the Bank of Uganda and the Export and Import Corporation which, together with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, remains the sole import licensing authority in the country.

The former has reviewed, on a continuous basis, the various lists of imports exempted or subject to deposits, in such a way as to ensure that imports of essential goods are not hampered by the deposit requirements; that local production is not adversely affected; and that the flow of new investments continues. Attention has also been paid to the opportunity offered by this scheme in terms of strengthening the import substitution effort and promoting a higher level of employment.

Allowances

At the beginning of December, the basic allowances for holiday travel were reduced from 4,000/- to 2,000/- every three years for travel overseas, and from 1,000/- per trip to 500/- per year for travel within East Africa. Cash gifts were also reduced from 200/- per adult to 100/- per family per year. No foreign exchange will be released for nursery, primary and secondary education, except for children of diplomats, technical assistance personnel, non-nationals working in Uganda on overseas terms of service, non-national missionaries and other special cases.

Since the second half of 1971, further efforts have been made to strengthen both the organisational and the procedural aspects of Exchange Control, aiming particularly at curbing as much as possible over-invoicing of imports and under-invoicing of exports and to ensure that all proceeds from tourism accrue to this country. On October 28, 1971 the procedure for the release of foreign exchange for imports was revised so that payment is now made after proof has been submitted to Exchange Control that the goods have been received in Uganda. This regulation does not apply to imports of essential goods, whose definition has been changed continuously in line with the efforts described above.

Since May, 1971, the authorities have been able to obtain a steady flow of financial assistance, from various sources, to assist in overcoming some of the difficulties inherited in part from the previous administration and aggravated later on in the year by the worst international monetary crisis since the last World War.

These have been the main financial operations:

(a) in May, 1971, drawing of almost the entire amount of Uganda's gold tranche in the International Monetary Fund of 45.7 million shillings;

(b) in October, 1971, drawing of the first credit tranche in the International Monetary Fund of 71.4 million shillings under the stand-by arrangement with that organisation signed in July, 1971, and of the residual amount of the gold tranche 0.6 million shillings;

(c) in January, 1972, drawing of a loan from National and Grindlays, London, to the Bank of Uganda equalent to 37.2 million shillings and

(d) in December, 1971, and in March, 1972, on the basis of an agreement with the three East African Governments, the East African Development Bank repatriated to Uganda 20.5 million shillings and 7.9 million shillings respectively, of its liquid funds, which will be drawn by the East African Development Bank as and when its investment programme requires it. This operation conducted in the three countries will allow the interest proceeds of the East African Development Bank to increase, as interest rates in East Africa are at present higher than those obtaining in Europe, North America or Japan.

These transactions have given a certain amount of support to our foreign exchange reserves, but at the same time, by increasing, as they do, the liabilities of the country, represent only a temporary relief to allow a financial readjustment accompanied by measures less restrictive in our international transactions, and less disruptive in terms of our domestic production and employment.

Liabilities

The total foreign assets of the banking system net of short-term liabilities declined during 1971 by 248.6m/- from 457.1m/- in December, 1970 to 208m/- in December, 1971. At the end of April, 1972 after 15 months of almost continuous decline, the net foreign assets of the banking system have stabilised at a level of 310.4m/-, about one-third higher than they were at the end of December, 1971. I regard the position now as showing a satisfactory trend. This does not mean that it will be possible to relax these restrictions significantly in the coming twelve months. As I have said elsewhere, we must look forward to a period of austerity and consolidation. We must redirect our expenditures in the most productive sectors of the economy in order to ensure our international and internal financial viability. This will mean strict control over our imports in order that we may continue to guard the foreign exchange reserves which are the key to our financial standing. It would not be realistic therefore, to expect that these import restrictions will be removed or relaxed during the forthcoming year.

For the same reason, therefore, and for so long as the necessity remains to control our imports, we will necessarily have to take continuing measures to control liquidity within Uganda as a means of resisting the inflationary tendency which would otherwise arise. The commercial banks, however, have been directed to give priority in their lending operations to loans for agriculture and livestock development. All that remains to be said in this connection is to assure the whole country and particularly those engaged in commerce and industry that we shall not lose sight of their needs, nor have we done so in the past. Many of these decisions are hard and allow us cember 1970, which would seem to show a relatively low credit demand on the part of the private sector the amount of credit for crop financing purposes is excluded, growth during 1971 was only to take the least damaging of two alternatives in the national interest. The overriding objective must be to stabilise our economy so that we can look forward to a period of sustained economic growth.

I am glad to be able to state now that the International Monetary Fund continues to assist us by allowing us to draw the tranches which are available in order to help in the struggle to make our economy more buoyant. The assistance from the Fund, however is of a short-term nature and will have to be repaid through the

TO PAGE 7

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KENYA BUDGET

FROM PAGE 1

additional segments have been added to the schedule. Where the payment for admission exceeds 4/50 but does not exceed 7/50, the tax will be 75 cents and where payment for admission exceeds 7/-, the tax will be 1/25. These changes will take effect from July 1, and will increase the revenue by K£20,000 a year.

The tax paid by the purchaser of a second-hand car will be increased from 200/- to 400/- and the tax paid by the purchaser of a second-hand motor vehicle with less than four wheels will increase from 20/- to 60/-.

Air passenger tax, which was introduced last year of 10/- has doubled with effect from July 1, this year to raise an additional revenue of K£180,000.

People who take traditional liquor will be expected to pay more as from July 1, this year.

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Uganda Argus

The budget

EFFORT AND SACRIFICE, austerity and self-reliance. This was the keynote of last night's budget speech. And this clarion call must be answered. Everybody in Uganda owes it to the country to make sure that the goal of this keynote is attained.

It can never be overstressed that the task of ensuring a healthy economy and a high rate of growth lies squarely on each and every able-bodied person. Everybody must therefore tighten their belts for what the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Mr E. B. Wakhweya, called "at least two years of near-austerity".

It is not always appreciated that the activities of individuals have such a far-reaching effect on the total economy of the country. But in fact the economy of the country does reflect the trend of economic activities in the various sectors. Most significant of these are the spending, consumption and investment decision that individuals or groups make in the various sectors.

The Government has said that it will curtail Government expenditure and observe strict austerity. Now it is your turn. As Mr Wakhweya warned, a national psychological adjustment of attitudes must be achieved if we are to correct the errors of the past and emerge victorious in the long and dour struggle for economic advancement of the country and her people.

But the general picture is that the budget does not so easily render itself to the traditionally popular "classification of "shock" or "non-shock" budget. Largely because the budget speech was seriously addressing itself to the problems of the economy and to finding the panacea irrespective of whether it will shock. But it also defies this type of classification because any shock would fall to certain sections of the population with varying intensity.

To many people, perhaps mainly those who can hardly appreciate the intricacies of fiscal and monetary policy, the general interest in a budget does centre on taxation proposals.

And to such people, the budget did have shocks, at any rate compared to last year's.

In this context, the sales tax on sugar is bitter sweet. Sweet because of its objectives, bitter because it will hit relatively harder at the low-income groups, who are already not being favoured by a general rise in prices and cost of living. So will the abolition of the children's allowance and the reduction in the married person's allowance.

It is definitely true that people in employment are among the privileged few of this country, and considering the per capita income, the relief granted through income tax allowances might well increase inequalities.

But perhaps if the issue of social justice must be tackled effectively, then it might well be that the task demands a thorough review of the entire taxation system to make it even more fundamentally progressive. Some people in employment can take the burden more easily than others who are better paid and whose cost of living index is not rising so rapidly.

FARMING

ARGUS

THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

PRESIDENT Amin has, on many occasions, stressed the responsibility of civil servants to serve the taxpayers. A few weeks ago, when speaking at Entebbe, he pointed out the need for mineral prospectors to pay dividends in terms of finding mineral deposits.

It is harder for agricultural workers to show similar dividends in concrete terms. We too often lack the statistics to know whether yields and farmers' incomes are going up. But from the taxpayer's point of view he still needs to be convinced that what he pays to civil servants brings worthwhile results.

One of the staggering facts that is not often given publicity is the rapid growth of the Public Service since independence. Plan III provides some startling figures. The total establishment of the Uganda Public Service doubled between 1962 and 1970. In 1962 the figure was 17,744 and this reached 35,279 in 1970. The figure excludes local government officials, teachers and corporation employees.

From the financial point of view the situation was saved to some extent by a staggering ten-fold increase in vacancies from 844 to 8,207.

Since the Public Service establishment has continued to grow since 1970 it should by now be approaching 40,000. Such rapid growth is alarming when it is realised that the economy is growing at a much slower rate.

The Government's financial problems must stem to a large extent from this heavy load of recurrent expenditure on salaries and allowances. The embargo on recruitment into the Public Service was one immediate reaction by the Government. But a considered and detailed review of the Public Service is surely long overdue.

Review

One aspect which has long needed review is the proportion of the Public Service concerned directly with development. An agricultural officer should be able to justify his salary in terms of the increased production and hence taxation that results from his work. Other officials would find it harder to justify the cost of their salaries.

A book published in 1970 but not previously reviewed in the Uganda Press gives some interesting figures. It is called "Development Administration: The Kenyan Experience". (Edited by Hyden et al. Oxford University Press. Nairobi 30/-. limp edition). Although the book is about Kenya several authors make reference to Uganda.

Expenditure

One points out (page 52) that Kenya spends very much more on agricultural services than Uganda. In 1963 such expenditure in Kenya rose to 14 per cent of the value of agricultural production. The percentage for Uganda was a miserable amount of under 2 per cent. Tanzania was a little better off with under 3 per cent.

Obviously the cost of agricultural services has gone up considerably since 1963, although the percentage figures today are likely to be similar. But the Kenyan book points out that most African countries have concentrated on expanding health, education and defence expenditure to the detriment of other services.

We still spend much less than Kenya on agricultural development although output potential is much greater. Even if a public service cut back is decided on therefore, it should not be applied to agricultural services. If anything these should be expanded. But such an expansion should only be made in services which have proved they are efficient. To achieve greater efficiency there is a case for a thorough review of agricultural services.

Re-organisation

The book on development in Kenya points out that the only Ministry which has been thouroughly re-organised since independence is Agriculture. Tanzania has undergone a similar re-organisation. Uganda is alone in adhering to a "traditional pattern".

One of the side effects of a re-organisation on Kenyan lines would be to bring some of the bright young men into positions of greater responsibility. Rapid Africanisation before and after independence has led to too many top jobs being filled by people of mediocre ability. In some cases if normal retirement ages are observed such people may hold tight to their key posts for 15 or more years.

The effects of inefficiency in our agricultural services is much more serious than in other sectors of the public service. Not long ago a large quantity of improved cotton seed was lost in transit through inefficiency and/or corruption. The seed represented years of effort by cotton breeders. Such a loss could cost the country millions of shillings over several years.

But probably of more importance are the lost opportunities due to negative attitudes at high levels. There are several past cases of potential investors in agricultural development who have passed on from Uganda to Kenya because they have not been given adequate encouragement or co-operation. Such attitudes make a review of our agricultural services a matter of extreme urgency.

TODAY'S RADIO

RADIO UGANDA
RED CHANNEL

National service: 6 a.m., Opening of the station and programme summary. 6.02, Daybreak. 6.25, Prayer. 6.30, English news. 6.40, Lwo news. 6.50, Ateso news. 7, What's the Time? 7.30, English news. 7.40, From the editorials. 7.45, Swahili news. 7.55, Today's parade. 8, Miscellany. 8.45, Close.

Northern service: 9, Lwo music. 9.30, Lwo favourites. 10, Lwo music. **National service:** 10.30, Talking about education. 11, Science — Energy and Water P.6 and up. 11.20, Careers guidance — Senior school. 11.40, Current affairs — All grades. 12, News in English. 12.30, Pop music.

Lunchtime: 1, English news. 1.10, French news. 1.20, Swahili news. 1.30, Arabic news. 1.40, Lwo news. 1.50, Ateso news. 2, Lughara magazine. 2.30, Close. 4.25, Karamojong programme. 4.30 Karamojong news. 4.45, Close. 5, English news. 5.15, Music box. 5.30, Madi news. 5.45, Lwo discussion. 6.15, Alur, Lughara news. 6.45, Lughara farmers. 7, Lwo farmers. 7.15, Lwo music. 7.30, Lwo news. 7.45, French news.

National service: 8, English. Swahili. Arabic news. 8.45, In the mood. 9, News. 9.20, Programme. 9.30, Magazine of the air. 9.45, Press conference. 10.15, Music. 10.30, Book of the month. 11, News. 11.05, Theatre. 11.35, Goodnight. 12, News. 12.05, Epilogue.

BLUE CHANNEL

National service: 6.00 a.m. Opening of the station and programme sum. 6.02, Music. 6.25, Prayer. 6.30, English news. 6.40, R/Rukiga news. 6.50, Luganda news. 7, Music. 7.30, English news. 7.40, From the editorials. 7.45 Swahili news. 7.55, Today's parade. 8, Morning miscellany. 8.45, Close.

Midland service: 9, Luganda favourites. 9.30, Talk by Luganda Language Society. 9.45, Music. 10, Listeners' post. 10.30, as Red Channel.

Western service: 12.15, R/Rukiga news.

Midland service: 12.22, Luganda news. 12.30, Islamic music.

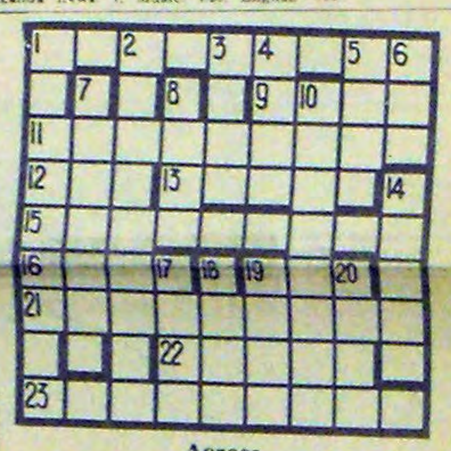
Lunchtime: 1, As Red Channel. 1.40, Rukiga news. 1.50, Luganda news. 2, Announcements. 2.15, Sanyu. 2.30, Close. 4.25, Lukonjo music. 4.30, News. 4.45, Close. 5, News.

Western service: 5.15, In the Nursery (R/Rukiga). 5.45, Luganda music. 6, Play. 6.15, Announcements. 6.45, Rutoro calling farmers. 7, Play in R/Rukiga. 7.30, Rutoro news. 7.45, French news.

Midland service: 8, Luganda, Swahili, Arabic news. 8.45, Music. 9, News. 9.20, Announcements. 9.30, Calling farmers. 9.45, Muslim quarter hour. 10, Magazine of the air. 10.15, Listeners' questions. 10.45, Book case. 11, Listeners' favourites. 11.30, Play. 12, as Red Channel.

BUTEBO

6 a.m. as Red Channel. 9, Kupsabiny play. 9.45, Lugwe programme. 10.30, as Red Channel. 12.15, Ateso news. 12.30, Lusoga family magazine. 1 as Red Channel. 1.40, Music. 1.50, Ateso news. 2, Lusoga requests. 2.30, Close. 5, News. 5.15, Dhopadhola music. 5.30, Dhopadhola news. 5.45, Kupsabiny news. 6, Lugwe news. 6.15, Lumasaba news. 6.30, Lusoga news. 6.45, Ateso talk. 7, Ateso news. 7.15, Ateso Calling Farmers. 7.30, Music. 7.45, as Red Channel. 8.45, Lumasaba music. 9, News. 9.10, Music. 9.15, Ateso news. 9.30, as Red Channel.



Across

1. Calcium oxide. (9)
9. Gem. (4)
11. Stockbroker type. (2, 3, 4)
12. Personality. (3)
13. Heroic poems. (5)
15. Sweets container. (6, 3)
16. Zoo animal. (4)
19. Belonging to us. (3)
21. Being boss. (2, 7)
22. Placed. (5)
23. Plainly visible. (4, 2, 3)

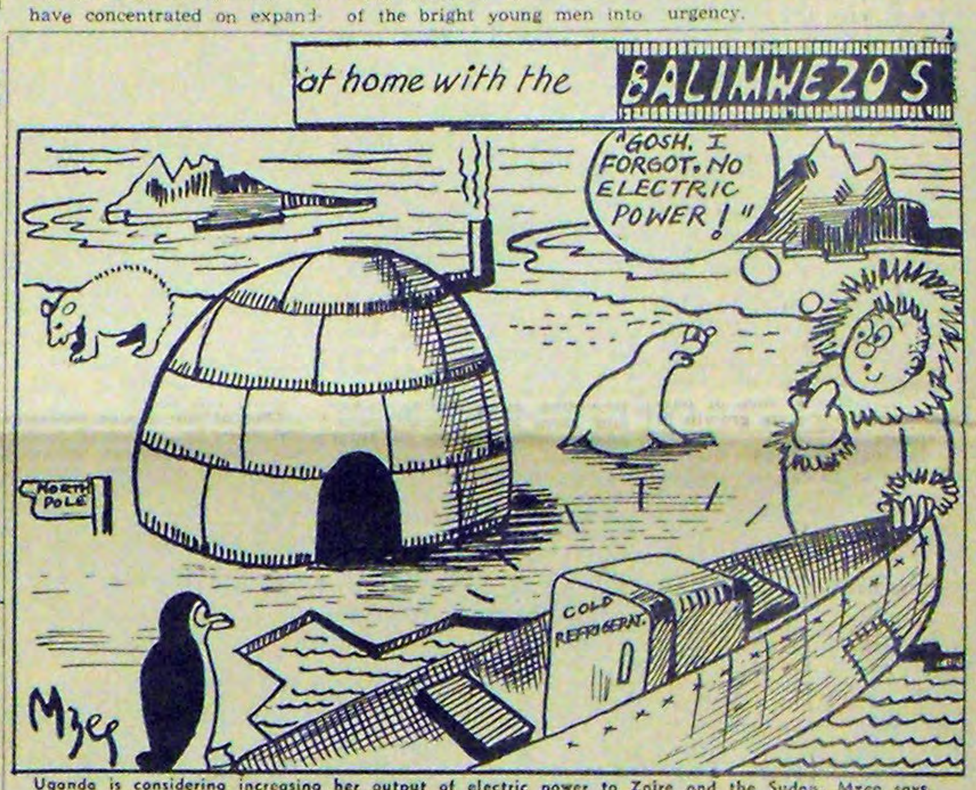
Down

1. Peaceful existence. (5, 4)
2. Showing in correct fashion. (4, 5)
3. Retain. (4)
4. Places. (4)
5. Rugs. (4)
6. Cathedral [illegible]. (3)
7. Entering. (7)
8. Cook. (4)
10. Photographs. (8)
14. Part of the leg. (5)
17. Probing. (4)
18. Regiment. (4)
19. German boy's name. (4)
20. Went on horseback. (4)

Yesterday's solution:

Across: 1, Elephants; 10, Gear; 11, A beam; 12, Garage, 13, Ski; 14, Sprints; 16, Rise; 17, Trot; 19, One; 20, Steve; 22, Pen; 23, Lapel; 24, Germ; 25, Slate; 26, Else.

Down: 1, Eggshells; 2, Leap, 3, Saring; 4, Praise; 5, Hagg, 6, Abetting; 7, Ness; 8 Takeovers; 9, Smitten; 15, Nestle; 16, Royal; 21, Pet.



Uganda is considering increasing her output of electric power to Zaire and the Sudan. Mzee says, he has got a problem at his winter retreat too!

CINEMAS

ALKA
JINJA

Today at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 9-15 p.m.
Sunday at 10-30 a.m.
ELVIS PRESLEY in
PARADISE HAWAIIAN STYLE
In Color
A best by Elvis, don't miss

Saturday at 6 p.m.
PYAR KA MOSAM
In Color
Asha Parekh, Shashi Kapoor

ASHOK
MBALE

Today at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 6 p.m.
The most sexiest picture of all the times.
THE TOUCH OF THE OTHERS
In Color
Children under 15 years not admitted.

Grand Gala Opening from Saturday at 9-15 p.m.
A. G. Film (P) Ltd. presents
MELA
Sanjay, Mumtaz, Feroz Khan

AFRICA ENCOUNTER

+ The animals did the talking for us
+ Kidepo Valley— A look behind the scenery
+ The developing art form of the Makonde
+ Tourism romps into the lead

NEETA

Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 3, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Morning Show Sunday at 10-30 a.m.
The new giant Western adventure
Full of action and excitement!
Dennys Colt, Frank Fargas in
SHADOW OF SARTANA
SHADOW OF YOUR DEATH

Sunday at 2-45, 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Most exciting exotic movie of the year!
Rehana Sultan, Anil Dhawan in
CHETNA
In Color
Advance Booking now open from: 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.
Each person will be issued six tickets only

Next Attraction:
Spy drama—Rougher than Western!
TRUNK TO CAIRO

Watch for:
5 SAVAGE MEN

DELITE

Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 3, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Sunday at 10-30 a.m.
England's last hope for survival.
The great war's most explosive moment!
Warner Bros. presents
ZEPPELIN
In Color
Michael York, Elke Sommer

Sunday at 2-30, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Award Winner picture
Rehana Sultan in
CHETNA
In Color
Award Winners picture
Booking open
Book early to avoid disappointment

Town Talkies
JINJA

Today at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Morning Show Sunday at 10-30 a.m.
Who is the vicious killer! It's rough, tough and action packed!
THREE GUN SHOWDOWN
Scope and Color
George Martin, Gilbert Poland, Jack Elan

ODEON

Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 3, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Anzio ... where the end of World War II began!
Robert Mitchum in
THE BATTLE FOR ANZIO
In Color and Scope
Anzio ... where all roads lead to Rome.

Sunday at 2-30, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
ANDAZ
Rajesh Khanna, Hema Malini, Shammi Kapoor
Booking Open

Coming Soon
THE ITALIAN JOB
and
ONE ON THE TOP OF OTHER

DRIVE-IN

Today at 7 and 9-30 p.m.
Saturday at 7 p.m. only
BENEATH THE PLANET OF THE APES
In Color
James Franciscus, Kim Hunter
The bizarre world you met in "Planet of the Apes" was only the beginning ... what lies beneath may be the end!

Saturday at 9-45 p.m.
SAIQA
Shamim Ara, Muhammad Ali, Ragni

Sunday at 7 p.m.
GUSTAKHI MAAF
In Color
Sanjeev Kumar, Tanuja, Sujit Kumar

ELGON
MBALE

Today at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 9-15 p.m.
TOO LATE THE HERO
In Color
Michael Caine
One of the fastest action packed
Saturday at 6 p.m.
PAVITRA PAPI
In Color

NORMAN

Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Jules Verne brings high adventure!
THE LIGHT AT THE EDGE OF THE WORLD
In PanaVision and Colour
Yul Brynner, Kirk Douglas, Samantha Eggar
Not for children under 12

3rd WEEK 3rd
Sunday at 2-30, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
KATH PUTLI
In EastmanColor
Jeetendra, Mumtaz

ODEON
JINJA

Today at 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 3 and 9-15 p.m.
Sunday at 10-30 a.m.
BURY THEM DEEP
In Color

Today and Sat. at 6 p.m.
JANE ANJANE
In Color
Shammi Kapoor, Leena Chandruarker, Vinod Khanna

CINE PIX
MASAKA

Today at 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 9-15 p.m.
Constantly funny Lynn Redgrave gifted star
James Mason and Alan Bates in
GEORGY GIRL

Sunday at 2-45, 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Wednesday at 9-15 p.m.
A classic family entertainer
Rajesh Khanna, Sharmila Tagore in
CHHOTI BAHU
In EastmanColour

Monday at 9-15 p.m.
Tuesday at 9-15 p.m.
The ultimate horror of the screens
FRANKENSTEIN MUST BE DESTROYED
Unsuitable for children under 12 years

LOTUS CINEMA
MBARARA

Today at 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 9-15 pm.
BIG BOUNCE
Lee Grant and Van Heflin

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THE EFFORT AND THE SACRIFICE BUDGET

FROM PAGE 5

results of our efforts to stabilise the economy.

During 1971, total domestic credit (i.e. credit extended by the banking systems to the Government, local and urban authorities and the private sector inclusive of parastatal bodies) increased by 369.5 million shillings or 25.5 per cent from 1,451.6 million shillings in December, 1970 to 1,821.1 million shillings in December, 1971. Of this increase, 361.5 million shillings or 97.8 per cent went to the Government. Nonetheless, net borrowing of the latter from the banking system, although at a record level, has shown on the basis of data available so far, a gradual decrease in each quarter of the financial year 1971/72, 176 million shillings in July/September, 1971, 122.2 million shillings in October/December, 1971, and 67 million shillings in January/March, 1972.

Credit

Total credit to the private sector (inclusive of parastatal bodies) at the end of last year was 24.6 million shillings or 2.7 per cent higher than in Declose to 10 per cent from 664.8 million shillings in December, 1970 to 727.0 million shillings in December, 1971.

"During the first four months of 1972, credit to the private sector has increased by 90.5 million shillings or 9.7 per cent.

"During 1971, total bank deposits of the private sector declined marginally by 7.8 million shillings or 0.7 per cent from 1,053.3 million shillings at the end of 1970 to 1,045.5 million shillings at the close of 1971. Over the first four months of 1972, i.e. the period during which the measures of December, 1971, started to take effect, total deposits have instead increased by 103.4 million shillings or about 10 per cent.

"Both developments appear to have been largely connected with the trends in the balance of payments, whose large deficit has had a contractionary influence in monetary terms during 1971, and an expansionary one with the swing of the balance of payments to a marginal surplus during the first four months of 1972. The import deposits scheme while appearing to have a contractionary monetary influence has, in reality allowed through the containment of expenditure and its relieving effect on the balance of payments, an aggregate growth in deposits.

In 1971, total advances increased by 18.9 million shillings or 2.1 per cent from 880.3 million shillings to 899.2 million shillings. If advances for crop financing are excluded from these figures, the rate of increase has been 9 per cent.

During the first four months of 1972, total advances of the commercial banks grew from 899.2 million shillings to 982.6 million shillings, a rise of 83.4 million shillings entirely due to crop financing purposes.

Future

"I should like now to turn specifically to the future. The broad base of our economic development has been published in our Third Five-Year Development Plan. It is within the broad ambit of this Plan that we intend to go forward. The pattern, I believe, is clear; our first and primary objective remains the construction of a firm and stable base of law and order and the capacity to maintain public safety and public order within the State of Uganda. Law and order will assist in promoting stability which is the most effective guarantee for productive investment to take place.

We recognise that our country is primarily an agricultural country and that our efforts to industrialise should be complimentary to our efforts to diversify our agriculture.

While we remain heavily dependent on exports of coffee in particular, Your Excellency will recall that my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operatives, has been engaged in negotiation for additional funds to be made available through the International Coffee Organisation for crop diversification. We shall continue to guard against the almost inevitable fluctuations in the coffee market by making maximum use of our resources to diversify and so to try to ensure that our population is cushioned against any deterioration in the market for our main export crop.

So far as cotton is concerned, Your Excelency will recall that during the course of this year, we have negotiated for the operation by the Government of Uganda of the main Cotton Research Station at Namulonge. This is only one indicator of the importance that we and our pople attach to the continued efforts to improve even further, the quality of this our second main export crop. Your Excellency will already know that despite unfavourable weather conditions, we have during this year managed to buy all the cotton that was produced by our people and we are confident that we shall sell it.

At this point, Your Excelency, I should like to mention that I have no doubt that the main reason for our ability to gather in all the crops has been our new policy of ensuring that when cotton growers bring their cotton for sale they are paid cash on the spot. This has been part of a deliberate policy to overcome defects which had arisen in the system under the previous government and through which farmers were not receiving immediate payments for their produce and where the delays in payment, leading sometimes indeed to failure to pay, led the farmers, because of this loss of incentive, not to pick all their crop. The pattern of buying during this year has fluctuated slightly because of temporary shortages of storage space. We are aware of this problem and action is now being taken to ensure that it is overcome, so that even these temporary difficulties may not arise in future.

For cotton, and indeed for coffee and every other crop that can be utilised to boost the national income, we are, Your Excellency, entirely satisfied that we must continue this policy of acting to provide immediate tangible incentives to the producers. All our efforts will continue to be directed towards that end. Our people have worked hard to provide these crops. We believe that it is in the interests of all people and in the overall national interest that they should receive the rewards of their labour without delay.

Policy

We believe that by this means, and by pursuit of this relatively very simple and straightforward policy; we shall improve the lot of the people on the one hand and improve our overall national exporting capacity on the other. Our aim in all these schemes will be to show our people that we can bring them ways of getting more money into their hands in return for their work.

I would not like to give the impression that all our efforts are concentrated in the agricultural and animal resources fields. We all realise that these for some time to come will form the main basis of our economy. We realise also that we cannot stand still on the industrial and commercial front, and we do not intend to ignore this. We have a growing population; we have an educational system that is providing more skilled hands and more trained brainpower, and we must provide for these new and additional capacities to be fully utilised.

In this area, therefore, and in addition to expansion of our tea growing capacity with assistance from the I.D.A., we continue to move ahead. Our aim here is straightforward; we do not wish to remain only at the level of primary production. The pattern again is clear; it is that we wish to use to the maximum any modern technological advances to increase the value of our primary produce here in Uganda. This, as Your Excellency will appprecciate, has several advantages; first it provides the opportunity for more skilled, or semi-skilled, employment for our people. Secondly, it has the advantage, in some, if not all cases, of substituting home-made products for products which we have previously had to import. This import substitution at all levels will of course remain a primary objective of our policy having regard to our overall balance of payments situation. In this connection, we intend to ban the importation of all those goods the substitutes of which are produced here and for which there is adequate industrial capacity to produce for the entire home market. Thirdly, of course, we recognise that we cannot produce manufactured goods of any kind for the home market alone. We know that the home market, while an important factor in determining our capacity to move further into the manufacturing field is not normally, by itself, sufficient to support a large viable industrial concern. It is for this reason that the Government attaches great importance to our membership in the East African Community.

Share

We consider that with greater effort and more aggressiveness on the part of our manufacturers, we can increase upon our share of the Common Market. We are also watching very carefully and hopefully our developing trade relations with the European Economic Community. Meanwhile, in the knowledge that this is essentially where the economic future of Uganda lies, we shall continue to act to move up into the next viable stage into manufacturing the primary products which our country is capable of producing.

One major step forward will, during the course of this year, be taken in the field of exploitation of our mineral resources. Your Excellency will remember that the intention to expand the work of Kilembe Mines to provide for the extraction of cobalt has already been announced. It is appropriate for me to say at this time that this proposal has the full backing and consent of our Government and that we will do everything possible to assist in this project, which we are satisfied is for the ultimate benefit of the people of Uganda.

At the level of exploitation of our main export corp, that is coffee, I am glad to be able to confirm that we are at the stage of final negotiation for the production of "instant" coffee, locally made in Uganda. I have every reason to hope that these negotiations will rapidly be completed and that the forthcoming year will see the beginning of this particular project, which is specifically and directly in line with our objectives for development which I have outlined above.

The year should also see the completion of the Lira Textile Mill which will, of course, draw on our cotton producing capacity in order to provide for further and more valuable exports made up from another of our primary products.

Control

Similarly with sugar — a great deal of work has been done during this past year to ensure control over the distribution of our sugar and to avoid the possibility of sugar being taken out of the country unlawfully, either to provide profit to those who are not entitled to it at the national expense, or as a means of unlawful export of capital of capital.

Turning now to our animal resources and in line with the policy outlined above for agricultural products, we intend to move from being exporters of hides and skins in a raw or nearly raw, state, to the establishment of a tannery operation. This will not only only help, as outlined above to satisfy the home market, but also provide exports in the long-term. This is only one of the schemes in which we are being given valuable assistance by the East African Development Bank which, from my point of view, as Minister of Finance, is a most excellent example of co-operation between the three Partner States of the Community.

Is appropriate in the context of the East African Development Bank to mention the new Uganda Development Bank which it is intended to establish during the forthcoming financial year. We believe in assisting the manpower of Uganda to launch into the most productive fields. We acknowledge that we cannot remain static at the level of primary production, and I have already outlined some of the ways in which we intend to develop beyond this policy.

One of our major problems continues to be that of providing adequate capital for those who have demonstrated initiative and the capacity for hard work. There are some whose hard work has already enabled them to provide some collateral but insufficient to move ahead as rapidly as they might otherwise do. It is not the task of the East African Development Bank to meet this need, nor is it the primary task of the Uganda Commercial Bank or any other bank operating in Uganda. For this reason, therefore, Your Excellency, we have decided to set up the Uganda Development Bank to fill this gap.

Factors

In considering the establishment of this new body, we have taken the best possible advice. We have examined carefully those factors which have in the past tended to work against the viable development of organisations of this kind. Amongst these factors have been political pressure to move too fast and political pressure to place investment into non-viable but politically desirable projects.

I wish to say now that we are determined not to allow these factors to adversely influence the new Uganda Development Bank.

We are satisfied that the Uganda Development Bank, like any other undertaking, can only be successful if it operates on the well tried military principle of establishing a firm base of financial discipline from which projected operations can take place. We intend to give the Uganda Development Bank the time and the support to establish its firm base and to show in the international field, where it will have to operate in order to attract additional resources for investment that it is a firmly established body, with sufficient freedom of action to be able to choose viable and worthwhile projects and to carry them to a successful conclusion.

I should like now to move to another major aspect of the road ahead. This is concerned with the operation of the parastatal bodies. As Your Excellency is aware, we have for some time been concerned over the role played by parastatal bodies in Uganda. I must make it clear in the most direct terms at this point that I do not in any way suggest that any of the officers or officials of these bodies are at fault. They have worked within the limits of the terms of reference laid down by the previous Government. Much creditable development has taken place, even within those limits, and under sometimes quite irresistible pressures which should not have been brought to bear on any organisation of that type.

My concern is rather that the approach to the role to be played by parastatal bodies may have been misconceived. I do not talk now about the possibility that these bodies may from time to time have been used for short-term political gain. It is certainly not my concern in the Budget speech to deal with that matter. What I mean is that we may have underestimated the initiative of Ugandans. We may have paid too little account to the desire of the people to improve their own lot. We may have underestimated the confidence which the Government of Uganda is able to generate amongst overseas investors.

For these reasons and as Your Excellency is aware, there is at present a major re-examination of the terms of reference of parastatal bodies in Uganda. There are already indicators in the Third Five-Year Development Plan (on page 156) of one possible structural redistribution. This, however, represents only the first phase of our thinking. Like everything else in the Third Five-Year Development Plan, except the broad principles, this can be changed and the emphasis can be shifted if overwhelming reasons emerge for doing so.

Basically, however, our objective is to tie those parastatal structures which are closely related to functions being performed by some parts of Government to those same parts of Government. We believe that the cost-effectiveness of the parastatal bodies may be improved by this means.

Danger

There is an evident danger in this kind of attachment, although I personally believe that it is a danger that can be over emphasized. It is that the approach of the classical public service, which is responsible for the operation and organisation of Ministries, is not always best suited for the operation and organisation of parastatal bodies, one of whose primary concerns is to produce a profit at the end of the year for re-investmen .

In order to counter this, therefore, and in order also to give maximum opportunity for the evident desire of our people and of our friends overseas to assist us in our task of economic development, it is intended that we shall make part of the parastatal equity available for private subscription. In this connection, I am glad to be able to say that good progress thas been made in the planning of the proposed Stock Exchange and I expect the necessary legislation and other administrative measures to be publicised in detail in the coming year.

Thereafter, as Your Excellency is aware, we shall be able to move to greater participation by the private sector in the economic development of Uganda.

I must make it clear at this point that Government accepts that one of the advantages of this new pattern of operation will be to attract, the best of the new management techniques in the operation of these bodies. Our aim here is to provide a concrete action-orientated example of total co-operation between private, public and parastatal bodies for the benefit of the State as a whole.

I must, however, emphasise that in this, as in all our planning, we are moving carefully so that we do not build up more difficulties for ourselves, as I am afraid was done under the last Government. There are, of course, service agencies amongst the parastatal bodies which cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be expected to be totally profit-orientated. This is a relatively new field in any country in the world and we will need to move very carefully and only after thorough examination.

In drawing up the budget for the current financial year, it had been estimated that recurrent revenue in 1971/72 would amount to 1,324 million shillings. The revised estimates indicate that recurrent revenue will amount to 1,436 million shillings representing an increase on the orginial estimates of 112 million shillings. This increase in the recurrent revenue is due almost entirely to an appreciation of receipts from income tax, sales tax, fees and licences; and the refund of surplus contribution to the East African Community General Fund and our share of the East African Currency Board surplus.

Expenditure

Recurrent expenditure originally estimated at 1,254 million shillings is now expected to amount to 1,374 million shillings. This is as a result of supplementary estimates which have had to be approved in the course of the financial year.

As the revised estimates of recurrent revenue will amount to 1,436m/- and the revised recurrent expenditure is now estimated at 1,364 million shillings, the recurrent budget surplus will amount to slightly over 62 million shillings compared with the budget estimate of 80 million shillings in 1971/72.

At this time last year, we had budgeted to spend 579.5 million shillings on various development projects in the course of the current financial year. Revised development expenditure is now estimated at 837m/-. This expenditure will therefore be considerably higher than budgeted for and is due to a number of commitments which had to be entered into in order to contain the security position on our borders as well as to complete unfinished projects carried forward from the previous year, such as the rural hospitals, the new Entebbe Runway, and the Lira Spinning Mill.

Revised development resources are now estimated 427.1m/-. We had budgeted to receive 120m/- through the issue of local stock issues which amount was fully subscribed. We further estimated to receive from external sources 198.7m/-. Actual reimbursements to date amount to 142.8m/-, representing a shortfall of 55.9m/-. This shortfall is entirely attributable to programme assistance which we had hoped to secure from abroad but due to the inevitable delays that are attendant to such assistance, the full amount will not be realised.

Resources

Given that revised development expediture will amount to 837m/- and revised development resources are now estimated at 427.1m/-, the estimated deficit on the development budget as at June 30, 1972, will amount to 409.8m/-. We propose to transfer 62m/- from the recurrent budget to the development budget, thus, reducing the deficit to 347.8m/- and increasing the cumulative deficit on the development account to 895.2m/-.

I have already outlined the financial position of the Government and the position with regard to our foreign exchange reserves, the public debt burden facing the country, and the prospects for our major export crops in the coming year. It now remains for me to outline to the country, the estimates of recurrent and development expenditure for the financial year 1972/73.

At current rates of taxation and without taking into account the variations in the collection of taxes attributable to unforeseen circumstances, recurrent revenue including surplus appropriations-in-aid in 1972/73 is estimated at 1,390 million shillings. I should like to stress here that as we face a balance of payments crisis and are compelled to curtail the flow of imports from abroad even further, revenue receipts, particularly from customs duty and sales tax on imports, might decline. Nevertheless, I am confident that through increased efficiency in tax administration, the level of revenue estimated for will be realised.

In order to ensure that the recurrent budget is within the financial resources of the country, the original requests for funds by Ministries have had to be pruned substantially. The estimates of expenditure of 1,429.685m/- reflect these cuts. This is inevitable, given the financial position of the Government at this time and the level of our foreign exchange reserves. It will mean, however, that in the course of the coming financial year, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, will need to agree on specific austerity measures with all Ministries intended to ensure that the cuts so far made in the original estimates submitted by Ministries are achieved. It will also mean that requests for supplementary estimates in the course of the financial year will be entertained only when there are real resources to back such requests.

Deficit

Because of the need to ensure that the deficit on the Government budget is reduced, development expenditure in the coming financial year will have to be restricted to approximately 610.376 million shillings. As in previous years, the bulk of development expenditure in the coming financial year will go towards the payment of contractural commitments carried forward from previous years and to pay for the cost of completing ongoing projects. The major projects which it is proposed to complete in the coming year are: the Lira Spinning Mill, the National Sugar Works at Kinyala, and the Entebbe Airport Terminal Building. As and when funds permit, it may be possible in the course of the year to include other projects for implementation. This will, however, be entirely dependent upon the availability of real resources.

Given that the development expenditure in the coming financial year is estimated at 640,376,000 shillings and development resources are estimated at 246,241,000 shillings, there will be a deficit on the development account of 394,135,000 shillings. I propose to cover this gap by transferring 95 million shillings from the recurrent budget surplus to the development budget and by effecting further economies in Government spending, which will result in further savings in the recurrent budget.

Measures to this effect will be announced in the course of the financial year. The objective being to wipe out the deficit altogether. We will also review the revenue sources particularly the appropriations-in-aid with a view to reviewing them if necessary.

These then are the proposals for the forthcoming financial year. As I said when I began my speech, we face a long hard economic battle ahead of us.

The battles will be won by discipline, sacrifice and effort. What we have tried to do in putting forward these proposals is to give the maximum opportunity, within the limited resources of Uganda, for the development of initiative, of individual enterprise and for the realisation of the fact that our people will work better and harder with the possibility of incentives in front of them which they can be certain that they will benefit. These budget proposals are intended to strike a careful balance between the need for national discipline towards nationally agreed objectives and the recognition that all nations contain men and women with different capacities and different capabilities. We have tried, so far as this is possible, to give maximum room for these different capacities and capabilities to be exercised, and for those who work hardest and most intelligently to benefit from their efforts.

Finally, we wish to assure the people of Uganda that we are not alone and friendless in this struggle. We are aware of, and we continue to be grateful for, the advice and the practical assistance of our many friends throughout the world. I would wish to acknowledge this now, but I would end by saying again that in the final analysis, the future of Uganda, which rests on her economic health, depends on the people of Uganda and it is to all the people that we must look for the effort, for the sacrifice and for the intelligent and nationally orientated approach without which we shall not succeed in building now for the future of this country.

Fund setup proposal

The U.N. conference on the human environment approved a proposal by India and Libya that an international fund be set up to reinforce national housing programmes and improve "existing settlement."

PARTICIPANT MISBEHAVES IN MATCH

Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, California, was reported to the tournament committee yesterday for being argumentative and for general bad behaviour during her quarter-final match in the 20,000 sterling (52,000 dollars) Wills Open Tennis tournament.

Miss Casals, the world's number four, reached the semi-finals by beating Betty Stove of the Netherlands 6-3, 4-6 and 6-4. After the match umpire Frank Franklin reported Miss Casals for "gamesmanship, bad manners and for giving the 'V' sign to one of my linesmen."

Colonel Jim Huntington, the referee, heard from officials concerned and then called for Miss Casals to appear before a disciplinary committee.

NEW AFRICAN LITERATURE TO BE EXAMINED

THE last 20 years or so have seen the development of a modern literature in English in the newly-independent countries of Africa. Edward Blishen, who has been closely involved with the growth of African literature for nearly 15 years through the BBC World Service programme for Africa, 'Writers' Club', will be examining the growth of the new literature in three programmes to be broadcast on June 17 and 24 and July 1.

They can be heard at 0830 GMT and will be repeated on the following Tuesdays at 2030 GMT.

The new literature has already produced several writers of international standing, among them Wole Soyinka, Christopher Okigbo, J. P. Clarke from Nigeria; Mbella Sonne Dipoko from Cameroon; Ayi Kwei Armah and Kofi Awoonor from Ghana; James Ngugi from Kenya and Okot p'Bitek and Okello Oculi from Uganda.

Using the voices of the writers themselves and extracts from their works to tell the story in their own words, the three programmes illustrate the development of modern African writing, the writer as a Social Critic, and the writer and his techniques.



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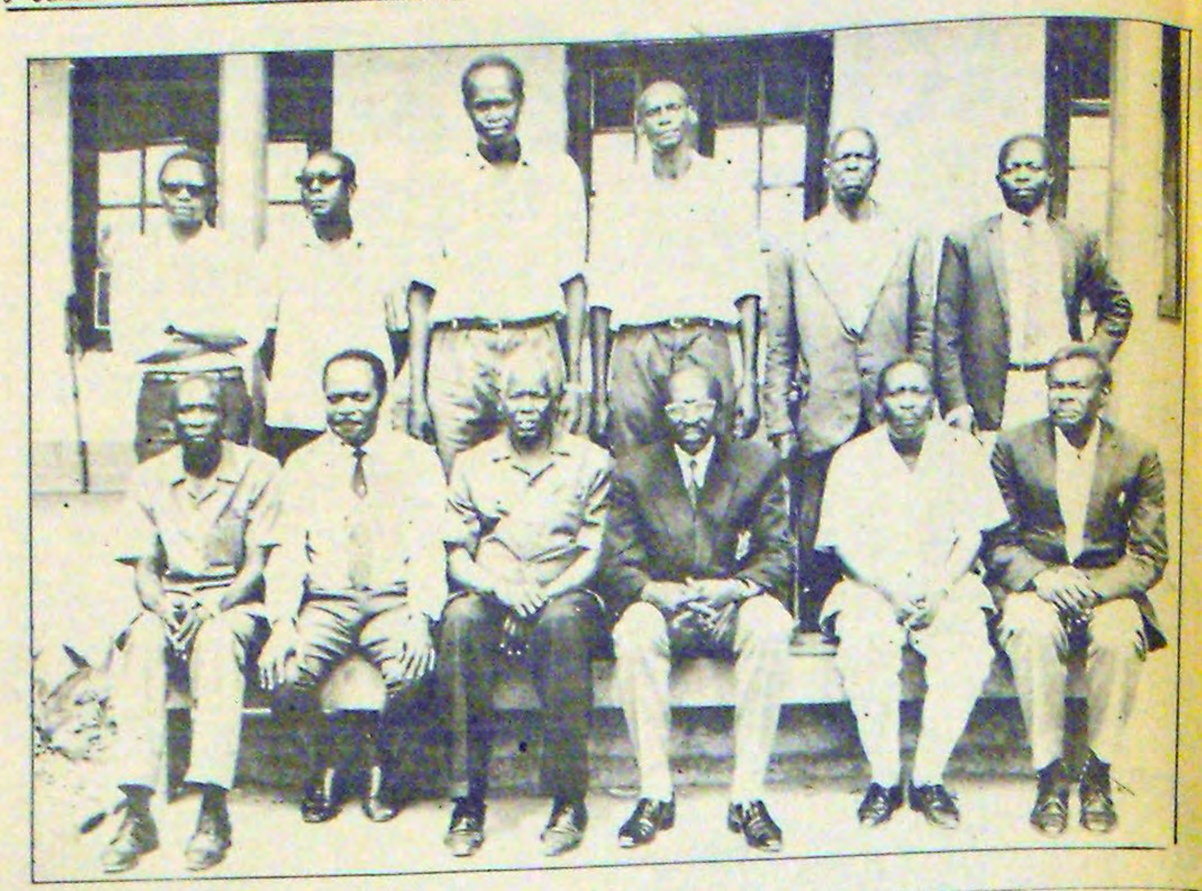
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The Minister of Mineral and Water Resources, Mr E. Oryema, (bespectacled) with members of East Acholi District Land Committee. Others are (front row): the District Commissioner, Mr Paulo Mugoya (second from left); Mr Phillip Adonga, chairman of the Land Committee (third from left): and Mr John Ogenga, administrative secretary (second from right).

DR GESA VISITS HOSPITALS

THE Minister of Health, Dr J. H. Gesa, toured the two hospitals at Entebbe to acquaint himself with medical problems and the welfare of the medical staff there.

Accompanied by the Chief Medical Officer, Dr U. K. Rwakimbobo, and the Principal Medical Officer, Dr D. F. Ibanda, the Minister visited the Grade A Hospital where he was told the needs of the hospital, and made criticisms regarding the maintenance of standards and cleanliness.

At the Grade B Hospital, the Minister found the staff busy trying to serve the waiting crowd at the Out-Patients Department.

In answer to the Minister's question regarding their problems, the staff told him that there was over-crowding in the hospital to which he added that he had so far seen very few hospitals which were not over-crowded.

He thanked them for having had no complaints from the public against them compared with other hospitals.

The Minister also visited their living quarters to look at accommodation problems, and saw the laundry and the kitchen, and chatted with individual staff, including office messengers.

He ended his tour with a visit to the Tuberculosis Section, near Lake Victoria.

Co-op union visit

The Assistant Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Sozi, accompanied by the Acting District Commissioner, Madi, Mr Kwoba Abunga, with the members of the productivity Committee has visited Una group farm, Madi Co-operative Union and O.A agricultural unit on the first leg of the double production week in the district.

Mr Sozi and his party who had toured the 180 acres of groundnuts and the 63 acres of cotton, met farmers and urged them to grow more cotton and to co-operate with agricultural staff.

Minister at Prison farm

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Mr Nkamoo-Mugerwa, has commended the East Buganda District administration, Prisons Superintendent, Mr Katende for the hard work done at Bulawula prison farm in Bugerere county.

The Minister toured part of the 100-acre farm and buildings under construction.

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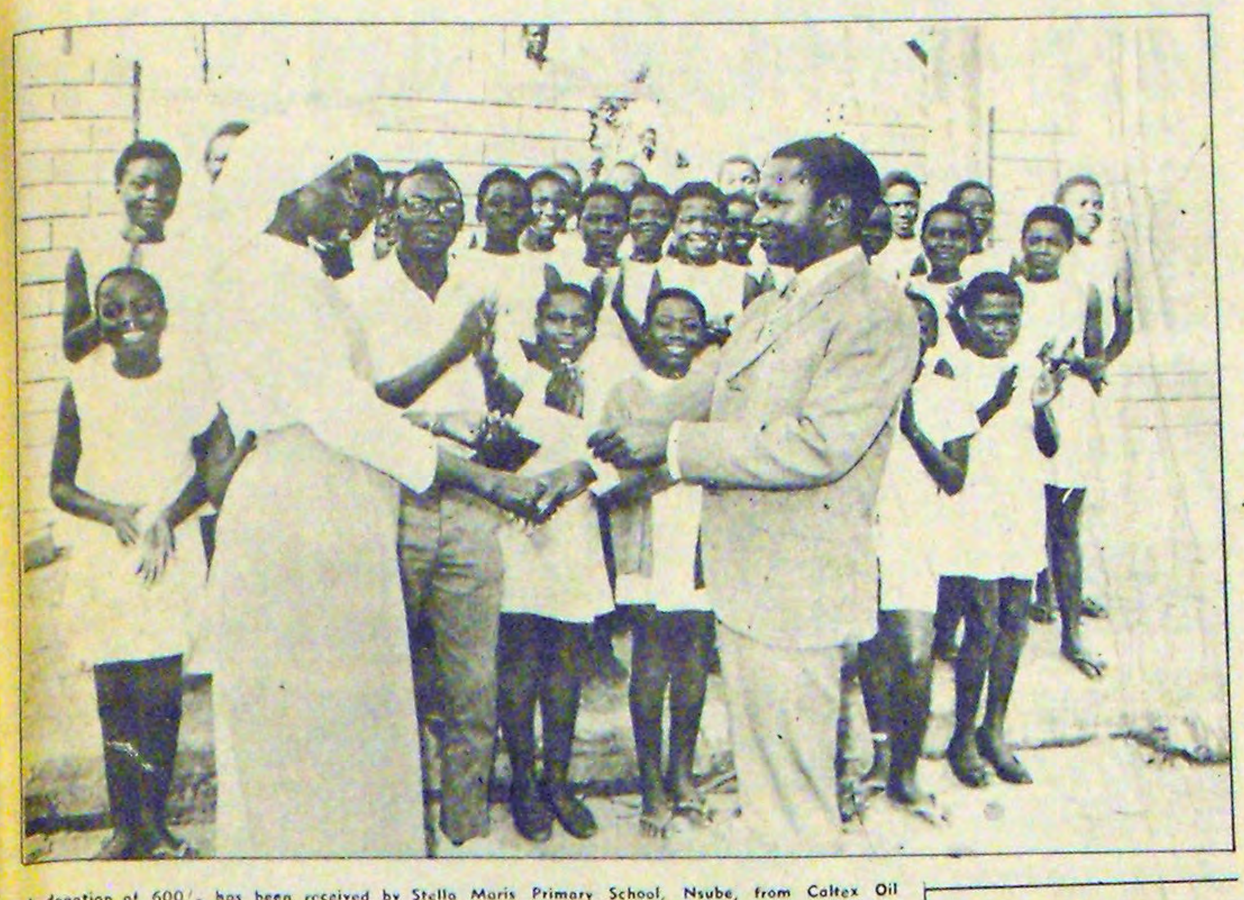
DATE and TIME: Monday 19th of June, 1972 at 9.00 a.m
PLACE: Ministry of Works Central Workshop on Old Portbell Road.

Qty	Description	Type	Qty	Description	Type
9	Land Rovers	109	5	Trailers Silverstar	
5	Bedfords	J1	2	Rotovator Howard	
6	Bedfords	J2	1	John Deere Planter	25B
7	Bedfords	J4	1	Lawn Boy Mower	
4	Bedford Tippers	J5	1	Slasher Ransome	
3	Bedford Vans		1	Lather Box Ford	
4	Volkswagen		1	Trailer Burns and Blane	
3	Volkswagen	Saloon	1	Tank 150 Gall	
1	Isuzu	TLD 22	1	Boiler	
3	Chevrolet	Pick-up	1	Axle	
3	Renault Roho	Estate	1	Universal Machine Working (Wood)	
2	International		1	Glass Cutting Machine	
2	Toyota	Pick-up	1	Woodwoking Machine	
2	Ford Zephyr 4	Saloon	2	Concrete Mixer	
1	Ford Zephyr 6	Saloon	2	Bedford Articulated	
2	Morris Austin		1	Thames Trader	
2	Peugeot	Saloon	Lots of Tyres, Batteries and scrap.		
1	Mercedes B 220	Saloon			
2	Russian Gaz				
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9	BSA Motor/Cycles				
1	Stone Crusher				
9	Trailers/Fergusons				

View days Friday 16th June, and Saturday 17th June 1972 during working hours.

Terms strictly cash on the spot. Please study the condition of sale. Terms cash on the fall of the hammer, and the purchasers are requested to bring cash with them at the time of the auction and payment must be made there and then soon after the fall of hammer. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

For more detail contact the above address.



A donation of 600/- has been received by Stella Maris Primary School, Nsube, from Caltex Oil (Uganda) Ltd. The money will help in building a two-storey school block now under construction. Accepting the cheque from Mr Paul Wasswa (above), the Soles Superintendent of Caltex, Sister Mary George, the deputy headmistress, thanked the company. The new block will provide the school — now with over 270 children — with more space, and it will be fitted with a radio network which will enable children to follow school lessons broadcast over Radio Uganda. The school still needs more help from the general public to assist in completing the building which is estimated to cost 500,000/- Stella Maris is one of the oldest missionary schools in Kyaggwe county, East Buganda, and is run by the Little Sisters of St. Francis.



The driver of this car (right) escaped injury when it crossed the road and collided with another car [illegible] of a shop in Fort Portal.

High court sets aside conviction

MR Justice M. Saied has set aside a conviction of a 16-year-old girl who was condemned by a grade two magistrate without being heard.

Miss Mangada Tumwine who was in court as a complainant in an assault case, was convicted and fined 20/- (or seven days imprisonment in default) by a magistrate without being afforded an opportunity to defend herself.

The court had heard that Miss Tumwine and another girl were in a shop exchanging money when the accused, Miss Jolly Tibebuza, who was also in the shop, allegedly abused Miss Tumwine. The latter left the shop, and on her way home the accused was alleged to have assaulted her and torn her dress.

The defence was a complete denial of these allegations. The accused maintained that she was sitting in her compound stitching, when she was dragged to the road and assaulted by the complainant and her companions.

The magistrate had found this to be "unfortunate scene for young ladies to fight in public and to tear their clothes thus exposing themselves"

He had found both the complainant and the accused guilty of affray and had fined each 20/- (or seven days imprisonment in default).

The Chief Magistrate of the area sent the file to the High Court in the opinion that the conviction of the complainant could not be supported because she had not been charged with the offence of affray.

Making an order, the judge said that the conviction of the complainant was manifestly contrary to the fundamental principle of natural justice on the doctrine, "audi alteram partem", meaning that no person should be condemned without being heard.

The charge was never amended to one of affray joining the complainant as one of the accused, and the judge said that she was afforded no opportunity of defending herself.

What happened to her, Mr Justice Saied said, "was a travesty of justice". He said her conviction was illegal and he quashed it.

As regards the accused, the judge also set aside her conviction and said if any fines have been paid by the complainant and the accused should be refunded to them forthwith.



Left: A wig and busuti contest was held at the Tropic Inn, Masaka. Miss Leis Allen Bukirwa, a teacher at Martyrs Community Centre, Kibuye, near Kampala (left), won the wig contest. She is seen receiving a prize from Miss Joyce Barunoi of Afro Agencies Uganda Ltd. The winners of the busuti contest were Miss Hadja Namayanja and Miss Gida Nansubuga, both from Masaka District. They received cash prizes. The Fiesta Band entertained the guests.

★



A pig farmers' course for West Buganda District was held at Mukono District Farm Institute. Those who attended are seen here. Fourth from right (seated) is Mr Peter Kigozi, the Pig Extension Work Officer Buganda Region, who was their tutor. Next to him is Mr Edward Kyambadde, the course leader.

Production of cotton in Ankole to double

THE chiefs in Ankole District are determined to double their efforts in preaching the gospel of 'double cotton production' in their areas.

This was revealed by all chiefs in Ankole who attended the first meeting for the double cotton production campaign early this week at the Mbarara Town Council Offices.

The estimated amount to be produced this year is 4,500 bales and the area to be cultivated is about 1,500 acres.

Addressing the Agricultural staff, members of the District Team and all chiefs from Ankole district, Mr Y. E. Onaba the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for production called up on campaigners to double their efforts in explaining to the cotton growers the need of producing more cotton for our nation.

Mr Onaba stated that not only the staff of the Agricultural Department will have to advise the farmers but the chiefs are the right people to spread the gospel of double production.

He assured the participants that Ankole was a young district in cotton production but was doing well.

He told chiefs to tell the farmers to insist on producing good quality cotton; so that a good market can be obtained for their cotton.

He appealed to campaigners to advise the farmers well on the nine points of cotton production recently set out by the President of Uganda.

Those who attended the meeting included the Commanding Officer of the 4th Battallion of the Uganda Army Lt Col Ali W. Faddul and the District Commissioner Ankole, Mr E. A. M. Toskin.



Express Netball Club won the Uganda Rally Netball Championship by beating their great rivals, Prisons Netball Club 16:15 points at Mutesa II Stadium, Wankulukuku. Express, also won their friendly match against Zambia 1:0 at the same ground. After the match, Express gave a reception at the White Nile Club, in honour of Zambian netballers. Pictured are Express team with Uganda's netball coach, Mrs Kibirango (standing third from left). Express are due to visit Nairobi at the end of this month together with their male colleagues.



Trinity College, Nabbingo (pictured), are this year's winners of the Uganda Relay Championships held at Mutesa II Stadium, Wankulukuku. Nabbingo won with 43 points and Police came second with 40 points.



Winners of Nile Rally are pictured (left) Pran Shah and Mani Khan with other drivers and their trophies. Others who took part are, Panesars who finished second and R. Chandrana, who took the third position.



Members of Army Basketball team in training for their tough friendly match against YMCA Celtics this evening at Lugogo Indoor Stadium at 5 p.m. In the picture (left) is G. Ekwam, team coach.



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Trevino determined to win US golf title

REIGNING champion Lee Trevino, only two days out of a hospital bed, was launching a gallant bid yesterday to become the first man in 21 years to win the U.S. open golf title two years running.

While Jack Nicklaus was the favourite to complete the second leg of golf's grand slam by winning at Pebble Beach, California, Trevino became the centre of attraction when he flew in from a hospital in his home town of El Paso, Texas.

Declaring he felt strong although his head and ears "are all clogged up," the colourful Mexican-American almost immediately went out on the picturesque Pebble Beach course to shoot a two over par 74.

Trevino was discharged only on Tuesday from Providence Memorial Hospital in El Paso where he was admitted last Friday after dropping out of the Philadelphia classic at the halfway stage. He said he was ill and doctors in El Paso said he was suffering from acute bronchitis and viral pneumonia.

But Trevino, who in the space of five weeks last year won the U.S. the British and Canadian opens, spent much of the time in his hospital room exercising with weights and practising his putting.

He was determined to defend the title he won last year in a play-off with Nicklaus but there remained some doubt as to whether he would be physically able to withstand the rigours of 72 holes over the next four days.

Nicklaus is strongly favoured to win his third U.S. open title. Victory would mean his 13th major tournament win and would put him level with his long-time idol — the late Bobby Jones, the only man ever to win a grand slam.

Many of the amateurs and pros in the 150-man field complained that the United States Golf Association, by raising the rough to knee-high, and adding a number of bunkers, had made an already difficult course a veritable "monster".

But Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer among others, felt the 6,815-year course, overlooking the Pacific, would be a fair test.

"There will be plenty of bogeys and double-bogeys", Nicklaus said. "But as is the case of any golf course, if you're hitting the ball well you can score well."

The course, one of the world's most beautiful, wends its way through massive pines and along rocky bluffs. Seven of the holes parallel the Ocean. The greens, notoriously small, have been made even more difficult by the addition of a half-dozen new bunkers.

SIMBA UNION LIKELY TO WIN EGI LEAGUE

KAMPALA'S Simba Union, the leading hockey Club in Uganda have made sure to take this year's NGI national league championship when they beat their bitter rivals, Kampala Institute 2-0 in their return match at the KI ground before a big crowd.

All goals were scored in the first half through international Amarjeet playing left-outer. All players in Simba's side except left-half Avtar have already played for Uganda.

The play started at full speed with Kampala Institute pressing. And for the first seven minutes or so, the play was in the Simba's half and as a result KI forced a short corner which they failed to make good use of.

When the play was about ten minutes old, things started to go bad on the side of KI. Wave after wave of attack were mounted on their goal mouth but thank God, to no avail.

Twenty minutes later an unmarked Amarjeet with only the goalkeeper to beat received a cross from his right-winger when about eight feet from the goal mouth and sent in a bullet-like shot which put his side in the lead. KI fought bravely for an equaliser, but this was not to come.

After one long corner forced on KI's side, KI saw herself once again concede a goal through the same guy after a bitter fight in midfield. This nearly settled the game.

On resumption KI tried her level best and in fact managed to contain the situation, stopping the opponent from scoring by playing a defensive game.

KI forced four corners but could not produce anything. Simba were awarded a penalty which to their disappointment, they failed to score. It was taken by Malkit.

Now Simba leads the League table with 24 points from 13 matches. KI and Police have 17 points each from 14 matches.

Teams — Simba: Sav Raj (Kitamirike), Rogers, Ajach (harder), Jagdesh, Upkar, Avtar, Sukhdev, Ajit, Malkit, Rajinder and Amarjeet.

KI: Rocand, Dennis, Lionel, Huby, Sam, Francis, Neville, Willie, Alu, Poly and Joe. Referees M. S. Chana and David.

Fixtures announced

MR EBRAHIM KILUPI, Zanzibar's Sports Officer has announced fixtures for the forthcoming East African Youth Soccer Tournament. The competition starts at the modern Amaan Stadium from June 24 to July 1 in Zanzibar.

The fixtures are: June 24: Zanzibar v Uganda; June 25: Tanzania v Kenya; June 27, Uganda v Tanzania; June 28, Zanzibar v Kenya; June 30, Kenya v Uganda and July 1, Zanzibar v Tanzania.

Kilupi also disclosed that Kenya and Uganda air tickets have already been sent.

The Uganda 20-man youth started non-residential training yesterday under coach Robert Kiberu at Nakivubo. The full squad: S. Mubiru "Tank", T. Ayeko, G. Kisitu (Express) G. Mukasa, M. Neereko, I. Magara, W. Mindrea and Kityo (KCC), Ashe Mukasa, S. Kizito, S. Kazooba (NIC), A. Dotte, Y. Toyota, G. Oryem (Coffee), E. Kiiza, G. Budo (Prisons), W. Nsobya, Ssonko (Police), A. Ssetuba and E. Musoke (Lint).

Uganda, the defending champions are determined to retain the title although coach Kiberu has said that he expects tough opposition in Zanzibar. The final 18-man team to fly to Zanzibar on June 21 will be named on Saturday before the team starts three-days residential training at Lugogo.

Reliable sources said yesterday that Ashe Mukasa the man who had captained the team which recently travelled to Zanzibar when the competition was put off, is likely to retain his captainship. Mukasa successfully led the Buganda team to victory during the inter-region youth football tournament early this year.

Meanwhile, Sudan has written to Kenya confirming officially the dates for the World Cup preliminary round matches with Kenya in Nairobi on July 16 and in Khartoum on July 23.

According to reliable sources in Nairobi, the Kenya football authorities would like to get the footballers in camp from June 28.

Japan tops

Japan confirmed their world supremacy in women's badminton by crushing Indonesia 6-1 to win the Uber Cup team competition for the third time in succession.

The Indonesian girls battled for every point but were eventually worn by their more skilful Japanese opponents, just as they were in the last Uber Cup final meeting three years ago.

Miss Intan gave Indonesia an early lead by taking the first singles in three hard sets over Kaoru Takasaka.

Namilyango College team "A" convincingly beat Ndejje SSS 3-1 to lift the East Buganda outh football trophy for the first time. Mr Henry Balamaze-Lwanga, the FUFA Chairman gave away the cup to Kavuma, Namilyango captain. The match was played on Wednesday at Mukono.

The cup was donated by Mr Freddie Ssekabembe, sports writer of "MUNNO", a Kampala leading Luganda daily. This is the first time that this competition was played in the District.

Two goals by Muwanga and another by left-winger Kajumbe helped Namilyango to register their 3-1 win against Ndejje who failed to come into the picture or find their shooting boots. Ndejje's only goal was scored by Mbaziira in the second half. At half time Namilyango led 2-0 with Muwanga's two goals.

At the resumption, Kajumbe assured Namilyango of victory when he made it 3-1. Mbaziira got Ndejje's consolation goal a few minutes to the end.

Namilyango beat three Rs to reach the finals while Ndejje trounced Namilyango "B" 4-1 in the semi-finals. Kavuma (captain), Kibuuka and Kajumba all of Namilyango shone brilliantly.

In the picture, Balamaze-Lwanga (right) hands the cup to Kavuma.

B.O.A.C. darts

In the 14th round of the BOAC Kampala International darts tournament Horizons beat Speedbirds 7—0. Despite their fine win over the hosts they are still trailing Boozers in the league table; the Boozers lead with 22 points, while the Horizons have 20.

Entebbe Institute beat Yanks 6—1 and have a comfortable lead in the league table. They have 24 points and their nearest rivals the Bobbies, have only 18 points.

In the other matches Prisons beat Unicorns 4—3, Boozers beat Flighty Feathers 5—2, Goans beat Stars 5—2, Bobbies beat Sikhs 6—1, Islanders beat Serendips 4—3, Mulago beat K.I. 43's 5—2, and Buffaloes beat P.U.'s 4—3.

The highest individual scores were by Dave of Sikhs and Ernest da Silva of Goans.



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LANGO DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE OF TENDERS

The Lango District Administration Tender Board invites tenders from competent Civil Engineering Building Contractors to tender for construction of the following Sub-county Headquarters :

1. **Otwal Gombolola,**
2. **Loro Gombolola,**
3. **Alito Gombolola and**
4. **Bala Gombolola — in the Counties of Oyam and Erute, Lango.**

The original tender sealed and marked "Tender for ....." (here mention the place tender for or both), should be placed in a second REGISTERED envelope and be addressed to: The Secretary, Lango District Administration Tender Board, P.O. Box 49, Lira, to reach him, or can be placed in the Tender Box in the Treasurer's Office, not later than 12.00 noon of 29th June, 1972. Tenders received out of this date will not be considered.

Tender documents and further information may be obtained from the Treasury Office, Lango District Administration P.O. Box 49, Lira. Also full particulars and drawings can be seen at the above Office during normal office hours. If applicable, drawings may be obtained on payment of a deposit of Shs 200/- which is refundable on receipt of a bona-fide tender.

Lango District Administration Tender Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

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commentary / albert ojuka

7/12

WE HAVE OUR RIGHTS, YOU KNOW

ONE of our biggest problems of development is with the status of the individual. We do not respect the individual. He does not matter.

Authority can bully him around — and authority, you will laugh, means anything from the personal whims of a gatekeeper upwards. The individual is not entitled to make any demands, assert anything to do with his rights, or take an injustice to the right quarters of the law. I will give a couple of instances.

Last week we went to the cinema purely to see an beautiful old roaring comedy that many would like to see whenever it is in town. The thing apparently was a charity show. The show did not come on, not even the shorts, and the screen was dead for 10, 20, 30 minutes, an hour, and well over.

No explanation whatsoever was offered to us for the unbearable delay. Many of us then decided that, since our arrangements and agreements with the ayahs back home would now automatically lapse for this lateness, we had better get our money back and leave, even if the show started then.

We were told it was none of their fault, that there had been a power break, that the engineers would soon arrive and work on it, and that anyway, this was a charity show and the question of getting refund did not arise.

We demanded to see his boss, and he grudgingly showed us to the manager who would not entertain anything to do with a refund, because this was a charity show, the money was not the Theatre's, and he had no right to touch it.

Meanwhile, the power men came round and repaired the fault, but the important thing was that so many people just could not add an hour and a half to the time they had allocated for the evening's film show and had to leave. That the police had to be called to solve the dispute is to me disgraceful. That you can pay money for specified services, fail to get those services, and then fail to get even your money back is a monument to the utter lack of respect that our institutions and people have developed towards individuals.

And if that is the inefficient and unfair arrangement between social organisations and theatres, then one had better think thrice before attending these so-called charity shows. For all that I could see, hardly any of the customers even knew that it was a charity show, leave alone what charity it was for. They simply wanted to see the movie.

Another incident is even more frightening. Recently in a parking lot right opposite a construction site in downtown Nairobi a woman came and lodged her car. She was just fishing for the money to insert in the parking meter when four rough and ruthless-looking construction workers came and demanded noisily that she remove her car from that place. Well, the woman, poor thing, had these ideas about individual liberties and rights, and so she decided not to let these men push her around. She was entitled to that parking lot just like anyone else, provided she paid for it. But they closed their ears, and did exactly the next illogical thing under the circumstances — while the woman argued, they pushed the car away into the next street, with her inside. Quite a brutal job, one might muse.

The infuriated woman dashed into our office and rang for the police and they duly drove to the scene. But would you believe the next? After listening very carefully, the police pronounced that it was NOT an offence to move a car without the owner's permission, upon which they urged the woman to cool it while they drove away. Well, one can quite see that ultimately it was not in the woman's best interests to park there, because all sorts of flying objects issue from a construction site, but the overriding principle remains the same: we must object to the spontaneous roughness with which she was handled.

And if the police can hold that the movement of that car was not an offence, then those robbers who force people out of their cars at gunpoint and drive them away should have no problem wriggling out of the courts free.

There are countless others. You remember last year a bus conductor in Nairobi knocked to the ground a heavily pregnant woman, and then used rough language at her while she lay prostrate? Or those allegations of rape and other forms of brutality by the "security forces" when they visited Uyoma in Siaya District, or these arbitrary deductions from teachers' salaries for this or that institute of technology, or detentions as such, or last-minute passport seizures? They confirm only one attitude by whoever is administering the injustice: that the individual is not a human being, and should not be treated as one.

Fine, except that this attitude contains unmanageable contradictions. It assumes that the individual is only the other person. The self as such is not an individual under these circumstances. The self is exempt, super-human, in authority, is judge and administrator, and simply hands it down to those below, so far below that they are subhuman. It squarely contradicts the fact that we are all human. We see the contradiction often. When one superhuman is in turn mistreated by another superhuman, you should hear the hue and cry that follows.

Take politics for instance. In our condition of hunger and the need to develop, a fellow will mistreat those below him like they were from outside this Earth. He will steal from them, take away their land, take businesses from them and charge to give them back — and at that level it's all right, because these individuals are virtually subhuman. But come to a point where this fellow is mistreated by another above him, and you will hear righteous cries of "Tribalism! Nepotism! Unfairness!" and the like. The social relations that issue from this order are chaotic, and a society entrenched in hunger and need cannot hold. The things would have definitely to fall apart.

In traditional African societies, whatever one might say, there were stringently enforced provisions for the dignity of the individual, in the sense of the cohesion and dignity of the society as a whole. The fact that you had witchcraft, neck-cutting and skull-cracking around the place (not to forget wife-beating) did not interfere with this dignity. In any case, the countless killings committed in Christian wars in the name of purity all over Europe are too many compared to traditional African killings. The fact, now, is that what we lost when things fell apart during colonialism seem to have gone for good.

The contemporary savagery with which the individual is treated is almost unprecedented in our history. The mental and physical brutality to which he is subjected is enough to drive him mad in an age, already mad with all sorts of other pollution.

The forms that the Third World savagery takes are quite akin to those now seen in the Communist countries. In Russia today the order of elitism and privileges stands in mockery to the original Communist goal. The roughness towards the individual by the whole apparatus of authority is unmistakable. Committed in the name of "the fatherland," the brutality sweeps down the whole fabric of life.

In China the individual is well progressed on the road to arriving, but the picture cannot be bright if eliticism will creep in. In Latin America the law-and-order approach employs brutality to keep in check the abjectly poor populations, while protecting property and privilege for the very few. As long as the economy cannot afford to give any more food and clothing to any more people, you must buy guns and truncheons to help keep the poor in check.

And this is the growing tendency in Africa. Authority and privilege confers humanity; those across the counter or outside the gate, those on the other side, are subhuman, and can be treated anyhow. Conferring dignity on the individual proves too expensive for Africa; it is too much sacrifice for us. For we would have to think, and get orderly. We would have to distribute fairly, and leave for each person what is his strictly according to the rules of communalist fairness. Under these rules, you would easily get your money back if the services for which you paid have not been rendered; they would not refuse you because it is your right. The effort to make these changes in attitudes and structures is a challenge I wish very much we would face.

Joe Kadhi's WHY? column will resume next week.

Justice Jones resigns, quits Uganda

MR Justice David Jeffreys Jones, the Judge who conducted the inquiry into the case of two missing Americans, Mr Nicholas Stroh and Mr Robert Siedle, has resigned from his post as judge of the High Court of Uganda and has left the country.

Mr Justice Jeffreys Jones who is now in Nairobi sent in his letter of resignation to President Amin before leaving Uganda. The Government denies receiving his report on the findings of the Commission of Inquiry on the fate of the missing men. The judge was the chaiman of the one-man commission of inquiry.

The two Americans reportedly arrived a, Mbarara in western Uganda, on July 7, but were never heard of after July 9, last year.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Nkambo Mugerwa, has issued a statement denying that the Uganda Government has received the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the missing Americans.

This follows enquiries to the Government, from Press representatives in Kampala.

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continued on page 12

commentary / albert ojuka

7/12

WE HAVE OUR RIGHTS, YOU KNOW

ONE of our biggest problems of development is with the status of the individual. We do not respect the individual. He does not matter.

Authority can bully him around — and authority, you will laugh, means anything from the personal whims of a gatekeeper upwards. The individual is not entitled to make any demands, assert anything to do with his rights, or take an injustice to the right quarters of the law. I will give a couple of instances.

Last week we went to the cinema purely to see an beautiful old roaring comedy that many would like to see whenever it is in town. The thing apparently was a charity show. The show did not come on, not even the shorts, and the screen was dead for 10, 20, 30 minutes, an hour, and well over.

No explanation whatsoever was offered to us for the unbearable delay. Many of us then decided that, since our arrangements and agreements with the ayahs back home would now automatically lapse for this lateness, we had better get our money back and leave, even if the show started then.

We were told it was none of their fault, that there had been a power break, that the engineers would soon arrive and work on it, and that anyway, this was a charity show and the question of getting refund did not arise.

We demanded to see his boss, and he grudgingly showed us to the manager who would not entertain anything to do with a refund, because this was a charity show, the money was not the Theatre's, and he had no right to touch it.

Meanwhile, the power men came round and repaired the fault, but the important thing was that so many people just could not add an hour and a half to the time they had allocated for the evening's film show and had to leave. That the police had to be called to solve the dispute is to me disgraceful. That you can pay money for specified services, fail to get those services, and then fail to get even your money back is a monument to the utter lack of respect that our institutions and people have developed towards individuals.

And if that is the inefficient and unfair arrangement between social organisations and theatres, then one had better think thrice before attending these so-called charity shows. For all that I could see, hardly any of the customers even knew that it was a charity show, leave alone what charity it was for. They simply wanted to see the movie.

Another incident is even more frightening. Recently in a parking lot right opposite a construction site in downtown Nairobi a woman came and lodged her car. She was just fishing for the money to insert in the parking meter when four rough and ruthless-looking construction workers came and demanded noisily that she remove her car from that place. Well, the woman, poor thing, had these ideas about individual liberties and rights, and so she decided not to let these men push her around. She was entitled to that parking lot just like anyone else, provided she paid for it. But they closed their ears, and did exactly the next illogical thing under the circumstances — while the woman argued, they pushed the car away into the next street, with her inside. Quite a brutal job, one might muse.

The infuriated woman dashed into our office and rang for the police and they duly drove to the scene. But would you believe the next? After listening very carefully, the police pronounced that it was NOT an offence to move a car without the owner's permission, upon which they urged the woman to cool it while they drove away. Well, one can quite see that ultimately it was not in the woman's best interests to park there, because all sorts of flying objects issue from a construction site, but the overriding principle remains the same: we must object to the spontaneous roughness with which she was handled.

And if the police can hold that the movement of that car was not an offence, then those robbers who force people out of their cars at gunpoint and drive them away should have no problem wriggling out of the courts free.

There are countless others. You remember last year a bus conductor in Nairobi knocked to the ground a heavily pregnant woman, and then used rough language at her while she lay prostrate? Or those allegations of rape and other forms of brutality by the "security forces" when they visited Uyoma in Siaya District, or these arbitrary deductions from teachers' salaries for this or that institute of technology, or detentions as such, or last-minute passport seizures? They confirm only one attitude by whoever is administering the injustice: that the individual is not a human being, and should not be treated as one.

Fine, except that this attitude contains unmanageable contradictions. It assumes that the individual is only the other person. The self as such is not an individual under these circumstances. The self is exempt, super-human, in authority, is judge and administrator, and simply hands it down to those below, so far below that they are subhuman. It squarely contradicts the fact that we are all human. We see the contradiction often. When one superhuman is in turn mistreated by another superhuman, you should hear the hue and cry that follows.

Take politics for instance. In our condition of hunger and the need to develop, a fellow will mistreat those below him like they were from outside this Earth. He will steal from them, take away their land, take businesses from them and charge to give them back — and at that level it's all right, because these individuals are virtually subhuman. But come to a point where this fellow is mistreated by another above him, and you will hear righteous cries of "Tribalism! Nepotism! Unfairness!" and the like. The social relations that issue from this order are chaotic, and a society entrenched in hunger and need cannot hold. The things would have definitely to fall apart.

In traditional African societies, whatever one might say, there were stringently enforced provisions for the dignity of the individual, in the sense of the cohesion and dignity of the society as a whole. The fact that you had witchcraft, neck-cutting and skull-cracking around the place (not to forget wife-beating) did not interfere with this dignity. In any case, the countless killings committed in Christian wars in the name of purity all over Europe are too many compared to traditional African killings. The fact, now, is that what we lost when things fell apart during colonialism seem to have gone for good.

The contemporary savagery with which the individual is treated is almost unprecedented in our history. The mental and physical brutality to which he is subjected is enough to drive him mad in an age, already mad with all sorts of other pollution.

The forms that the Third World savagery takes are quite akin to those now seen in the Communist countries. In Russia today the order of elitism and privileges stands in mockery to the original Communist goal. The roughness towards the individual by the whole apparatus of authority is unmistakable. Committed in the name of "the fatherland," the brutality sweeps down the whole fabric of life.

In China the individual is well progressed on the road to arriving, but the picture cannot be bright if eliticism will creep in. In Latin America the law-and-order approach employs brutality to keep in check the abjectly poor populations, while protecting property and privilege for the very few. As long as the economy cannot afford to give any more food and clothing to any more people, you must buy guns and truncheons to help keep the poor in check.

And this is the growing tendency in Africa. Authority and privilege confers humanity; those across the counter or outside the gate, those on the other side, are subhuman, and can be treated anyhow. Conferring dignity on the individual proves too expensive for Africa; it is too much sacrifice for us. For we would have to think, and get orderly. We would have to distribute fairly, and leave for each person what is his strictly according to the rules of communalist fairness. Under these rules, you would easily get your money back if the services for which you paid have not been rendered; they would not refuse you because it is your right. The effort to make these changes in attitudes and strucures is a challenge I wish very much we would face.

Joe Kadhi's WHY? column will resume next week.

Justice Jones resigns, quits Uganda

MR Justice David Jeffreys Jones, the Judge who conducted the inquiry into the case of two missing Americans, Mr Nicholas Stroh and Mr Robert Siedle, has resigned from his post as judge of the High Court of Uganda and has left the country.

Mr Justice Jeffreys Jones who is now in Nairobi sent in his letter of resignation to President Amin before leaving Uganda. The Government denies receiving his report on the findings of the Commission of Inquiry on the fate of the missing men. The judge was the chaiman of the one-man commission of inquiry.

The two Americans reportedly arrived a, Mbarara, in western Uganda, on July 7, but were never heard of after July 9, last year.

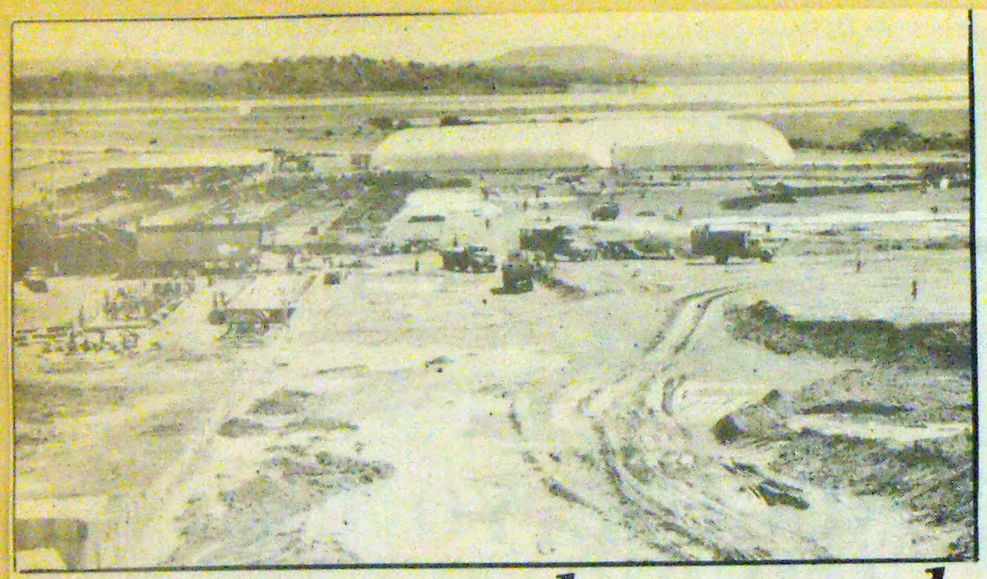
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continued on page 12



Entebbe people amazed at 'white' airhouses

BY PAUL LATHAM

RESIDENTS of Entebbe whose houses face the new airport recently have been rubbing their eyes in disbelief, for it appears that two huge white 'things' from outer space have landed.

The two huge white 'things' are real enough although they have not arrived from outer space but from Britain. They are called Gourock airhouses and are the latest idea to beat storage problems.

Mr Vincent Harding, director of Mackenzie Technical Services, the agents who imported the airhouses for Energoproject engineers and contractors, has said that the house are available in different sizes and can be used for a wide variety of purposes: those supplied to Enebbe new airport are to be used for storing materials and equipment.

Similar houses can be used for crop storage which, Mr Harding said, should be of interest to co-operatives in Uganda.

An airhouse is a portable semi-permanent structure which consists basically of an envelope of tough but lightweight P.V.C. coated nylon fabric attached round its base perimeter to the ground. Under this is pumped a large volume of low pressure air, first to erect the structure by inflation and then to maintain it in position.

A team of eight men can erect an airhouse 50m. long by 20m wide and 10m. high on a prepared concrete site in one day. When not in use the airhouse is deflated and packed away into a space. Handled correctly it has a life expectancy of years and its streamlined shape ensures that it can stand up to severe weather

Because of its portability and ease of erection the airhouse is considered by experts to be one of the most effective and economical storage structures yet devised. Picture shows the Gourock airhouses at Entebbe's new airport.

1/72

Man 'was circu

AND JUDGE ASKS ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CALL EVIDENCE IN THE SUIT

BY FRED BAINGANA

A JUDGE HAS ASKED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CALL EVIDENCE IN A CIVIL SUIT AND PROVE WHETHER A POLICEMAN WHO ARRESTED AND CIRCUMCISED A MAN 14 MONTHS AGO WAS ACTING IN GOOD FAITH.

Mr Ignatio Mayanja's claim for wrongful arrest, false imprisonment and assault could not be heard yesterday because the State objected to his suit saying it was misconceived.

Mr Joash Sendege, counsel for the Attorney General, argued before Mr Justice Mukasa that because the incident had taken place in April last year, Decree No.8 of 1972 protected the Governmen; against this suit. He contended that all actions are excused if done by security forces in good faith.

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RACIST SCHOOL POLICY

7/72

SOUTH African students, black or white, will not be allowed to study at school outside the republic unless they offer facilities not available in this country, the Interior Minister, Mr Gerdener, said in an interview published in Johannesburg yesterday.

Commenting on his refusal to grant a passport to a 12-year-old Indian boy who had been granted a bursary to study at a multiracial school in Swaziland, Mr Gerdener told the Rand Daily Mail that passports would be refused to any scholars, black or white, if schools in South Africa did have the facilities offered abroad.

"The Government has never seen the need to encourage South Africans to go to schools in other countries merely because they happen to be multiracial," he said.

System

"We have our educational system in Johannesburg and we spend a lot of money on it, and we know of the type of facilities offered at schools in other countries just outside our borders."

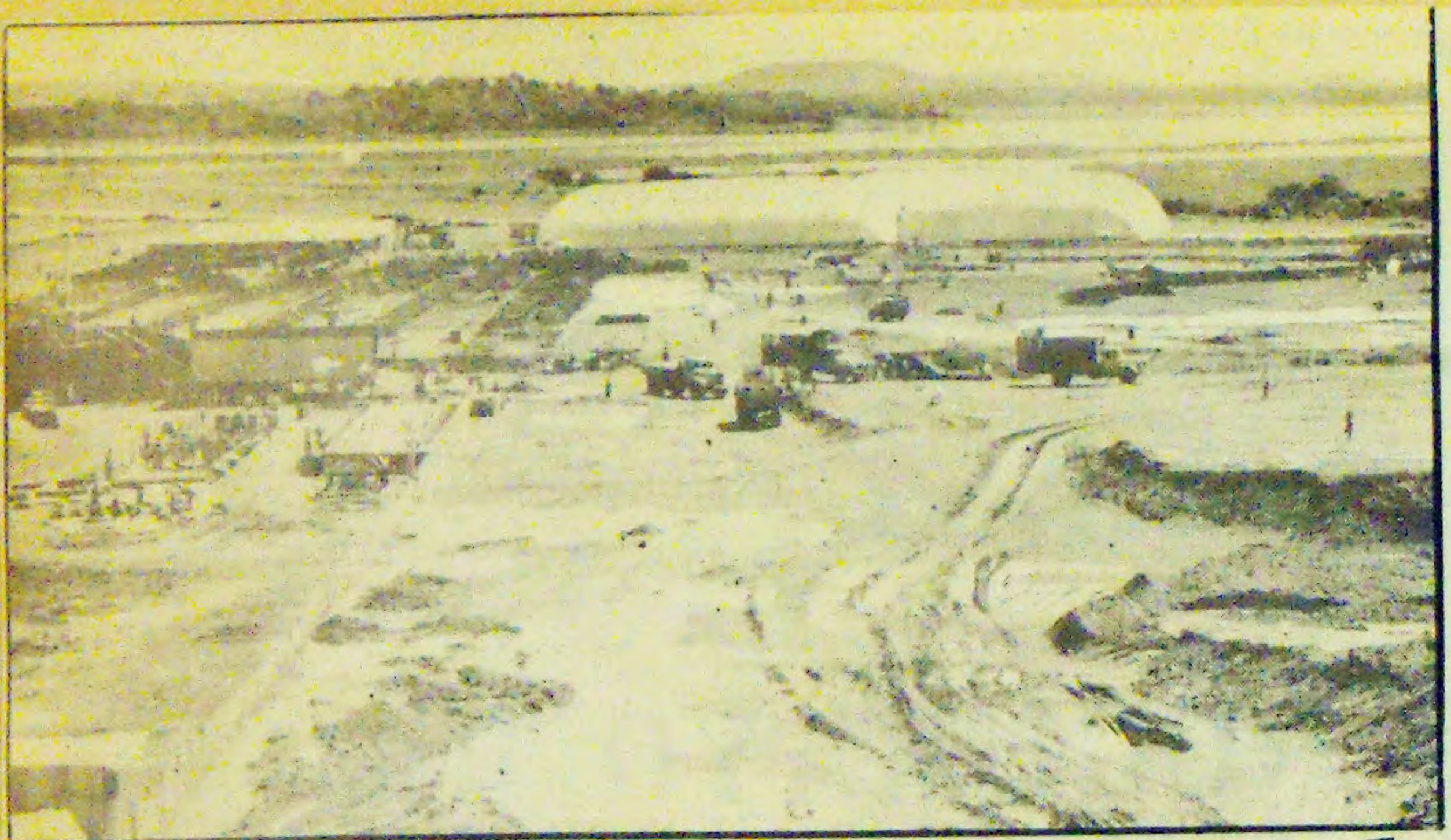
Mr Gerdener gave as examples institutions in Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and Rhodesia and said the policy would also apply overseas.

The Minister said the Indian boy refused a passport to study at the Waterford School in Swaziland had not been discriminated against because of his race.

"If any South African applies for a passport on the grounds that he or she wishes to study at Waterford, we will turn down the application. This is our policy, he said.

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1/72

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While the defendant admitted that Mr Mayanja was arrested and detained, they denied that he was assaulted.

But Mr Enos Sebunya, counsel for Mayanja, argued that the suit was maintainable and that it was well founded.

The legal notice which reinforced Decree No.8 of 1972, Mr Sebunya said, only protects acts done in good faith for which the defendant's servants are excused.

Mr Sebunya felt that if such acts are done, they must have been done in the course of defending the Republic or in enforcing discipline in law and order and the defendant must produce evidence to prove that such was the case then, and not merely claiming it.

Having outlined the purposes which were intended for the decree, Mr Justice Mukasa said that what was important was the establishment of proof on preponderous by evidence by the defendant that these acts were done in good faith.

Having ruled that the defendant must call evidence to show whether they were acting in good faith, the Judge said that the suit was well laid in law and it must proceed on these lines.

Mr Mayanja claims in his plaint to have been circumcised in the course of an alleged assault he suffered from the hands of the policeman.

The hearing was fixed for next week.

RACIST SCHOOL POLICY

7/72

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THE GOVERNMENT'S WHITE PAPER

EARLY IN July, 1971, the Government received reports of the alleged disappearance of two Americans, John Stroh, a freelance journalist of Chicago and Robert Siedle, a lecturer at Makerere University. The two men were reportedly last seen in the town of Mbarara in Ankole District. After a preliminary investigation by an Army Board of Inquiry which concerned itself with establishing the involvement, if any, of members of the Armed Forces in the disappearance, the Government decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry to investigate all aspects of the men's disappearance.

2. By Legal Notice No. 10 of 1971, a Commission was established consisting of Mr. Justice Jeffreys Jones, C.M.G., as sole Commissioner. Mr. Justice Jones was appointed Commissioner, not necessarily as a Judge of the Uganda High Court, but because he was considered to be a person capable of carrying out the inquiry.

3. The Government wishes to thank Mr. Justice Jones for the Report. The Government, however, wishes to comment on a number of matters raised by him in the Report and for this purpose the Report has, for ease of reference, been published in numbered paragraphs which do not appear in the original.

ALLEGED LACK OF CO-OPERATION ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

4. The Commissioner has in paragraphs 11 to 18, 42 to 46, 118 and 146 and in other parts of the Report, complained at some considerable length of the lack of co-operation with the Commission by a number of Departments, Government officials and in particular, by a number of Army and Police personnel. The Government does not consider it necessary to refute the Commissioner's own assessment of the conduct of individual witnesses or of Government Departments but would point out that the Commissioner would appear on his own admission not to have started the Inquiry with an open mind. To quote his own words: "The Army is on trial" (paragraph 10), "I saw rocks ahead" (paragraph 12). It was, therefore, not surprising that the Commissioner should see in every recalcitrant witness (a not uncommon feature in inquiries), an agent of a general plot to frustrate the Inquiry. The Government considers it unfair that the Commissioner should ignore the overall ready co-operation of Government Departments, the Army and the Police, and equate all these agencies with such difficult witnesses or not so proficient public officers as there were. Commissions of Inquiry generally arising as they do from difficult or unusual circumstances require quite special efforts of co-ordination and special administrative arrangements on the part of everybody concerned and do not have the advantage of the day-to-day smooth running of, for instance, a court of law.

5. The Commissioner lays stress on his efforts to undertake the investigation in person while at the same time decrying the alleged lukewarm efforts of police investigations. The Government would point out that, given the nature of the Inquiry and the reported circumstances in which the two men disappeared, the Commissioner was bound to have a difficult task on his hands and to be put on his own initiative in deciding those lines which might be promising lines of inquiry to be pursued. It is to be noted that the Commissioner becomes contradictory when he complains of lack of co-operation on the part of Government Servants during his visit to Fort Portal which he appears to have found necessary to organise personally. This particular episode on the contrary was an example of the manner in which all the Government Departments who were called upon at extremely short notice to provide facilities ably assisted the Commissioner to move with his staff and Counsel to Fort Portal. He was provided, not only with air transport, but also road transport and security in a matter of a couple of hours. Again, when he carried out his search in Fort Portal, all the persons with whom he came in contact, on his own admission, could not have been more helpful, with the exception of the alleged temporary reluctance of a group of police officers to brave leopards and snakes.

6. The Government considers it a matter for regret that the Commissioner's prejudiced mind hampered his work. There is clear indication in paragraph 10 of the Report that even before he started the enquiry, the Commissioner placed much reliance on newspaper articles written by biased foreign correspondents. Further, the Commissioner's lack of faith in the Government is exemplified by the manner in which he left the country, secretly and without taking leave of anybody, and by the way in which his report was delivered to the Government (viz through the post).

ALLEGATIONS OF INTERFERENCE WITH THE COMMISSION BY THE EXECUTIVE

7. The Commissioner complains of interference by the Executive. He refers, for example, to a number of attempts to contact him in order to recall him from Fort Portal which he resented and considered interference with work of the Commission. The Government would observe that from the very beginning there was a sense of urgency about the Commission. The Commissioner ignores the fact that the resumption of his sittings before his visit to Fort Portal were preceded by announcements in the mass communications media well in advance of the Commissioner's resumption of his inquiry. The sitting which took place before the visit to Fort Portal closed with extensive publicity when the Commissioner made it clear that he was adjourning the Commission indefinitely in order to enable an army officer to obtain and produce certain documents. As may be seen from the letter of 10th April, 1972, from the Minister of Justice (Appendix 19 to the Report), the documents were available for production but the Commission did not appear to resume. The attempts to recall the Commissioner to Kampala were made for this purpose.

8. Co-operation at departmental level to enable the Commissioner and his team to go to Fort Portal there may have been but the Commissioner never made it clear to the Executive as to what was the actual purpose of his journey to Fort Portal. This is evident from paragraph 69 of the Report. The first intimation that the Commissioner had resumed the inquiry in Fort Portal was through a report by a foreign news agency.

9. The Commissioner complained of lack of respect by the Executive of his position as a Judge. He makes reference to a number of quotations emphasising the independence of the judiciary. The Government reiterates its view that in appointing Mr. Justice Jones to be Commissioner, it was not appointing a Judge as such, but a person with integrity, independent of the circumstances giving rise to the Inquiry. It is an indication of his misunderstanding of this role that from the beginning he appeared to conceive of the proceedings as if they were court proceedings. He expected the Inquiry to be conducted much in the same way as a criminal trial which it was not. The Commissioner overlooked the fact that commissions of inquiry are often resorted to as the only means of ascertaining facts which a normal Police investigation and court trial would be unable to unearth. It was for those very reasons that the present Commission was set up.

10. The Government finds little necessity to add that in Uganda the independence of the judiciary is not only protected by the Constitution but is a matter of fact. No person who cares to study the day-to-day affairs of the country since January 1971 will find a single instance of interference by the Executive in the working of the judiciary.

11. The Commissioner also made reference in paragraph 46 to the letter attached as Appendix 25 to the Report which directed him to finish his inquiry within a limited time. As has been observed earlier, there was an urgency about the Commission which it is felt was not appreciated by the Commissioner. The Government therefore felt it imperative to impose a time limit. Such limits are not inappropriate or unusual in commissions of inquiry. With hindsight, the Government now regrets that such a limit was not imposed when the Commission was first set up, having regard to the urgency of the Inquiry.

THE COMMISSIONER'S FINDINGS

12. The Government accepts the findings of the Commissioner that Mr. Nicholas Stroh and Mr. Robert Siedle went to Mbarara on the 7th July, 1971 and that they did not leave Mbarara alive, having met their deaths somewhere in Mbarara on or about the 9th day of July, 1971 at the hands of unidentified persons. The Government further accepts that Lieutenant Tibihika may have more to do with the deaths than he cared to divulge. (Paragraphs 122, 131 and 142).

Missing Americans inquiry report and the Government's white paper

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE MISSING AMERICANS, MR NICHOLAS STROH AND MR ROBERT SIEDLE, AND THE FULL TEXT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WHITE PAPER OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY:

TO: THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

By Legal Notice No. 10 issued on the 10th September, 1971, pursuant to the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act (Cap. 56) [Appendix 1] I, David Jeffreys Jones, C.M.G., a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Uganda, was appointed Commissioner to inquire into all aspects of the disappearance of Mr. Nicholas Stroh, American, Newspaper Reporter, of the City of Grosse Pointe Farms, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, U.S.A. and Mr. Robert Siedle, American, Lecturer at Makerere University, of East Longmeadow, Hampden County, Massachusetts, U.S.A., who had not been heard of since the 9th day of July, 1971.

2. The terms of my references were set out in that legal notice. In particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, I was enjoined to enquire into—

(a) the reasons for the visit of Messrs. Stroh and Siedle to Mbarara;

(b) whether or not Messrs. Stroh and Siedle arrived in Mbarara and on what day and at what time;

(c) whether or not Messrs. Stroh and Siedle were seen on or about the 8th day of July, 1971, in the company of or custody of any persons;

(d) whether or not Messrs. Stroh and Siedle have left Mbarara;

(e) when and in what place Messrs. Stroh and Siedle were last seen or their presence was noted;

(f) whether the circumstances relating to the apparent disappearance of Messrs. Stroh and Siedle reveal or indicate the manner of their disappearance;

(g) whether or not Messrs. Stroh and Siedle are now alive;

(h) if any persons appear to be connected with the disappearance of Messrs. Stroh and Siedle, what were their reasons for being so connected.

3. The procedure prescribed was set out in (a) to (d)—

(a) that any person desiring to give evidence before the Commissioner shall do so in person;

(b) that hearsay evidence which adversely affects the reputation of any person or tends to reflect in any way upon the character or conduct of any person shall not be received;

(c) that no expression of opinion shall be received in evidence of the character, conduct or motives of any person;

(d) that any person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is adversely affected by evidence given before the Commissioner shall be given an opportunity to cross-examine the person giving evidence.

4. I was directed to hold the inquiry, at such times, and in such places, as I may from time to time determine, and at my discretion, in public or in private, or partly in public and partly in private.

5. The Attorney-General required all persons to take due notice and to give their "obedience accordingly".

6. The Legal Notice was signed by P. J. Nkambo-Mugerwa, as Attorney-General on the 9th September, 1971, and was published on the same day. A copy of the Legal Notice and the Commissions of Inquiry Act (Cap. 56) are appended to this Report (Appendix No. 1).

7. I was duly sworn in on the 25th October, 1971, in the High Court Library, Kampala, before the Attorney-General (Appendix No. 2).

8. Mr. Francis Butagira, a Senior Law Lecturer at the Law Development Centre, Kampala, was assigned to the Inquiry as Secretary. (See Appendix No. 3). That letter dated the 21st October, 1971, set out the agreement reached between Mr. Matovu, a Principal State Attorney and myself at a meeting in Jinja, where I was on circuit, on or about the 19th October, 1971. I had written a letter dated the 18th October, 1971 (appendix), setting out the background to it, of the preliminary steps of the Inquiry (Appendix No. 4). Incidentally, I only received Mr. Matovu's letter (No. 3) at 11.25 a.m., after I had been sworn in on the 25th October, 1971.

9. After the swearing in, a meeting was held in my Chambers in the High Court, at the request of Mr. Attorney. Present at the meeting were Mr. Attorney, the Secretary of the Inquiry, Mr. Butagira, Mr. Matovu and two Army intelligence officers, Major Ota and Lt. Bogere. I was informed that Major Ota and Lt. Bogere would be in charge of security and would be liaison officers between the Army and the Commission of Inquiry.

10. Having regard to an article in The London Times towards the end of August, 1971, if I remember correctly, by their Washington correspondent, or one of the staff of the Evening Star of Washington, it was obvious that the inquiry would have to probe into the affairs of the Simba Battalion at Mbarara. I expressed my concern to Mr. Attorney at this meeting. I said the Army would appear to be "on trial". I also pointed out that it involved the relationship between two friendly States, and lastly, but not least, the World press would be keenly interested as it concerned one of their members.

11. I was told by the Attorney-General that apart from all that, the Uganda Government were concerned at getting at the truth. I accepted that assurance. I suggested to him, however, that due to the delicate situations that could arise, I would like an independent investigator appointed to make inquiries. I told him who I had in mind, a Mr. George Anderson, whom I thought was admirably suited for the task. He had been an Assistant Commissioner of Police in Uganda, Head of the C.I.D. and had been attached to the Provost Martial's Department of the British Army in East Africa during the Second World War. He not only knew the people and the country, but the whole Army set up.

12. I was told that the 'evidence before the Board of Military Inquiry' would be made available, and a competent police force was at our disposal. I could see clearly rocks ahead.

13. I cannot say whether P. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Q.C. had at that time been appointed counsel to the Commission, but he was not present at this meeting. I understood from him later that he had made similar representations to mine to the Attorney-General about an independent investigation, mentioning, in fact, the name of the very same person as I had to take charge of it. We thought he was so eminently suitable. I understand that Mr. Wilkinson received no reply to his letter, nor indeed to any other communications sent during the whole of the inquiry.

14. To say that I was disappointed is an understatement, especially as a Commission which was running at the same time as ours had the services of an ex-Uganda Assistant Commissioner of Police, together with a world class Accountant, for the best part of a year to investigate and assist in the inquiries into the affairs of a Corporation set up by the former regime. A strong team of police investigators was also put at their disposal. We had no one!

15. As far as I was concerned, there was little communication between me and Mr. Attorney. What little there was, bore little fruit.

16. From October to December, 1971, Mr. Butagira, the Secretary, Mr. P. J. Wilkinson and I met on two or three occasions. In spite of the fact that my appointment and oath taking had been highly publicised, no-one seemed anxious to come forward to assist. I had however received one anonymous letter from someone on the 10th October, 1971. The post-mark was Soroti (Appendix No. 5). As a result of one of those meetings, the Secretary wrote a letter to the Attorney-General on the 13th November, 1971 (Appendix No. 6) to which he had a reply on the 15th November (Appendix No. 7).

17. At a meeting in December we decided to make another appeal through the press, and the radio, requesting people to come forward and assist the Commission. A copy of what appeared on the radio on the 16th December, and the press on the 17th December is attached to this Report (Appendix No. 8). Meanwhile, Mr. Wilkinson sent a reminder regarding possible evidence to the Hon. the Attorney-General on the 16th December, 1971. (Appendix No. 9).

18. Nothing took place as a result of those announcements. I did receive a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Uganda dated the 13th February, 1972, (Appendix No. 10). It was a copy of, or extract from, a letter received by him from the sister of one of the missing Americans, a Mrs. C. Flahkin.

19. On or about the 23rd February, 1972, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Butagira and I met and decided to open the Inquiry on the 15th March, 1972 at 9 a.m. at the Conference Room in the Parliamentary Buildings, which had been kindly put at our disposal. A letter to that effect was sent to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Attorney and Major Ota of the President's Office (Appendix No. 11).

20. Another letter of the same date, asking for security arrangements to be made for the Commission, was sent to the Attorney-General and the Hon. Minister for Internal Affairs (Appendix No. 12). Major Ota replied to the letter of the 23rd February, 1972 on March 9th, 1972 (Appendix No. 13).

21. The Commission opened to an unpromising start on the 15th March, 1972 at 9 a.m. at the Conference Room in the Parliamentary Buildings. Apart from the press the Inquiry attracted little notice or interest. I formally opened the Commission by reading (a) The Commission (Legal Notice No. 10 (Appendix No. 1)) and (b) my Oath (2).

22. In attendance on the Commission were Mr. P. J. Wilkinson, Q.C., who had been assigned to the Commission by the Government, and Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, Q.C., who had been instructed by Mrs. Gerda Stroh from America to represent her. They were assisted by juniors Mr. Katomero and Miss Padhani, respectively.

23. We heard evidence and addresses on 25 days, called 37 witnesses, and made two visits, one to Mbarara on the 17th March and one to Fort Portal and Bundibugyo on the 10th to 11th April, during the course of the Inquiry.

24. This perhaps would be a convenient place to introduce the two principal characters in the drama. Mr. Nicholas Stroh was an American newspaper reporter, aged 33. He represented several American newspapers and was a radio stringer. He was an accredited State freelance journalist. He had been based in Kampala with his wife and two children since 1970. He liked the country, and intended to lay anchor here.

25. Robert Louise Siedle had been a lecturer at Makerere University, Kampala, in the Social Science Department. His term of office ended on the 1st July, 1971, and he was due to leave Uganda on or about the 15th July, 1971.

26. Mr. Wilkinson, in his opening address, informed me that apart from a few sheets of paper, which represented the proceedings and report of the Military Board of Inquiry in Mbarara under the Chairmanship of a Lt.-Col. Omaria, he had nothing much to put before me. Lt.-Col. had intimated in a letter sent to the O/C Police Station, Mbarara, copy to me, that the following four people were to be called—(a) Mrs. Hoyle, (b) M. I. K. Kamya, (c) Father A. Seit, (d) Father A. You, all of whom resided in Mbarara (Appendix No. 14).

27. Mr. Binaisa said he was waiting for an affidavit from Mrs. Gerda Stroh from America, which he wished to put before the Commission at once. As it had not arrived, but was expected at noon, he asked for an adjournment. Mr. Wilkinson thought it would be as well if the Commission started with that affidavit, and readily supported the application for an adjournment. It was granted. The hearing was resumed at 2.30 p.m. that afternoon.

28. The affidavit had not arrived by 2.30 p.m. so Mr. Wilkinson called the first witness, Isaac Kyeyune Kamya, who was at the material time, i.e. 7th, 8th, 9th July, 1971, the rest-house keeper at Mbarara. When the inquiry adjourned at 4 p.m. that day, it was decided to go to the Simba Barracks, Mbarara, on the following day to have a look at the place so that we would have some idea of what was being referred to at a later stage in the proceedings. The Secretary made the necessary arrangements, so the hearing was adjourned to the 17th March.

29. The party to Mbarara on the 17th March, consisted of myself, Mr. P. J. Wilkinson, Q.C., Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, Q.C., the Secretaries and two Military Policemen, as escorts. Staff work went wrong. We (Mr. Wilkinson and I) did not know that the Secretary had made arrangements for us to visit the Barracks at 11 a.m. Mr. Wilkinson and I went to the Rest House and one or two other places before going to the Agip Motel in Mbarara, where we joined the other half of the party for lunch.

30. After lunch, we went to the Barracks where we had to wait for about three quarters of an hour. We had to use the least a frigid reception, which, having regard to the mix-up about the appointment, was understandable. After explanations were offered and apologies made by the Brigade Commander and we were shown the lay-out of the Barracks. We visited the quarter guard, and the administrative block, where the adjutant, chief clerk, orderly officer, intelligence officer, the 2 O.C. and O.C. of the battalion were housed. The hospital, Q.M. stores, Motor Transport sections, the other ranks' quarters, and Officers' Mess were pointed out to us. They were quite near. We left with a pretty clear picture of the barrack buildings and the lay-out.

31. After we left the Barracks, we returned to Mbarara, where we visited the Ministry of Works Yard, the Police Station and the Revenue Office. We called at the D.C.'s office, met the Acting D.C. and inspected the books of the Rest House. We also saw the book relating to the Mbarara Air strip.

32. As a result of our inspection of the Rest House book we summoned two more of the Rest House staff, who produced the book (register of guests) kept by the Rest House keeper (Ex. 3).

33. As far as the Police and the Revenue Office were concerned we drew blanks. The police seemed unwilling/frightened/or possibly both to assist. As for the Revenue or Customs Office, we found that no black Zephyr car, which will figure later in the report, had been registered in Mbarara. There were three other Zephyrs on the Register but of different colours.

34. We returned to Kampala that evening, and resumed the hearing on the following morning, the 18th March.

35. Mohamed Lawoya was called. He worked at the Rest House as a cook/steward. He was shown the photographs on a photostat copy of a Police Gazette, published on the 28th July, 1971 and marked (Ex.1). It showed photographs of Stroh and Siedle. He recognised both people as having been guests at the Rest House in July, 1971. He said that they had arrived together, in a Volkswagen Beetle car—"dual tone", but he did not remember its number. He testified that they stayed two nights. On the morning of the 9th July, they left. Stroh went away alone in his car before 10.00 a.m. leaving Robert, (he obviously meant Mr. Siedle), behind in the Rest House, reading.

36. When he (Siedle) left he called to Kawoya who saw him leave with an African wearing a "Special Force shirt". This departure was fixed at shortly after 12.00 on the morning of the 9th July. He went away in a black Zephyr. They were four in the car. There were three Africans, all dressed in the same kind of shirt, and Siedle who sat in the back with two of the men. The third African drove. Siedle appeared to be happy when he was being driven away.

37. The next witness, a Mrs. Hoyle is, I believe, a part owner of the Agip Motel, Mbarara, and manages it with her husband. She was shown the Police Gazette (Ex.1). She couldn't identify either of the two men. She did however remember a Father You of the Social Centre of the Mbarara Catholic Mission having lunch with two men at their Motel on the 8th July. They were very busy, so she couldn't identify the two men as those on Ex.1. The restaurant was full. His Excellency the President was visiting the area on that day. The restaurant was full of Ministers who had lunch there. Amongst the people present, were Lt. Silver Tibihika and Capt. Mukasa, Acting Adjutant of the Simba Battalion. The latter was organising lunch for the Ministers. Mrs. Hoyle said that Capt. Mukasa seemed to have recognised one of the two guests who were with Fr. You and spoke to him.

38. Some days later she heard about the Missing Americans. In fact she seemed to have been inundated with phone calls about them. Apart from what Fr. You told her that the Americans were his guests, or he them, on the 8th July, she could not find out any information about them. When her inquiries were met with some hostility, she became frightened, gave up, and left it to the police to make any further inquiries, if they wanted to.

39. The present Rest House keeper at Mbarara, Dick Kayumba, was the next witness. He produced the Guest Register of the Rest House (Ex.3). The book was not accurate as both Siedle and Stroh were booked in, and out, on the 7th July. Kayumba confirmed however that the two booked in on the 7th, and departed on the 9th July, 1971 from the Rest House.

40. Kamya, the Rest House keeper in July, 1971, was recalled. He denied that he had told Kayumba that he had seen officers talking to one of the "Europeans". Apart from saying that he knew these two intended to leave on the 9th July, he had very little to say. I don't think this witness told the Commission all he knew.

41. After the Rest House employees had given their story we heard evidence from two Roman Catholic Fathers, Frs. You and Seit. They were determined not to be outmanoeuvred in anything appertaining to this Inquiry. Fr. You identified, however, both Siedle and Stroh. He said they had come to say "Hello" and see what was going on in Ankole. He (Stroh) introduced himself, saying he intended writing an article on what was happening on the border between Tanzania and Uganda. Fr. You said he had heard of Siedle from his writings. He described how he met Siedle on the 8th, and had lunch with Stroh and Siedle at Mrs. Hoyle's Agip Motel. Apart from informing him that they were leaving on the 9th, they seem to have said little or nothing to him. For inquisitive and inquiring Americans (one a journalist and one a lecturer in social subjects seeking information), they appeared to have been singularly reticent! Fr. You said that he last saw them at 6 p.m. on the 8th. The other Father, named Seit, said he met Siedle on the 7th July, 1971, at the Social Centre, when he walked in and introduced himself. He identified both men when shown the Police Gazette (Ex.1). Stroh was introduced by Siedle as a journalist. Stroh informed the Father that he was there to investigate "trouble in the barracks", and was obviously seeking information. Seit was equally as eager as Fr. You about the two Americans, but he did say that there had been trouble in the barracks in June. He referred to one particular day, the 22nd June, 1971, when, on visiting christian homes in the vicinity, he found that children who normally went to a school inside the barracks were at home that day due to the trouble there. I am not suggesting for one moment that the two Fathers lied to the Commission, but one thing I am certain of, and that is that they did not tell the Commission all they knew.

42. The next witness was a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who only took statements from Army personnel who had not given statements to the Military Board as their whereabouts was not known at the time. He apparently accepted what the O.C. of the Simba Battalion told him and recorded statements from that information. It seemed he had Staff Sgt. James of the Military Police attached to him at all times. His investigation was cursory, to say the least. He admitted that apart from interviewing the few people he had mentioned, he made no further inquiries. The two other policemen, Malinga Cornel and Mugamba, were equally as unhelpful, and it was no surprise when one of them admitted that the police had made no inquiries. There seemed to have been a minister pall of fear enveloping most of these civilian and police witnesses.

43. I now turn to the military witnesses. The Commission ran into some serious difficulties when dealing with these. Some were administrative troubles, some were due to the personalities of the witnesses.

44. Legal Notice No. 1 of 1971, entitled *Proclamation*, which set up the Military Government, 8 (2) says—

"Subject to this Proclamation the operation of the existing laws shall not be affected by the Proclamation but shall be construed with such modification, qualifications and adaptations as are necessary to bring into conformity with this Proclamation."

In a word, the Military Government proclaimed that it was a Government operating *outside the existing Constitution*. That meant, and it has been reiterated on more than one occasion since by His Excellency the President, *that no-one*, that includes the Army, *was above the law*. It was never claimed, nor considered, that the Military forces could do no wrong!!

45. Summonses were not served through the usual channels, i.e. the police. The summonses in respect of those witnesses were sent through Capt. Mukasa or Maj. Ozi. At some stage Maj. Ozi was assigned to a Court Martial. The burden of serving notices and summonses then fell almost entirely on Capt. Mukasa. Delays occurred as he, often times, due to the exigencies of the services, could not be contacted. When Capt. Mukasa was found, the witnesses we wanted could not be easily traced as they were dispersed and deployed on various military duties. These I have referred to as administrative troubles.

46. The frustration became almost intolerable, and the impatience and annoyance with the tribunal by the Army became a sore point with the military personnel. At one stage it reached a deadlock and a confrontation. Lt. Col. Ali Fadull, the O.C. Battalion, refused to produce some documents, on what I considered no valid legal grounds, on an application by the public prosecutor. When it was explained that the Army tribunal themselves to be above the law.

47. On the night of the 6th I was telephoned by His Excellency, who expressed his displeasure, that I had not informed him of the intended adjournment of the Inquiry. I replied that I was sending a letter to the Minister of Justice setting out the position. I sent that letter, dated the 7th April, 1972, to the Minister giving a detailed account of everything that had happened, and in particular what my views and stance were on the attitude adopted by Lt. Col. Ali Fadull (Appendix No. 15). The contents of the letter were given to the President.

48. Shortly after the adjournment, it came to our ears that a journalist in another territory intended to write an article, in a well-known London Sunday newspaper, *The Observer*, in which our Inquiry would be mentioned. We didn't know what the contents of it was going to be. In case it would, or could, prejudice our Inquiry, we endeavoured to have it stopped, but without success.

49. We arranged, therefore, to meet in my chambers on April 10th to read and discuss the article. Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Binaisa, the Secretary (Mr. Butagira), and I met in my chambers in the High Court as arranged. As the article (Appendix No. 16) had a very definite bearing on the Inquiry, in particular where Mr. Stroh's car could be found, Mr. Grimley of Police Headquarters who is an expert on identifying engines of cars, etc., was asked to join us. It was obvious that speed was of the essence of the mission if we were to investigate and get anywhere with regard to the information contained therein. We decided, therefore, to go to Fort Portal at once. The Police Air Wing was contacted and a plane was made available for the 11th April to take the party to Fort Portal. I spoke to Mr. Hutchings of the Police Air Wing myself. As I am unable to fly, I went up by car on the 10th.

50. After we had decided to go to Fort Portal, I went immediately to the Parliamentary Buildings, and rang up the Minister of Justice to inform him of what was happening. He wasn't in, so I rang up his Senior Principal State Attorney, Mr. Gaiger. He came to see me. I told him what had happened and what we proposed to do. He made a photostatic copy of the article in *The Observer* for the Minister (Appendix No. 16). I was provided with transport, as my car was in a garage being serviced. Major Ozi provided us with security. I then went and seized the Chief Justice of my plans.

51. I, and the Secretary, travelled to Fort Portal on Monday the 10th April, and stayed at the New Rwenzori Hotel.

52. On the morning of the 11th, I received a message from Mr. Gaiger of the Ministry of Justice's office (Appendix No. 17). He had rung up the wrong hotel the night before. At 7.40 p.m. on the 11th I rang Mr. Gaiger, and requested him to tell the Minister, who had asked him to tell me to return, as His Excellency the President wanted me to resume the hearing of the Inquiry immediately, that I would do so on the following day, if we had completed our mission, i.e. of looking for the car.

53. After breakfast, I went to Fort Portal. I called on the O.C. Police, who provided us with a handful of police and a Landrover. In a similar inquiry into the disappearance of a Mr. Lee a few years ago 1,000 men were provided and a police helicopter to scour the suspected area for a missing diplomat. He (Lee) was found. I then went to the Regional Police Commander's Office. As he was engaged, I went to the D.C.'s office. He was out. I then called at the Court House. The Chief Magistrate was out on Inspection.

54. After this, I went to the Mountains of the Moon Hotel to meet the other half of the party—Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Binaisa and Mr. Grimley. Incidentally, the latter had tried to contact A.C.P. Mugambwa to inform him of his movements, but he was out. It was our intention to ask him to join us, as he was a man from that area. As soon as I had arrived at the hotel a Capt. Juma came on the scene. He was the 2 i/c of the Fort Portal Barracks. I went to him and introduced myself. I informed him that we had received some information, and as a result we were there to make enquiries. I invited him, and the O.C. of the battalion at Fort Portal, to join us at the New Rwenzori Hotel that evening. They did. They had dinner with us.

55. After leaving the Mountains of the Moon Hotel at about 11.00 a.m. on the 11th April we proceeded towards Bundibugyo. When we got near the Kichwamba Technical School, I suggested that it would be a good thing if we spoke to a few people there, to see whether anyone had seen anything of a burnt out car being hurled over the side of the ravine, or had come across it in the valley. The school overlooks the deep valley we proposed to search. Our enquiries proved abortive.

56. I called on the Headmaster, who was comparatively new to the area, to pay my respects to him and to seek information. He was of no assistance to us. After asking him, however, whether he had anyone on the staff, who taught Natural History, and who took parties to do practical work in the field, particularly in the valley, he said he had not, but there was a mountain climbing team, led by one of the masters, attached to the school. He was sent for, and before we could turn round, we had a party of the school mountain club team, to assist us. That was our first stroke of luck. It was the end of term, so they were able to accompany us without any interruption in their work.

57. We "crawled" in our cars along the road running along the Rwenzori range, looking for probable or possible places where the car could have been dumped. We made the odd sortie in search of the car. We eventually reached the first barrier on that road. Meanwhile we had been joined by the Regional Commissioner of Police, and the Head of the C.I.D. We had drawn a blank, and decided to call it a day, suggesting to the mountain-climbing team, that they could possibly assist us by searching the district during their vacation.

58. Both the Regional Police Commander and the leader of the team suggested that we ought not to exclude the possibility of the car being hidden in the other half of the valley beyond the barrier. As they seemed pretty insistent we decided that as we had come so far, we would try the other half beyond the barrier, on the following morning.

59. We decided to meet at 7 a.m. We did. By this time the mountain climbing team had been augmented to about twenty, so had the police party. We started off however without much hope. The second half, ie. the one beyond the barrier, was wilder and the terrain more difficult, to say the least. Dropping sheer from the road was a deep ravine with thick forest.

60. We stopped at a place about 28 miles from Fort Portal, at what we thought was a likely spot, where a deep wooded valley ran from the road into the valley at the bottom of the ravine. The police were loathe to descend, as the place was allegedly infested with black snakes, and populated by lion, leopard, baboons and elephants. The police were unarmed.

61. The schoolboys had no inhibitions. They went down at once. Mr. Grimley, who, like the boys, was unarmed, took off his coat and descended with them. It was an act of great courage. The young policemen were silenced and shamed by Mr. Grimley's example. They then joined the party. Mr. Wilkinson and I stood in the eerie silence listening to the ensuing rumbling in the ravine as the party searched. Due to the thick forest we could see nothing. The suspense was such that Alfred Hitchcock could not have produced anything better. The searchers found the relics of a green Volkswagen and the skeleton of a truck but nothing else. It was obvious they had drawn a blank.

62. Mr. Wilkinson and I decided to walk back towards Fort Portal to do a reconnaissance. It was obvious that a car could have been hidden in a thousand and one places, without being discovered, on this stretch of road. We picked out about three or four likely spots, over a distance of about a mile and a half, and decided to return to the place where we had left our transport. We had walked about half a mile when we saw coming towards us, Sepiriano Tibaiguka, the leader of the Mountain Club, and an old man whom we later knew as Yofuna Nkonjo. Tibaiguka said that Nkonjo could tell us where the car was. Yofuna Nkonjo. Tibaiguka said that Nkonjo could tell us where the car was. We were a little sceptical. We asked him where it was, and how he knew about it. He informed us that it was about half a mile further along the road, and he was about 1 mile distance down the side of the ravine in July, 1971. He told us that he was a road foreman employed by the Ministry of Works and was working on this particular stretch of the road at that time. He explained that when they left work one day, about the 16th or 17th July, 1971, there was no-one on the side of the valley. The following morning they saw the car. He assumed it had gone over the brink during the night. Two days later he saw some men trying to push it further down the side, which he thought, at the time, was strange.

63. We had nothing to lose by turning back, so we went with him. Without hesitation he walked to a spot on the road which looked like a miniature lay-by and said, "It is there", pointing down a steep hill. The lay-by looked a probable place where a 3-ton lorry could have been parked across the road.

64. Tibaiguka went down like a flash and in no time shouted, "Gye ye". It was a thrilling moment. He came back and said, "It is a blue V.W." I said, "How do you know it's a V.W.?" He replied that he had one himself. Tenaciously, I asked him whether it was a left-hand drive or not. Mr. Stroh's car was a left-hand drive. He had not taken particular notice of that fact, so he went down again, and reported back that it was a left-hand drive.

65. On his return he blew a whistle, which brought the other searchers back up, out of the valley. When they arrived at the scene they all went down. In all, some 40 people saw the shell of a burnt out V.W. car with its engine adrift, embedded against a tree.

66. We decided to go back to the hotel for lunch and it was arranged that Mr. Grimley and Mr. Serwadda, the police photographer and scene of crime expert, should return in the afternoon and photograph the car, and make an inspection of the remains of the car.

67. At 2.10 p.m. I was preparing to sit down for lunch when I was informed that the Minister of Justice wanted me to ring him up. Tired and famished as I was, I did. He appeared to be a bit testy and wanted to know when I was returning, as H.E. the President was anxious that I should resume the hearing. In passing, he deprecated the fact that I had the "temerity" to keep Col. Ali waiting. In the first place I did not know Col. Ali was waiting. I knew from my conversation with the President that he had sent for him, but no arrangements had been made for the resumption of the Inquiry. I felt disappointed with the tenor of the conversation and tired after our efforts, I was a bit sharp in my reply, saying that I was a bit tired and fed-up with the manner Col. Ali, who had kept me waiting time after time, and asked the Minister whether he really wanted an answer to the questions posed in the Inquiry. He made no reply, so I informed him that he was going to get one, as we had made a discovery of the greatest importance. He didn't say anything. I don't know whether he appreciated what was being said. He seemed so concerned about the resumption date of the adjourned Inquiry. As I had no transport, as the car I had was nearer Bundibugyo than Fort Portal at that stage, I couldn't have travelled back there and then on that day. I said I'd return on Thursday and could resume on Friday morning. He said, "Can I tell the President you will start on Friday?". I said "Yes, yes, yes". The conversation ended.

68. Incidentally, on my visit to the Bwambra area on the second day, i.e. the 12th April, I met the Saza Chief of the area, and on the night before, at about 6-6.30, the Acting Muhiku Chief. It was he who told me that the Saza Chief was holding a Baraza in the Bwambra area on the 12th. I paid my respects to him, as he was about to start his Baraza. I explained what we were doing, and he gave me one of his men to take us to the local Chief at Bwambra.

69. I have gone into detail about this trip as I was accused of holding my Inquiry "in secret". The accusation was given wide coverage in the world press. The President had said that "he had no intention of interfering in the Commission's work but he did not want it to operate secretly". As a matter of fact my mission could have been less secret and from the word "Go" the Minister of Justice and the President's own office knew about the journey, if not the reason for it. The above facts speak for themselves. As a further proof that the Minister of Justice knew I was in Fort Portal I append to this report a telegram sent to me at *Fort Portal*, which I received on the morning of the 13th April. It had been sent on the 12th, c/o District Commissioner's Office (Appendix No. 18).

70. I returned to Kampala on Thursday the 13th and found a letter from the Minister of Justice, which was an answer to my letter of the 7th April in which I had explained to him the circumstances under which I had adjourned the Inquiry. I have marked the Minister's letter No. 19 in the appendix.

71. The press carried the captions, "Amin Accuses Judge" (South African, The Star's Africa, New Service) (Appendix No. 20), "Amin Chides Probe Judge" (Nation dated 16th April, 1972) (Appendix No. 21). The criticism, with respect, was *unfair and unwarranted in fact and wrong in law*. Traditionally, the judiciary does not descend into the arena to defend itself. In accordance with such traditions I did not do so at the time.

72. The newspaper report was understood by the outside world as an attack on my probity. I am therefore taking this opportunity of putting the record straight, if only in defence. *In fact I did not hold any secret sessions*, far from it, as the above facts show. *In law I could have* without asking anybody. I will cite a paragraph from Legal Notice No. 10 at page 22

"and I do hereby direct that the said inquiry may be held at such times and in such places as the *Commissioner* may, from time to time, determine and may be held in *public or in private*, or partly in public and partly in private as the said *Commissioner may*, from time to time, determine".

The discretion given to me was absolute. Nowhere, with respect, can I find that I should previously have informed or obtained the previous consent of anyone in the world to hold a meeting in private if I wanted to. If I may be permitted to ask, if I had asked for consent, or informed His Excellency the President, would permission or consent have been given or withheld? If it were withheld it would have been in derogation of the terms of Legal Notice No. 10 and it could only be done by means of a decree or an amended legal notice.

73. I might also be forgiven for asking whether I would have been subjected to the same attack, if the missing car had not been found?

74. As to "secrecy", I would like to make one final observation. The Commissioners in the "Trial of Dr. Fred Rwigyema and Others" (Appendix No. 22), and the Obura Inquiry held in camera, and the evidence was not published. That is a precedent very similar to mine. I was not aware of it at the time of my Inquiry. Nor, I am sure, were the Army tribunals themselves to be above the law.

75. That was not, however, the most objectionable part of the attack. I had a complete legal and factual answer to it. The President's criticism went on to say, if he were reported correctly,

"If the Government was not kept informed of the doings of the Commissions of Inquiry 'we the Government may feel that the judges are not with us'."
General Amin warned" (Appendix No. 20).

Governments are always informed of the doings of an inquiry, in its report, as I am doing now. One is obliged to do so. If the warning meant that "judges must be with the Government" that would be a serious inroad into the independence of the Judiciary, which independence is enshrined in the Constitution, still extant. The judges are not *for* or *against* anyone. They, by their very judicial oath, are enjoined "to do right unto all manner of people, without fear or favour, affection or ill will". *Right* is the operative word. Traditionally, they have stood as a bulwark between the executive and the people, within the terms of their oaths. Long may that be so. Any weakening of such a resolve could only lead to tyranny. If this phrase meant that I should, in the interest of Government or indeed anyone else, betray my trust to my oath, and did so, I would be a wilfully perjured individual, void of moral worth.

76. In addition to my oath as a judge, in my oath under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, I swore—

"that I will faithfully, fully, impartially, and to the best of my ability discharge the trust, and perform the duties devolving upon me by virtue of the said.".

My oath ended, "So help me God", meaning, "so help me God to be a true and trustworthy one". That I have and shall always try to be and I serve notice on all and sundry that my integrity is unpurchasable. I am pleased to say that they are the feelings of my brother judges, who have been nurtured in the same traditions as well.

77. I think the Fort Portal part of this saga could very well be called "Mission Impossible". As a God-fearing person, I cannot but consider, especially in retrospect, the fortuitous presence—at least it appeared to be fortuitous at the time—of the road foreman *at that lonely spot, at that very moment of time "as the hand of God" intervening on the side of justice.*

78. Let me now move on to the next stage in the Inquiry, which could be only described as "stop-go". Mr. Grimley produced the commissioning plate found on the burnt car. On it, was a number which the Licensing Officer verified from his records as the chassis number of a blue V.W. registered in the name of Mr. Stroh. There could be no shadow of doubt therefore that the car found on the 12th April, 1972 on a heavily wooded slope of a ravine at Mile 26 or thereabouts on the Bundibugyo-Fort Portal Road was the missing car.

79. The finding of the car was a major discovery, and the whole complexion of the Inquiry changed. It was obvious that, if possible, an affidavit should be obtained from Lt. Silver Tibihika of the Simba Battalion, who had given the information to the Tanzanian correspondent of the Sunday Observer (Appendix No. 16) about the location of the car. Such a one was produced (Ex.11) at the Inquiry. It was sworn before a Commissioner of Oaths named R. G. Gandhi in Tanzania, on the 18th of April, 1972.

80. From the facts contained in the affidavit it was obvious that the deponent was at least an accessory after the fact. Evidence was led later to prove he had been a member of the defunct G.S.U. set up under the old regime. This was done to attack the credibility of Tibihika. He would also appear to be a deserter, although Lt. Col. Ali Fadull (whom I shall refer to hereafter, without any disrespect for the colonel, as Col. Ali) charitably said he still considered him as an officer in the Uganda Army. There was also a further possibility that he wished the present Government to be discredited for another reason. There was a Commission running parallel with mine, concerning the activities of the National Trading Corporation. Lt. Tibihika's brother, (whom I shall hereinafter refer to as Lt. Silver), a Mr. Mpamibara, was deeply involved; indeed he was the principal suspect and malefactor—the villain of the piece.

81. With all those facts in mind, the affidavit was approached with caution and reserve. I naturally looked for corroboration.

82. Perhaps I should deal here with the arguments put forward for its exclusion/expunging from the record. Mr. Kirenga, and Mr. da Costa, who by this time had appeared on the scene and on the record as counsel for Col. Ali and Major Juma Aiga, argued that under Legal Notice No. 10, I could only, and ought only, to consider evidence taken on oath. Secondly, and this was plugged incessantly by Mr. da Costa, that as the affidavit had been admitted under the Evidence Act it was an inadmissible document which I should not use.

83. It was difficult at times to know what rules of procedure Mr. da Costa thought applicable to the Inquiry. If he had vouchsafed an answer I think he would have said, "Only such procedure as is beneficial to my client".

84. Although Mr. Wilkinson had, obviously with a slip of the tongue, said he was putting the affidavit in under the Evidence Act, he persistently retracted that at all stages of the hearing. Obviously it was a slip of the tongue. I have looked at my record and the transcript and nowhere can I find that I admitted the affidavit under the Evidence Act (which everyone admitted did not apply to Commissions of Inquiry), nor had I submitted it under any other Act.

85. I was guided by the Legal Notice No. 10 of 1971, and the parent Act, Commissions of Inquiry Act (Cap. 56 of the Uganda Laws) on procedure. Under the Legal Notice the Attorney-General prescribed that I would conform to certain instructions, viz

(a) that any person *desiring* to give evidence before the Commissioner shall do so in person.

86. I was given powers to depart from such instructions when I considered it essential for ascertaining the truth of the matter into which I was commissioned to enquire. In effect that meant that I could virtually make my own rules, if need be.

87. Apart from that, section 10 of the parent Act reads—

"Where the Commissioners consider it desirable for the purpose of avoiding expense or delay or for any other special reason they may receive evidence by affidavit or administer interrogatories and require the person to whom the interrogatories were made to make full and true reply to such interrogatories".

I had the power to receive the affidavit under this section as well. Mr. Wilkinson said Lieut. Silver was in a refugee camp, I believe in or near Tabora, Tanzania. Lieut. Silver did not want to, and would not, come to Uganda to give evidence on oath. He did not know whether he would be allowed out by the Tanzanian authorities, or be allowed to return to Tanzania, i.e. if he were allowed out, and came to Uganda. That applied to the suggestion that he should perhaps be willing to go to Kenya. That would appear to have been the end of the matter and good reasons for the acceptance of the affidavit, as those were special reasons within the meaning of section 10 of the parent Act. Messrs. Kirenga and da Costa persisted in their objections. It is interesting to note that they did not make the same fuss about the affidavit (3) from America and one from Kenya. They were allowed to remain on the record without demur.

88. Mr. Wilkinson offered to try and get evidence taken on Commission, either in Tanzania or Kenya. He also suggested that either counsel could administer interrogatories (through the Commission), that is, put questions in writing which they wanted answered, to Lieut. Silver. He would then be required to answer them on oath.

89. Mr. da Costa feared to go to Tanzania because he feared to be arrested there. When pressed to give reasons for that, he replied that he had been a counsel in the recent Okoya Inquest. I was unaware of the fact, as was Mr. Wilkinson, so I don't know why he thought his fame had spread as far as Tanzania, or that his conduct of his client's case in the Okoya Inquest had offended any law either here or in Tanzania, which would make him liable to arrest. His reasons I fear sprang from a fecund and lively imagination. Be that as it may, Col. Ali, Mr. Nkrenge, Mr. da Costa and I solicited Major Juma Aiga, did not want to avail themselves of any of the opportunities offered under section 10 of the Commission of Inquiries Act.

90. I therefore admitted the affidavit under the parent Act, hoping that something would be done about getting Lieut. Silver to give evidence on oath before the end of the Inquiry. I will have more to say about that later.

91. As the affidavit was the first break-through, as far as positive information was concerned, on the subject matter of the

Bilharzia may be conquered by vaccine

7/12

RESEARCH in London is showing the way towards a vaccine against the disease of bilharzia, which affects 200 million people in the tropical belts of the world.

Bilharzia is caused by a tiny worm called a schistosome, which infects fresh-water snails and is a danger to anyone entering streams or lakes. It gets through the skin and starts its progress towards the egg-laying state in the liver or bladder. A wasting disease, particularly affecting children and young people, bilharzia is a constant risk and spreads, for example, through new irrigation schemes.

Attempts to deal with it by killing the host snails with chemicals are only locally successful and temporary. A vaccine against it would be a giant step towards control.

The central mystery of bilharzia is that the body shows no immune reaction to the worms.

At the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) in London the suggested explanation, which experiments seem to confirm, is that the worm disguises itself as body tissue. It is able to grasp what is basically a sugar molecule from the blood to use as a cloak. At the NIMR mice infected with the worms produce no antibodies. But when transferred to monkeys these worms are killed, presumably before they change their disguise from mouse to monkey.

Worms

It has now been found that the worms change their form after penetrating skin. If they do not go through this process they cannot grow. But when they do, they are vulnerable—for a time. The worms are allowed to penetrate a piece of rat skin and grow in a solution. But when immune serum — from a monkey which has been infected and is immune to re-infection—is added to the solution they are killed. They are vulnerable in this way for about four days. After that they manage ot disguise themselves again.

But this crucial period may give the answer to the disease. The NIMR workers have discovered there are two antibodies in immune blood that affect the worm. One is lethal. The other inhibits the worm's growth.

Using these, they are now well on the way to pin-pointing exactly what bit of the worm's tissue triggers the production of antibodies in a host.

Success will mean that at last the way will be open to the manufacture of a vaccine that can be used against bilharzia, producing antibodies that will kill the worms when they are temporarily unmasked and open to attack.

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Ban on shabby hair hailed by Ugandans

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JOURNEY

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7/12

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this week.

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July 9th birthday belongs to one of versatility, possessive, protective toward loved ones, but nerves may be *bete - noire*. 1972 stresses secret accord, beneficial partnership in marriage, career.

SHEIKH YAHYA HUSSEIN predicts: There are many rumours circulating about, but among them you will find indications of what you have been looking for as a lead in the right direction. Be brave and take initiative. Timidity is harmful today. Those who succeed are they who talk things quietly with neighbours and colleagues. Those whose names have 5, 15, 25, 35 and 45 letters, also 8, 18, 28, 38 and 48 letters will have to use aggressive tactics to get what they want.

Afzal Yasin, C 145 Block I, North Nazimabad, Karachi 33, West Pakistan. Age 17. Hobbies: Collecting stamps and view cards and letter writting. Wants pen pals from Kenya.

Hitesh M. Dattani, C/O H. H. the Aga Khan Hostel, Box 432, Mbale. Age 14. Hobbies: camping, cycling, pop music, collecting photos of actors and actresses. Wants pen pals especially girls from all over the world.

Shiraz, Box 46, Kimilili, Kenya. Hobbies: music and correspondence. Wants pen pals from all over the world.

Fitz Harris Kinamah, Kikoko Market, Box 7090, Kilome, Machakos. Hobbies: dancing, swimming, cinema and sex. Wants pen pals from East Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, America, Europe, Malawi.

"The Great Debate"
9.30 NEWS
9.45 MOVIE OF THE WEEK
10.45 KUFUNGA STESHENI

MONDAY

5.45 KUFUNGUA STESHENI
5.50 UTAMADUNI KWA WATOTO WETU
6.05 FLINTSTONES
6.30 DUNIA WIKI HII
7.15 HABARI
7.30 HEY PRESTO!
8.00 ZUBERI "Matezo"
8.30 FLIP WILSON SHOW
9.30 NEWS
9.45 JIBURUDISHENI
10.45 KUFUNGA STESHENI

TUESDAY

5.45 KUFUNGUA STESHENI
5.50 QUICK DRAW MACGRAW
6.15 MAMBO LEO
7.15 HABARI
7.30 UMLEAVYO "Kimweli Kuungana"
8.00 HARRY WORTH "The Gas man Co-eth"
8.30 SALAMU ZENU
9.30 NEWS
9.45 TROUBLE SHOOTERS
10.45 KUFUNGA STESHENI

WEDNESDAY

5.45 KUFUNGUA STESHENI
5.50 MAGILLA GORILLA
6.15 MAMBO LEO
7.15 HABARI
7.30 DISNEYLAND
8.15 UNESCO DOCUMENTARY
8.45 PRESS CONFERENCE
9.30 NEWS
9.45 DOCUMENTARY
10.45 KUFUNGA STESHENI

FRIDAY

5.45 KUFUNGUA STESHENI
5.50 PUPPET SHOW
6.00 KENYA MUSIC FESTIVAL
6.15 MAMBO LEO
7.15 HABARI
7.30 UPISHI BORA
8.00 SHELL HALF-HOUR
8.30 SHIRLEY'S WORLD
9.00 LOCAL PLAY
9.30 NEWS
9.45 JIBURUDISHENI
10.45 KUFUNGA STESHENI

SATURDAY

5.45 KUFUNGUA STESHENI
5.50 KIPINDI CHA WATOTO "Kongoni Primary School"
6.15 MAMBO LEO
7.15 HABARI
7.30 TAMAA "Tamaa Mombasa"
8.00 THIS IS TOM JONES
9.00 WAANDISHI WAULIZA
9.30 NEWS
9.45 WEEKEND MOVIE
10.45 KUFUNGA STESHENI

TODAY'S LISTENING

NATIONAL SERVICE

6.30—Kufungua Stesheni; 6.31—Wimbo wa Taifa; 6.32 — Nyimbo za Sifa; 6.45 Muziki na Matangazo; 7.00 — Habari; 7.15 — Matangazo Maalum; 7.20 — Salamu za Asubuhi; 8.30 — Ibada ya Asubuhi; 9.00 — Habari; 9.15 — Kanisa Wiki Hii; 9.30 — Maswali ya Wiki; 10.00 — Muziki/Matangazo; 10.15 — Kwell na Aspro; 10.45 — Furaha Baada ya Kazi; 11.00 — Jifunze Kiswahili; 11.15 — Dunia Wiki Hii; 11.30 — Kipindi cha National Youth Service; 12.00—Ubingwa wa Lugha; 12.30 — Usalama Barabarani; 12.45 — Je, Huu ni Ungwana; 1.00 — Habari; 1.15 — Matangazo Maalum; 1.20 — Je, Hujambo? 2.00 — Jifunze Historia; 2.15 — Wajue Walenzi wa Taifa 2.30 — Wimbo Niupendao; 3.15 — Mchezo wa Wiki; 3.45—Chemsha Bongo; 4.15—Salamu za KCC; 4.45—Daktari wa Radio; 5.00 — Yakupasayo Kujua; 5.15 — Kwa kina Mama; 5.45 — Salamu za Elastoplast; 6.15 — Kutoka Mikoani; 6.45 — Muziki Matangazo; 7.00 — Habari; 7.15 — Muziki/Matangazo Maalum; 7.30 — Mkulima wa Kenya/Baraza la Wakulima; 8.00 — B.A.T. Leo ni Leo; 8.30 — Eveready Moja Kwa Zote; 9.00 — Habari; 9.15 — Muziki/Matangazo; 9.30 — Porojo za Mwamto; 10.00 — Ibada ya Injili; 10.30 — Chague la Mtangazaji; 11.00 — Muhtasari wa Habari; 11.10 — Mwisho

GENERAL SERVICE

6.30 — Station Opens; 6.31 — Programmes and Weather; 6.35 — Morning Club; 7.00 — News; 7.15 — Rise and Shine; 7.45 — Our Man on the Mike; 8.00 — Morning Service; 8.45 — Listen with Me; 9.00 — News; 9.16 — Light Music; 9.30 — Radio Sports Club; 10.00 — Yours for the Asking; 10.30 — Sounds like Hit; 11.00 — Around the World; 12.00 — Light Music; 12.30 — Kenya Today; 1.00 — News; 1.15 — Programmes and Weather; 1.20 — Lunchtime Music; 2.00 — Week at the UN; 2.15 — Music; 3.00 — Our Towns; 3.30 — Light Music; 3.45 — Jifunze Kiswahili; 4.01 — Top of the Pops; 4.45 — Teen Time; 5.30 — What do you Know? 6.00 — News; 6.15 — Light Music; 6.30 — Evening Service; 7.23 — The Torch; 7.30 — Peoples and Places; 8.00 — Hidden Details; 8.15 — Sunday by the Fireside; 9.00 — News; 9.15 — It's a Good Life; 9.30 — Beat the Brain; 10.00 — Late Date; 11.00 — News Summary; 11.05 — Epilogue.

that nice six card club suit in

'Teen time'

NO news is bad news. So here now is the latest news in brief: sugar mummies are in town. What is more, I have been told, and I believe it, these ladies stop at nothing to get what they want — in other words, they know what they want and how to get it. Believe me I am not trying to scare the daylights out of young ladies at all, I'm only trying to tell them what is really happening. What they do about it is their own business.

Elizabeth and Lucy are both students at a secretarial college right here in Nairobi. I was in town the other afternoon minding my own business when I overheard them discussing the sugar mummies' question rather furiously. Well, I had heard boys complain bitterly about the sugar daddy epidemic but it never occurred to me that gals were also fighting a losing battle against another formidable army of the so-called sugar mummies. "After all, her daughter is almost as old as I am . . . but still she manages to hook teenagers. Can't boys tell an old bitch from a young girl?" It was this question which arrested my attention. I stopped to hear some more and this time it was Lucy's turn to talk. "You forget", she told her friend, "that she does almost everything for them. Frank no longer pays for his own cinema tickets, and of course you remember he didn't have those expensive clothes before they met. . . ."

Teens, that was quite an earful for me, and don't imagine I wasn't surprised.



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BACK TO AFRICA MOOD IS SO SOUL STIRRING

Another extract from Peter Enahoro's book "You Gotta Cry To Laugh" published by Aquarius Books Ltd of Cologne at 25/- sterling.

SOUL BROTHERS

"LOOK at them," my friend hissed contemptuously, "just look at them *Negroes*. Bloody *Negroes*!"

We were standing at the window of his 14th floor office gazing down upon the traffic on New York's Lexington Avenue. My friend, an African diplomat at the United Nations, had been listening to my rather indignant denunciation of a gathering at which I'd been present the previous evening.

The Afro-American-Nigerian Friendship Society had held a dance to mark the anniversary of Nigeria's independence. (In the way Americans love to coin acronyms the Society was styled AANFS, pronounced annphs.) The highlight of the evening was a Shango dance put on by an all-Black troupe. I would be lying in my teeth if I said I thoroughly enjoyed the show.

"I sympathise with the emotional appeal Africa holds for Black Americans." I said to my friend the next morning, "but they might first try to respect our sensitivity over certain things. The Shango dance is a sacred ritual. It is not public entertainment. It would offend a White man whatever his brand of Christianity, for example, if he had to sit through a celebration of the Catholic Mass in a night-club setting. If the Black Americans want to identify with Africa surely one of the first things they have to learn is to respect our traditional religion and not make commercial dances out of holy worship. And then they weren't even doing the thing right. Six well-drilled young men paired up with an equal number of athletic female types to do a couple of grotesque gym excercises. They were backed by an ensemble of drummers who gave a rendition of jazzed-up jungle rhythms, and who seemed to think that a Shango dance is not authentic unless accompanied with whoops, shrieks, squeals and grunts, which I must say they articulated fanatically."

Something else which struck me that evening was the mode of dress of our Black American hosts. Imagine a Scot wearing a kilt *and* trousers! Our hosts were no less ridiculous in their get-up. On top of their American suits they wore imitations of the Nigerian *agbada*, a gorgeous, billowy robe in which ordinarily any puny man would look like a grandee. Our hosts flitted about in their mini-style variations like Cyclopean gnats. Others appeared simply to have torn down the window curtain at home, thrown the rag across the shoulder like an over-sized shawl, and headed for the dance. It was a parody and we Nigerians were not amused, although good manners prevented us from uttering a word of complaint — or compliment.

I made these observations to my friend who had been invited but had failed to show up. He had deliberately stayed away. I asked him why.

"I don't go to their affairs," he explained. "When our mission first arrived we went out of our way to seek out the Negroes . . ."

Equal terms

"I wish you would call them Black Americans," I said. "This Negro bit somehow doesn't sound like an endearment."

"They are Negroes. We are Africans. Let's dispense with this all-embracing 'black' for the moment," my friend rejoined stoutly. "I was saying that when we first arrived here we went out of our way to seek them out; but we soon discovered that what they wanted was for us to fight their battles for them. They didn't want to see us mixing with Whites on equal terms. We are accredited to a world organisation, we are not emissaries to a non-existent American Negro nation. They didn't want to see us with White girls. Some of their writers said it was slave mentality to date a White girl at all. They can't see their own inferiority complex. When I go out with a White girl, I am not dating a *White* woman, I'm dating a woman.

"Eldridge Cleaver insults *any* Black man who goes out with a White woman. It may be Mr. Cleaver's personal experience to feel that something is amiss with his psychology when he goes out with a White girl. He has ample reasons. He has the kind of background that should make him feel that way. If your family had been serving at the table of the same people for generations you would feel inferior too to date their daughter. We Africans don't have this pitiful inhibition, in spite of colonialism. Some of the proudest Africans who have led the struggle against the White man are married to White women — Leopold Senghor, Seretse Khama, not to mention a host of radicals who would put Cleaver in the shade twice over.

White girls

"I know what it is that really hurts these Soul Brothers. It's not that we move in White circles, or that we date White girls. It's the *kind* of White circles we move in. The kind of White company many of them keep you would not touch with a barge pole. They go out with these repellent ninnies . . . White girls rebelling against their parents or against society, nymphomaniacs who have heard that the Black Man is a demon in bed, and battered wrecks craving for drugs. They are usually in their late teens or early twenties. You can tell their age because they smell it. I'm generalising but how else can I make my point?"

My friend went back to his desk, played nervously with the paper-knife, fiddled with the paper-weight, idled through the phone book, then he came back to rejoin me at the window. We stared down for a while in silence, and then he let go again:

"Oh to be back in London. There the West Indian immigrant knows his station. The poor fellow, all he wants is to become a Black Englishman. If you invite him to a party he is surprised and ever so grateful. These Negroes here in America think they have a right to your privacy. A few years ago they were laughing at our costumes. Oh yes, they thought we looked funny. Now that it has become a symbol of their struggle they can't even tailor the thing right. You've seen the so-called Afro-hair style?"

I nodded.

Hot comb

"What d'you think of it?"

"Well, it's a change from the hot combs and straightened hair."

"They say it's African. Do you know any African who wears his hair like a forest? For years the Negroes tried to make their hair look like the White man's. We in Africa never did; but now that they've seen the light they quarrel if you don't grow your hair to exaggerated length. I never was ashamed of my kinky hair, why should I now wear it like a lion's mane to prove to myself I'm free?"

"It will pass," I said mournfully.

"It had better! By the way, they think we are man-eaters. One of my country's VIPs took a taxi into town from Kennedy Airport the other day. You know how it is these days with all this solidarity, clenched fist salute and all that, among the soul brothers. Well, this VIP decided he would patronise a soul-man, just to be on the mark with the times, you know. Tooling along Brooklyn bridge our Negro cab-driver became talkative. "Where you come from, brother?" he asked. "Africa." "You come from Africa? You come from Africa where Black man eat Black man?" the cabbie asked shaking his head."

"Well," I said jokingly, "he might have been rebuking us for eating fellow Blacks instead of Whites."

Savages

"Don't be funny," my friend said sternly. "These people genuinely believe we are primitive savages. They really believe that the only kind of vegetables we eat are bananas."

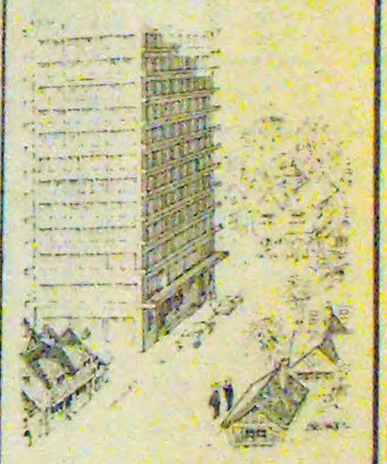
"Bananas are tasty and nourishing," I said.

"Not if they mean you subsist on monkey food."

It was almost a year later that a Black American serviceman in Germany put the case of the other side to me. It was disarmingly simple and briefly stated:

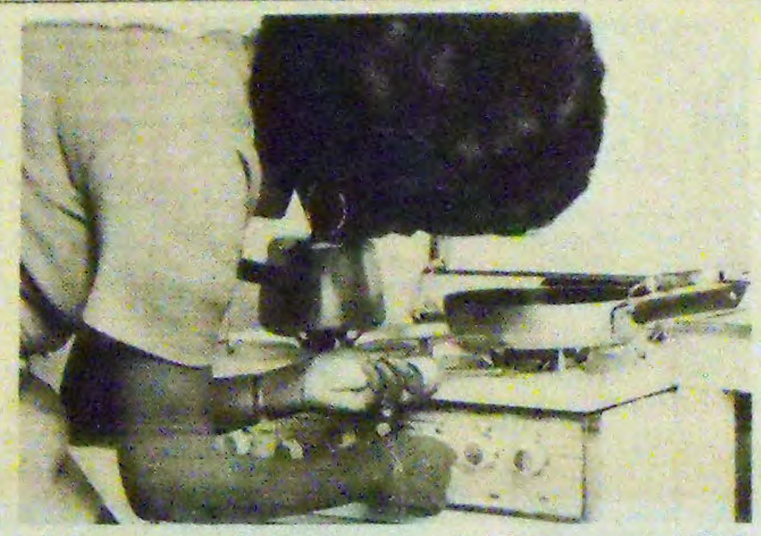
"After 300 years it would be silly to pretend that some of the White man's prejudices about Africa and Africans have not rubbed off on us," he said. "After three centuries we would have had to be imbeciles not to have imbibed some of the White man's culture as well. You've lucidly illustrated the dilemma we are in today with your observation of folks in New York wearing the dashiki on lounge suits. That's our culture, neither here nor there. But whether Black Americans are forced to make friends with unsightly White boys and go out with undesirable White girls should not make the African feel superior. What White company one keeps is not a yardstick of one's advancement. That's the kind of mentality Cleaver rightly puts down as slavish.

"Our desire to identify with Africa is sincere. It is emotional, very deeply emotional. If you Africans reject us you can only hurt yourselves in the long run. For let me tell you this, there may be Black Americans, Black Caribbeans and Africans, but there's only one kind of Balck Man for the White racial bigot — Black As long as one single Black Man is discriminated against on earth, your dignity as an African is sham, my friend."



"Then, while we were busy fighting the new airport, appealing against the opencast mining and opposing the motorway route it somehow slipped through."

OB & M/87



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REBELS SWOOP ON TRIBAL HOME-LAND 7/72

AIR Force helicopters landed rebel Rhodesian Police in the Inyanga mountains at dawn yesterday in another attempt to evict Tangwena tribesmen from their ancestral homeland.

The land is designated a "white" land tenure act, and the Tangwenas are classified as "squatters."

A spokesman for Nyarafu farm — a co-operative run by Africans adjoining the disputed land — said that police moved into the area in helicopters and trucks at dawn.

The spokesman said: "There are about six helicopters running a shuttle service into the area and police are cordoning it off."

Refused

The Rhodesian Government has refused to comment on the moves.

Nearly two years ago, officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, accompanied by police, drove into the Tangwena village and destroyed the mud-and-daub huts.

The tribesmen say that their homeland was declared "white" without their knowledge or consent.

Grey-bearded Chief Rekayi Tangwena has steadfastly maintained his defiance of the orders to move.

He said: "We are refusing to move because this is the land where our ancestors lived. This is where they died. Their spirits are there. We cannot move to another land. This is where God created us, and if we are to leave, it is only God who can remove us."

For the Rhodesian authorities; an equally important matter of principle is involved.

The Rhodesians insist that the tribe must obey the law, which states that Africans can only stay on "European" land if they are servants.

The authorities have provided the tribe with alternative land in a designated "Black Area" a few miles from their ancestral home But only about 16 Tangwena families have agreed to settle there.

BECOME GOVERNORS 7/72

PRESIDENT AMIN has said that Ministers may become governors of provinces and would have Cabinets within the provinces with full administrative powers.

The General disclosed this when he met the Secretary General of the World Muslim Congress, Mr Inamullah Khan, at the Command Post.

And he is considering exempting some religious places from paying rent and would call a meeting of religious leaders in Uganda early next month to tell them about the move.

President Amin said that it is the Government policy not to interfere in religious affairs, except where the situation warrants it. He is to launch an appeal fund for the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council and the Government will buy an official car for the Chief Khadi of Uganda as was the case with other religious leaders.

On the proposed re-organisation of the country's administration, General Amin said that large districts, such as Busoga, would be divided in order to have proper and balanced administration.

He called upon all the Muslims to respect their Chief Kadhi, to have confidence in one another.

Graduates

Uganda has few Muslim university graduates, and Gen Amin added that he would like to see "Old Kampala Hill", — which he called "a centre for people from all parts of the world" — with modern buildings built at university level. Planning must be proper, and the council could start with a temporary small building, such as the Uganda Museum, but with a future to expand to take in students from all over the world.

He called for assistance to Kibuli Teachers Training College and Bwaise Religious Schools. These schools would help in expanding Islam throughout the world through the exchange of teachers.

The President asked for teachers in English and Arabic and French to teach in the university and schools, "as we are likely to have students from Arab, French and English-speaking countries.

The President said the aim of his recent tour of Arab countries was to unite them.

President Amin said Israel was "within two or three hours" of an attempt to overthrow his Government when he ordered the expulsion of all Israeli nationals from Uganda in March.

He told Mr Khan that Israel was a major threat to world peace. Its tactics are to divide

(Continued on page 12)

when rising early gets you down... rediscover tea



There's no better way to begin your day.
Wake up to that morning cuppa that puts you on your feet.
One cup and that gloomy dismal form becomes a brisk and lively personality.
Just think what three would do!
Make morning tea and you make your day.

PSL-W3881

tea costs so little does so much

No price control on ripe bananas

BY FRED BAINGANA

7/72

MR Justice L. P. Saldanha has ordered a refund of 50/- fine to a man who was alleged to have sold a bunch of bananas for 50 cents when the controlled price was 30 cents.

It was in a Fort Portal court that the accused, Bonifance Nzarihire, was convicted by grade two magistrate of the offence of cheating. He was fined 50/-.

But when the trial magistrate discovered that there was no price control for ripe bananas, he asked the Chief Magistrate to forward the file to the High Court for an order in revision quashing the conviction and setting aside the sentence.

The Director of Public Prosecution to whom the case had been referred had no objection to the order of revision being made.

The judge noted that whatever other offence the accused may have committed it was certainly not of cheating, and, therefore, he could not have been convicted under section 291 of the Penal Code.

Talking about Section 4 of the Distribution and Price of Goods Act the judge said it empowers the Minister by statutory order to fix maximum prices for the sale of certain goods. In exercise of these powers the Minister made Statutory Instruments fixing maximum prices for certain goods and commodities, said the judge adding that ripe bananas were not among these.

In the end Mr Justice Saldanha quashed the conviction and set aside the sentence and ordered a refund of the 50/- fine to the accused.

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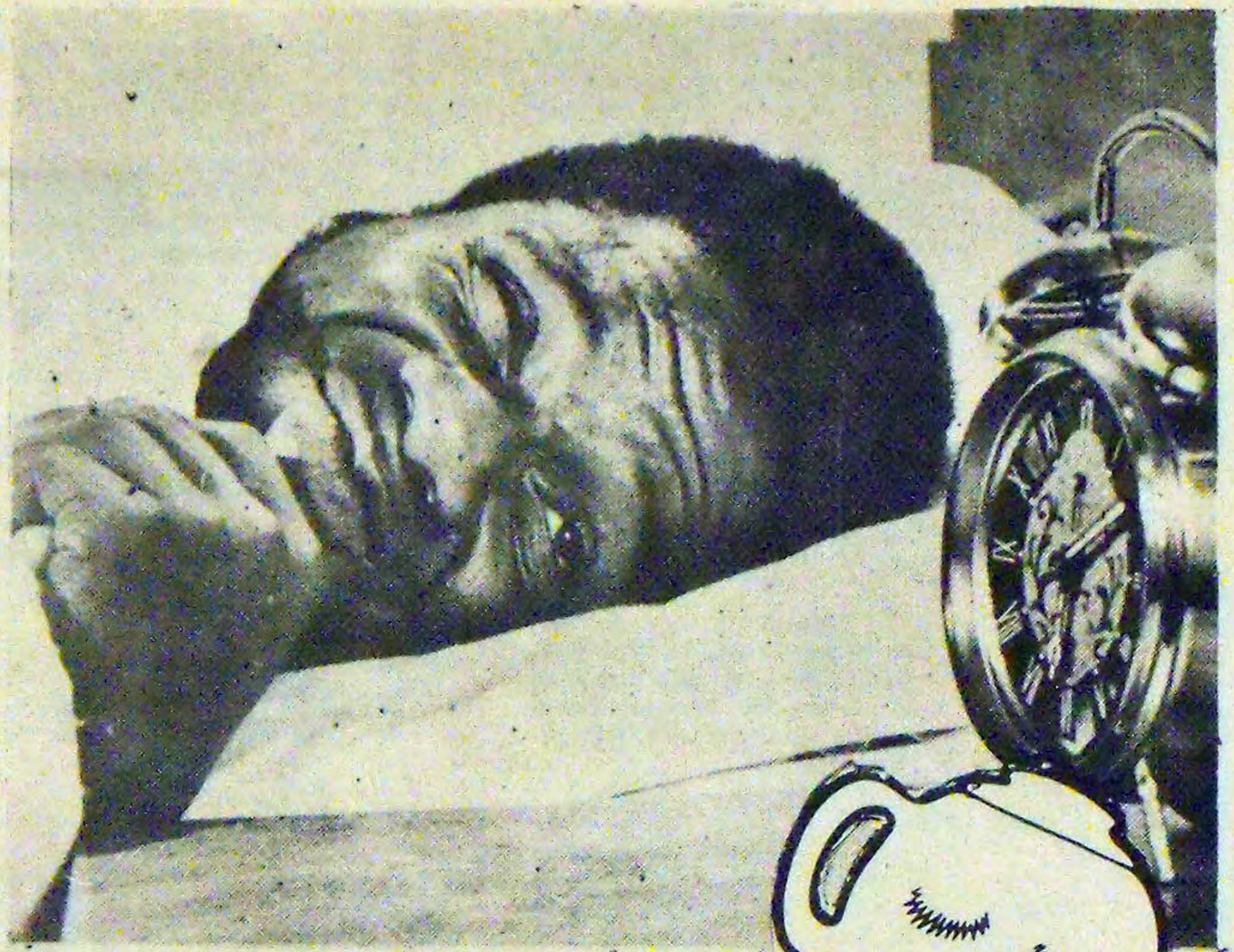
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THIEVES MUST ALL DIE, SAYS BOKASSA

Several deaths were reported in the aftermath of the punitive expedition mounted by Centrafrican President for-life Jean Bedel Bokassa, at the head of an Army detachment, which marched into Bangui prison under order to beat the life out of convicted thieves.

Announcing the deaths, the High Commissioner for Information, Mr Victor Tetaya, said the victims' bodies would be put on display yesterday at Bangui's Main Square.

Minutes earlier, talking to the microphone for the third consecutive time, General Bokassa said the results — the dead and wounded — of the showdown between the National Army and the army of thieves would be exhibited to serve as an example.

So long as there were thieves in the country, the Army would carry out similar baton-wielding strikes each Saturday, General Bokassa warned.

"Thieves must all die. There will be no more theft in the Centrafrican Republic," he said.

Three corpses and 42 injured people, their gaping wounds infested with flies, were put on public view in Bangui yesterday as part of Centrafrican Republic President's campaign against thieves.

They were the victims of the operation in Bangui prison on Monday when General Bokassa led in a unit of troops and ordered them to beat up the prisoners, all sentenced for theft, with staves. Aim of the operation is to discourage thieves.



President Jean Bokassa and President Idi Amin acknowledge cheers from the crowd at Entebbe Airport as they drive to State House soon after President Bokassa's arrival in Uganda yesterday.

Mayanja sues The Observer

LONDON STAFF REPORTER 7/72

THE Minister of Labour, Mr Mayanja, is to sue The Observer of London. He is claiming damages for alleged libel following articles in the May 21 issue.

A front page report by the paper's Commonwealth correspondent, Colin Legum, said that Mr Mayanja had been arrested and interrogated by the Army.

Similar allegations were made in a leading article on the same date.

Mr Mayanja's London solicitors, Edwin Coe and Calderwoods, stated that the allegations were quite untrue and that their client was claiming damages for libel and retraction of the statement in open court. The writ was accepted by The Observer yesterday, but it will be many months before the action is heard, assuming the matter is not settled out of court.

It is understood that the Minister's legal advisers hold that the alleged arrest of a civilian member of a military government could only be construed as brought about by sedition or treason and it was therefore libel on the individual concerned and a slur on his character

PEOPLE OF SOUTH KARAMOJA HAILED

7/72

PRESIDENT Amin has commended the people of South Karamoja for the efforts they have put into double production and for the high standard they have achieved in dressing.

The President was addressing South Karamoja elders yesterday at Moroto. The elders presented a five-point memorandum which included the need for security, water, bridges and county headquarters in Upe and Bokora and the problems posed by school-leavers.

The President said that South Karamojongs had earned their district a good name. He urged the people to be proud of their district and their country, saying that the names Uganda and Karamoja are there to stay.

President Amin said that during the former regime Obote had decided to turn Karamoja into a museum for his own propaganda purposes.

The General revealed Obote's plan, which was in writing, to persuade Kenya and Tanzania not to allow any Uganda imports and exports to pass through their country.

Obote, the General added, was also responsible for the sabotage that had been in Uganda regarding the shortage of sugar, cooking oil and other commodities.

Referring to the former Minister of Mineral and Water Resources, Mr Max Choudry, and to a former UPC M.P., Mr Lobunei, he said that if such people don't involve themselves in subversive activities, the security forces will not touch them.

APPEAL ON BRIDE PRICE BY PRESIDENT

FROM RAY MAHI, MOROTO 7/72

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF KARAMOJA TO RECONSIDER AND REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CATTLE PAYABLE AS BRIDE PRICE, WAS MADE BY PRESIDENT AMIN YESTERDAY.

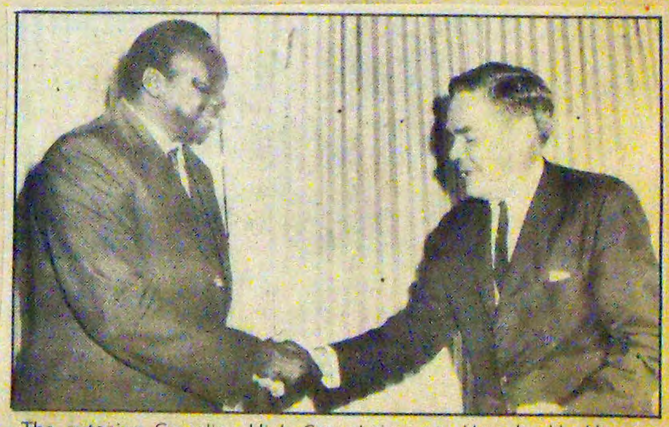
He was addressing a large group of people among whom were also Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, many Government and Army officials at the opening of South Karamoja District Show at Iriri.

The President observed that in Karamoja bride price can be up to 60 or 70 head of cattle. "This means that a young man aspiring to marriage and without sufficient number of cattle resorts to cattle raids," he said.

President Amin expressed the hope that if the Karamojongs reduced the number of cattle in terms of bride price, cattle raids would be curbed in the district.

He said that in Karamoja environment is diminishing due to a continued over-grazing and over-crowding which lead to annual migration towards the West or South Karamoja.

President Amin said: "I am h[illegible]



The outgoing Canadian High Commissioner to Uganda, Mr Murray Cook, bids farewell to President Amin at State House, Entebbe

THIEVES MUST ALL DIE, SAYS BOKASSA

Several deaths were reported in the aftermath of the punitive expedition mounted by Centrafrican President for-life Jean Bedel Bokassa, at the head of an Army detachment, which marched into Bangui prison under order to beat the life out of convicted thieves.

Announcing the deaths, the High Commissioner for Information, Mr Victor Tetaya, said the victims' bodies would be put on display yesterday at Bangui's Main Square.

Minutes earlier, talking to the microphone for the third consecutive time, General Bokassa said the results — the dead and wounded — of the showdown between the National Army and the army of thieves would be exhibited to serve as an example.

So long as there were thieves in the country, the Army would carry out similar baton-wielding strikes each Saturday, General Bokassa warned.

"Thieves must all die. There will be no more theft in the Centrafrican Republic," he said.

Three corpses and 42 injured people, their gaping wounds infested with flies, were put on public view in Bangui yesterday as part of Centrafrican Republic President's campaign against thieves.

They were the victims of the operation in Bangui prison on Monday when General Bokassa led in a unit of troops and ordered them to beat up the prisoners, all sentenced for theft, with staves. Aim of the operation is to discourage thieves.

Mayanja sues The Observer

LONDON STAFF REPORTER 7/72

THE Minister of Labour, Mr Mayanja, is to sue The Observer of London. He is claiming damages for alleged libel following articles in the May 21 issue.

A front page report by the paper's Commonwealth correspondent, Colin Legum, said that Mr Mayanja had been arrested and interrogated by the Army.

Similar allegations were made in a leading article on the same date.

Mr Mayanja's London solicitors, Edwin Coe and Calderwoods, stated that the allegations were quite untrue and that their client was claiming damages for libel and retraction of the statement in open court. The writ was accepted by The Observer yesterday, but it will be many months before the action is heard, assuming the matter is not settled out of court.

It is understood that the Minister's legal advisers hold that the alleged arrest of a civilian member of a military government could only be construed as brought about by sedition or treason and it was therefore libel on the individual concerned and a slur on his character

APPEAL ON BRIDE PRICE BY PRESIDENT

FROM RAY MAHI, MOROTO

7/72

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF KARAMOJA TO RECONSIDER AND REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CATTLE PAYABLE AS BRIDE PRICE, WAS MADE BY PRESIDENT AMIN YESTERDAY.

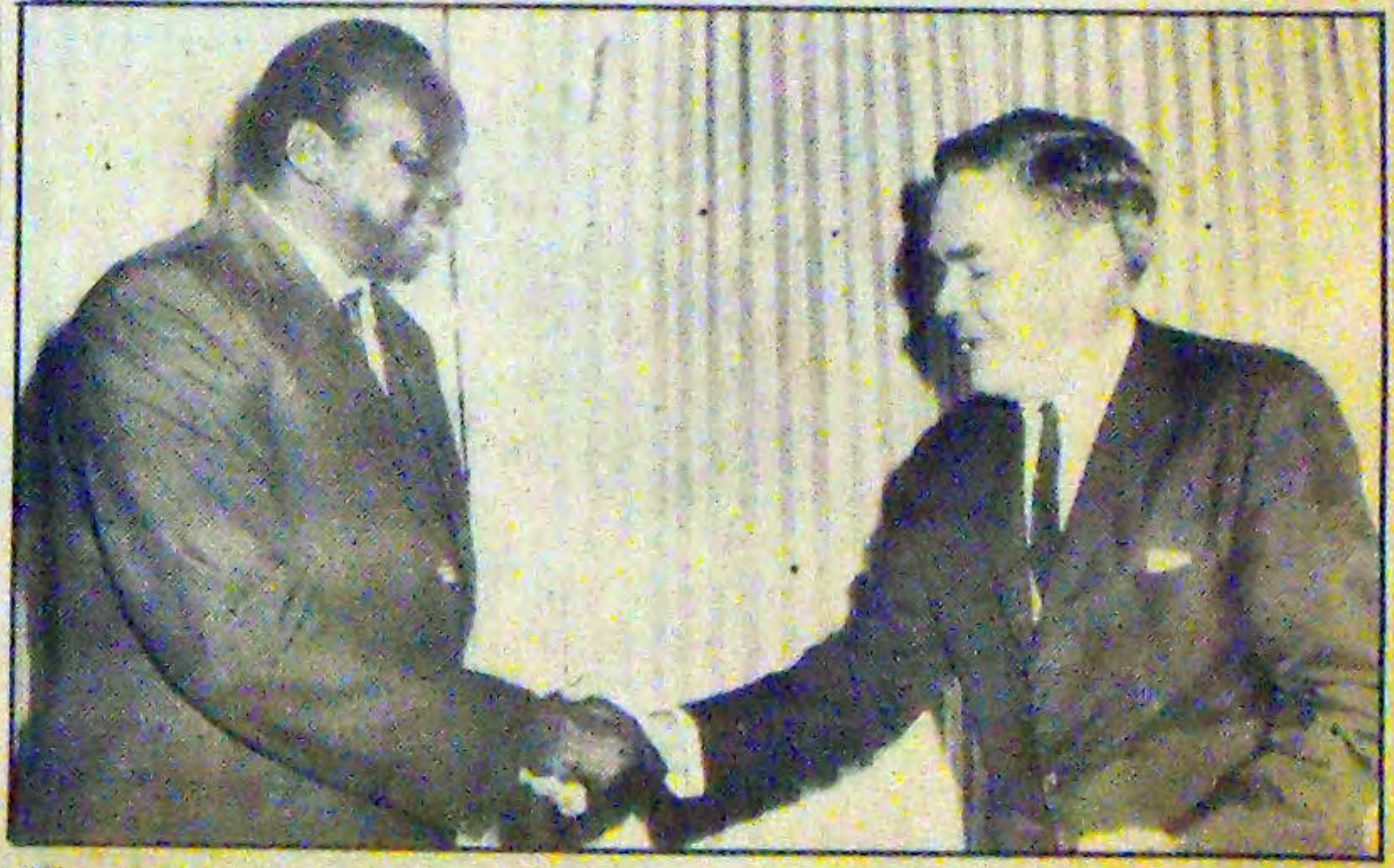
He was addressing a large group of people among whom were also Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, many Government and Army officials at the opening of South Karamoja District Show at Iriri.

The President observed that in Karamoja bride price can be up to 60 or 70 head of cattle. "This means that a young man aspiring to marriage and without sufficient number of cattle resorts to cattle raids," he said.

President Amin expressed the hope that if the Karamojong reduced the number of cattle in terms of bride price, cattle raids would be curbed in the district.

He said that in Karamoja environment is diminishing due to a continued over-grazing and over-crowding which lead to annual migration towards the West or South Karamoja.

President Amin said: "I am



The outgoing Canadian High Commissioner to Uganda, Mr Murray Cook, bids farewell to President Amin at State House, Entebbe

PEOPLE OF SOUTH KARAMOJA HAILED

7/72

PRESIDENT Amin has commended the people of South Karamoja for the efforts they have put into double production and for the high standard they have achieved in dressing.

The President was addressing South Karamoja elders yesterday at Moroto. The elders presented a five-point memorandum which included the need for security, water, bridges and county headquarters in Upe and Bokora and the problems posed by school-leavers.

The President said that South Karamojongs had earned their district a good name. He urged the people to be proud of their district and their country, saying that the names Uganda and Karamoja are there to stay.

President Amin said that during the former regime Obote had decided to turn Karamoja into a museum for his own propaganda purposes.

The General revealed Obote's plan, which was in writing, to persuade Kenya and Tanzania not to allow any Uganda imports and exports to pass through their country.

Obote, the General added, was also responsible for the sabotage that had been in Uganda regarding the shortage of sugar, cooking oil and other commodities.

Referring to the former Minister of Mineral and Water Resources, Mr Max Choudry, and to a former UPC M.P., Mr Lobunei, he said that if such people don't involve themselves in subversive activities, the security forces will not touch them.



President Jean Bokassa and President Idi Amin acknowledge cheers from the crowd at Entebbe Airport as they drive to State House soon after President Bokassa's arrival in Uganda yesterday.

Death sentence for banana thief killer 8/72

A SHOPKEEPER who arrested a banana thief and hacked him to death was yesterday found guilty of murder and sentenced to death by Mr Justice Wambuzi.

The morning following the incident, a prosecution witness had told a court, that he overheard a conversation between the shopkeeper, 45-year-old Sulaimani Kayondo, and another man to the effect that Kayondo had killed a person.

Kayondo was alleged to have told a muluka chief that he was angry with the deceased, Stephen Wasswa, whom he said was in the habit of stealing their matoke.

"We caught him and cut his throat," Kayondo said.

Mr Yovani Nsereko who had been jointly charged with Kayondo, was acquitted at the end of the prosecution case.

The judge found that the accused was not only at the scene but he was involved in a struggle with the deceased. The struggle, the judge went on, must have been violent if the accused was bitten three times by the deceased.

If the deceased had attempted to escape, the judge said his captors were entitled to re-arrest him as they may have had reason to believe that he had committed a felony.

But the force used was quite clearly far in excess of what was required to apprehend him, said Mr Justice Wambuzi.

"On the face of it this was a deliberate killing most probably because the victim was a thief," said the judge

From the contraction of the injuries on the head and neck the judge said: "I very much doubt whether this was the work of a crowd of people."

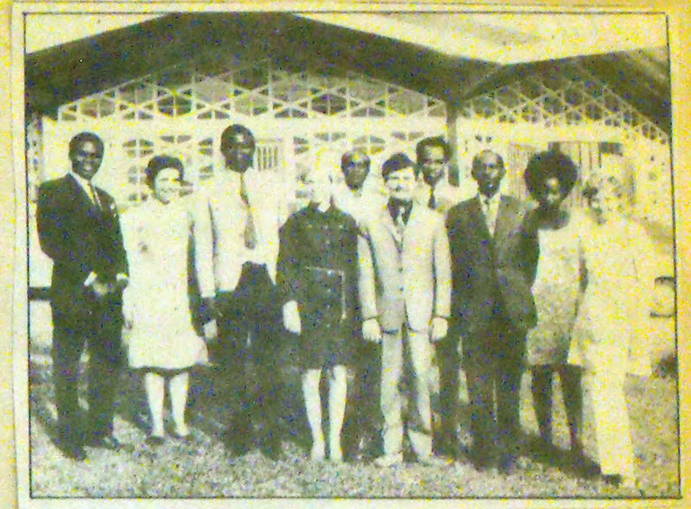
State Attorney, Miss Mary Twanza, led the prosecution.



The Cabinet tug-of-war team captained by President Amin pictured above proved thoroughly fit when they pulled three times round and beat a Uganda Armed Forces team.

The event was held at the Uganda Army Paratroopers school, Malire. The Cabinet team was coached by the Minister of Defence, Mr Charles Oboth-Ofumbi.

President Amin urged officers and men of the Uganda Armed Forces to do physical fitness exercises every day in order to keep fit. He said he does it every morning.



A farewell tea party organised by the Uganda Red Cross Society, Tori, was held in honour of Dr and Mrs M. Lange, who have been serving with the society for quite a period. The District Commissioner, Toro, Mr Oling, and the chairman of the society in Toro, Mr H. M. Kaboyo, thanked Dr Lange for the work he did for the society in Uganda. They both referred to him as the kind doctor who is being missed greatly by the society and the people as a whole. Pictured here are: Left to right, Mr K. K. Kyaligonza, the Secretary of the society, Toro; Sister J. M. Doud, treasurer; Mr Oling; Dr and Mrs Lange (middle), Mr Kaboyo, Miss P. Kakuliremu, assistant treasurer, and Miss S. Field. Back row, Mr James Karibwije, ADC, and Mr Kagambo.

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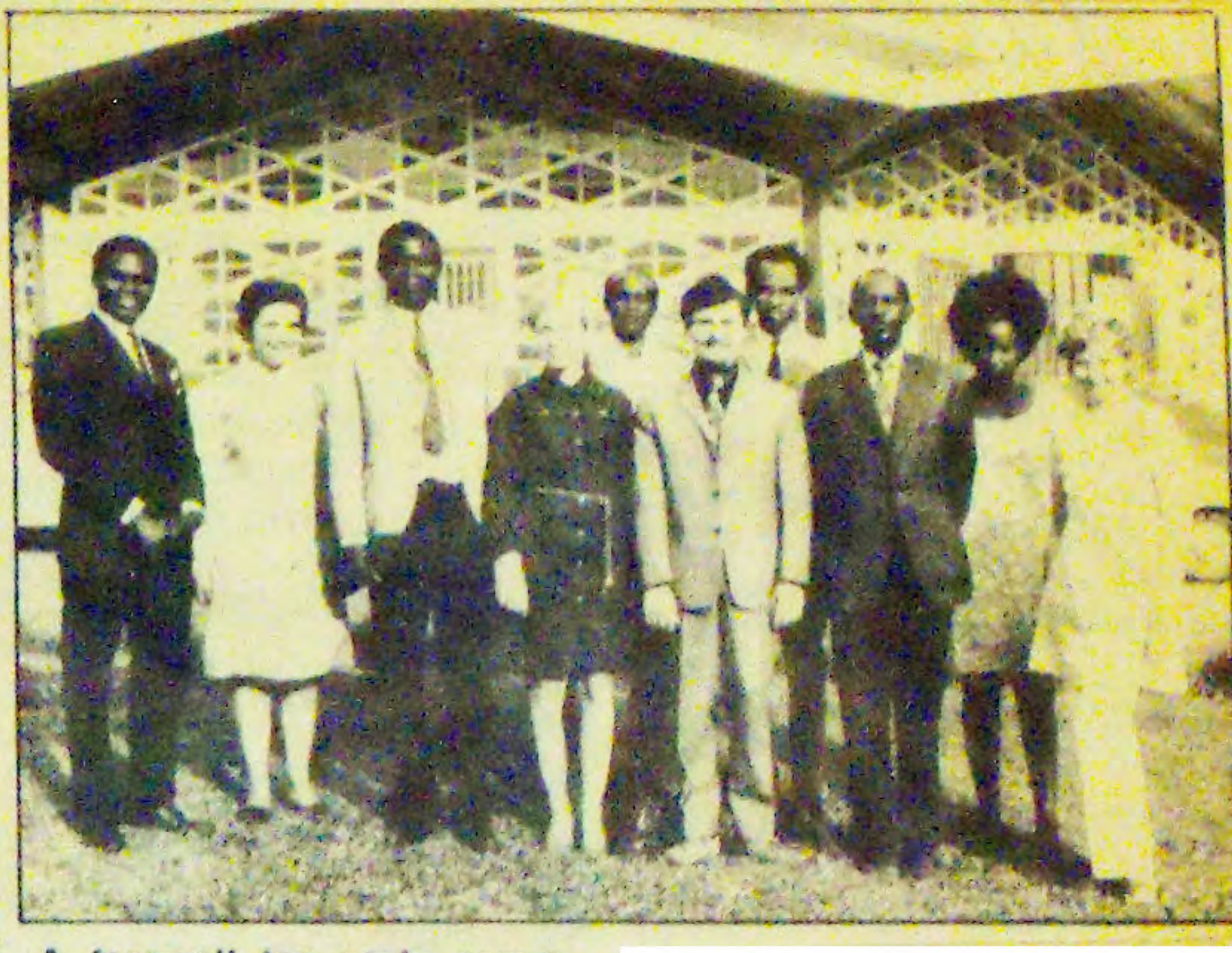
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All Pakistan Citizens are required to register on 12th and 13th August, 1972, Mr Amanullah Khan, Second Secretary, Embassy of Pakistan, will be at HOTEL EQUATORIA on the above days to register Pakistan Nationals.

Pakistan Citizens residing in Uganda who have not yet registered themselves with the EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN at Nairobi for the year 1972 are, in their own interests, requested to contact him along with their passports for registration between 9 a.m. to 12 noon on the above two days.

Signed: AMANULLAH KHAN
Second Secretary
Pakistan Embassy, Kenya.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL ASSISTANTS
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Applications in own handwriting should be addressed to the following :

1. **The Director-General of Civil Aviation, P.O. Box 30163, NAIROBI.** (for Applicants in Kenya).
2. **The Director of Civil Aviation (T), P.O. Box 2819, DAR ES SALAAM.** (for Applicants in Tanzania).
3. **The Director of Civil Aviation, P.O. Box 5536, KAMPALA.** (for Applicants in Uganda).

NOTE : Our Kampala address was quoted in error in the daily Nation dated 4th August, 1972.

Candidates who have previously applied for these posts should reapply.

W. K. KABUGA
for Director-General of Civil Aviation

makes of metal-cutting machine tools and 800 makes of forging presses, inclusive of unique items of equipment, such as hydraulic presses of 75,000 ton force, vertical lathes to process pieces of 22 m in diameter, turning lathes for working pieces of 32m long and 6 m in diameter.

Precision machine tools account for some 40 per cent of the total production of metal-cutting machines. The share of machine tools with digital programme control increases from year to year. In 1971, over 2,000 of them were manufactured.

The Soviet machine-building industry has much to offer on the market of metal-and-wood-working machinery.

The machinery bearing the V/O Stankoimport trade mark is exported to 70 countries the world over. The main partners of V/O Stankoimport are foreign trade organisations of the socialist countries who purchase about 80 per cent of the Soviet metal-working equipment exported.

The organisation has been constantly improving the methods of commercial handling in the market. To ensure better contacts with buyers and provide finer service, joint-stock companies were established abroad (France, Italy, Finland Norway), and commercial and technical information centres organised (Brazil, Iran, Iraq, UK, German Federal Republic).

The co-operation is constantly improved with foreign counterparts in respect of engineering and commercial matters. For instance, arrangements were made with the "Cit-Alcatel" in France to furnish Soviet machine tools with programme controls elaborated by the company, for subsequent sale in France and other countries. The first Soviet-made machine tools fitted with the

plant in Voronezh.

Buyers were quite satisfied with reliability of jig-boring machines (1,400 x 2,240 mm plate) supplied by the Sverdlov's machine-building plant in Leningrad (sold in France, UK, Switzerland); horizontal boring machines with a spindle of 220 mm in diameter supplied by the "Tiazhstan-kogidropress" in Novosibirsk (German Federal Republic, Italy, Austria); lathes to work pieces 12.5 m long and 2 m in diameter, from manufacturers in Kramatorsk (Poland, Sweden, France, Italy); planning-milling machines, with a 32 x 4 m plate, from the machine-building plant in Ulianovsk (Finland, Italy); vertical lathes for work pieces of up to 10 m in diameter, from the machine-building plant in Kolomenskoye (Japan, Italy).

A particularly interesting item of equipment supplied by the Kolomenskoye manufacturers was a unique vertical lathe weighing around 1,000 tons, designed to work pieces of up to 20 m in diameter. The lathe was sold to "Hitachi", Japan.

Apart from the above-mentioned heavy-duty metal-cutting



Ernest Owalam, left, Mbale, is l sanitation and water pollution co Public Health Sanitation School a Johnson City, Tenn. His instr right, chairman of the universit Hea

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Shalmar	26/7	5/8
El Mabrouk	27/7	9/8
Straat Lombok (NB)	29/7	12/8
Riverbank	27/7	7/8
Crestbank	28/7	15/8
Riverbank	27/7	7/8
C/o Ottawa	29/7	9/8
Dramnensf Jord	31/7	10/8
Swat	27/7	14/8
Sambirano	1/8	10/8
Mulungushi	5/8	14/8
Vegtland	2/8	12/8
Nordvaer	4/8	11/8
Thorshope	5/8	17/8
Meivunsan Maru	5/8	12/8
Clan Matheson	7/8	14/8
Hellenic Charm	1/8	11/8
Rio de Grande	2/8	9/8
Historian	1/8	8/8
A. Koebis	5/8	15/8
Talana	6/8	12/8
Cellina	2/8	12/8
Talbella	20/7	12/8
S. Spray	7/8	14/8
Aba Prince	28/7	3/8
Clan Macintyre (SB)	28/7	none
Donegal	10/8	17/8
Parang	2/8	2/8
Laderkerk	7/8	14/8
Patonga (SB)	7/8	none
Anton Saefkow	4/8	12/8
Aegis Honor	6/8	15/8
Mozafari	8/8	14/8
Sissy	8/8	15/8
Alikilp	10/8	21/8
Wayspiansky	7/8	11/8
Theorkrates	9/8	31/8
Montan	10/8	18/8
Maurice Delmes	5/8	none
Manipur	11/8	18/8
Trader	11/8	18/8
Strada Romache	8/8	18/8
Aziz	10/8	17/8

LONDON

Yesterday's quotations were

AAC	432
AA Invest	313
AP Cement	281½
Bass	171
Bird and Co.	4
Boots	303
Bats	324½
BP	588½
Brit Com	270
Brit LMC	384
Brcoke Bond	85½
Can Pac Ord	762
Can Pac Pref	55
Courtaulds	170½
Coats	79½
C and W	165
Dalgety	217½
Dunlop Rubber	142
Gen Electric (US)	323
GU Stores	164½
Imp Tobacco	112½
Int Nickels	153
Kakuzi	19
National and Grindlays	143½
P. and O.	266
Standard Chart	525
Unilever	349½
Vickers Ord	92½
Woolwirths Ord	125½
Transport 78 88	50½

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Uganda Argus

No. 5478 50 Cents Kampala Thursday, August 10, 1972

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

ABC Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

Mr Bennett



Three months to quit-except those in essential jobs

SOME WILL STAY, SOME WILL GO

British 'group' will handle Asian problem

THE British Government has set up an emergency group of Ministers and officials to deal with the situation created by President Idi Amin's call to Britain for the removal of Uganda's 57,000 holders of British passports within three months.

Informing Parliament of this step yesterday, Home Secretary, (Interior Minister) Robert Carr, stated that the special group would watch developments from day to day.

"They will make sure all action is taken to try to avert this terrible threat overhanging these people and make what contingency plans might be necessary if President Amin does not yield to reason and appeal".

Mr Carr also stated that the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, was making intense diplomatic efforts "to try to ward off this threatened inhuman treatment of these many thousands of Asians in Uganda".

He referred to the fact that the British High Commissioner, Mr Richard Slater, was due to lunch with the President in Kampala yesterday along with the Indian High Commissioner and the Pakistan Ambassador to Uganda.

Instructed

A Foreign Office spokesman told reporters in London that Mr Slater had been instructed to seek a private talk with President Amin, and that the British Government was remaining in close touch with other nations concerned about British Asians in East Africa. These are Kenya, Tanzania, India and Pakistan.

British officials emphasised Government concern over the situation and the need to deal with the British passport-holders in Uganda, many of whom had spent all their lives there, in a humane and proper way.

In this connection the officials mentioned Britain's entry voucher system which enables 3,500 Asian holders of British passports, mostly from East Africa, to take their families to settle in Britain each year.

The officials recalled that in the past it had been recognised that there was a problem in terms of social services and community relations in Britain by taking in these categories of immigrants there.

The new contingency group will mainly consist of officials from the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Home Office.

BY WILLY MUKASA

ASIANS HOLDING BRITISH PASSPORTS AND NATIONALS OF INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BANGLA DESH — EXCEPT THOSE IN ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS — WILL HAVE TO LEAVE UGANDA WITHIN THREE MONTHS. THIS FINAL ORDER CAME YESTERDAY FROM THE PRESIDENT, GENERAL IDI AMIN, WHO TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE COMMAND POST, KAMPALA THAT HE HAD SIGNED A DECREE TO THIS EFFECT WHICH CAME INTO FORCE FROM AUGUST 9.

Present were the British High Commissioner, Mr Richard Slater; the Indian High Commissioner, Mr Dharma Deva; and Pakistan Ambassador, Air Vice-Marshal Khan; and elders of the Asian community.

The move, said the President, had not been motivated by racism as it had been alleged in some quarters, but because the Uganda Government's primary duty is to ensure the well being of her citizens.

The President said he had convened yesterday's meeting because he wanted to announce his final decision on the question of the Asians in Uganda.

He recalled that on August 4, this year, when he was addressing troops at Tororo, he announced the decision of his Government asking the British Government to take over responsibility for the British citizens of Asian origin living in Uganda, who were "sabotaging the economy of the country" and were practising and encouraging corruption.

He further recalled that in his message to the nation on August 5 on the occasion of the Co-operative International Day he had elaborated on his announcement and made it clear that British citizens of Asian origin whose continued presence in Uganda was no longer in the country's best interests would be given three months within which to leave the country.

"My Government believes that one of its primary duties is to ensure the welfare of members of the community. This means, therefore, that no one section of the community can be allowed to dominate, control or monopolise the business life of the nation.

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

The Asian community, the President said, has frustrated attempts by Ugandan Africans to participate in the economy and business life of their own country.

Asians have used their economic power and family ties

President Amin has directed all his ministers to tour the whole country over the weekend starting on Saturday, and to address and explain to the people the move that has been taken by the Government to expel Asians with British passports.

to ensure that Ugandan Africans are effectively excluded from participating in the economic life of their own country.

They had refused to identify themselves with Uganda and that is why when, at the time of independence, they were offered a chance to become citizens, the majority of them turned down the offer while a few of them took out the citizenship half-heartedly, and still others retained dual citizenship.

Asians have kept themselves apart as a closed community and have refused to integrate with Ugandan Africans. Their main interest has been to exploit the economy of Uganda and Ugandan Africans. They have been milking the economy of the country by exporting illegally large sums of money from this country.

As the Government of Uganda has an obligation to put the economy of Uganda into the hands of its citizens, said the President, it would be a futile exercise to request British Asians only to leave Ug-

(Continued on page 8)



President Amin is stressing a point after lunch at the Command Post roof-top just before he read his policy statement on British Asians and citizens of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. With him are from right to left: the Pakistan Ambassador, Air Vice-Marshal Khan; the British High Commissioner, Mr R. Slater; and the Indian High Commissioner, Mr D. Deva.

Asians flood city clinic

HUNDREDS of Indian families, holders of British passports, yesterday besieged the City Council Clinic in Kampala, in a bid to get their vaccinations so that they can travel to Britain.

Old men and women with children on their backs formed a long queue and were all excited to get the vaccines.

Children cried as their mothers struggled desperately to get near the clinic.

A spokesman of the clinic said they were dealing with over 200 cases everyday and were even thinking of working round the clock in order to deal with more cases.

With General Amin's announcement yesterday that not only the Asians holding British passports, but also the nationals of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are to go the column is likely to grow longer. Sources believe by the end of the week the column might be as long as one mile.

It is reliably understood that some Asian traders have already entered into negotiations with Africans to sell their shops.

One prominent trader on Kampala road told a reporter: "within a few weeks, black faces will be seen running the shops on this street."

Gun battles in Belfast

SECURITY forces were out in strength in Belfast after gun battles and hijackings marked the opening hours of a day of protest by Northern Ireland's Catholic minority.

Civil rights organisations called for province-wide disruption to mark the first anniversary of the beginning of internment without trial for suspected members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Several gun battles broke out in Belfast early yesterday and buses and trucks were hijacked and burned. There soldiers were wounded by gun fire but an Army spokesman said that despite their injuries they returned fire and hit a gunman.

A store owned by a former Provincial Health Minister, Mr William Fitzsimmons, was set ablaze.

Several buses n the Catholic Falls Road area were hijacked and set alight. Other buses were then taken off the dangerous routes, leaving many people unable to get to work. Those who had cars were delayed for up to two hours because of numerous searches by troops.

On the political front, Mr Whitelaw, British Administrator of the province, was expected to fly to London today to report to the British Prime Minister, Mr Heath, on his meeting with leaders of the main Catholic opposition party, the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP).



General Amin delivering the Government's policy statement on British Asians and citizens of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. He is surrounded by news and cameramen from many countries. — Pictures by Jimmy Parma

Soviet troops impress Ugandan officers

ONE of the most famous units of the Soviet army, the Guards Motorised Infantry Taman Division, was seen in mock battle by the Uganda military delegation, headed by Col Francis Nyangweso, during their recent visit to the Soviet Union.

The Ugandans saw troops of the Taman Division — formed in 1940 — in action in tanks and Col Nyangweso and Lt Ali Kanu took part in exercises with sub-machine guns and pistols firing at moving and stationary targets.

At a dinner in honour of the Uganda officers, Col Nyangweso said:

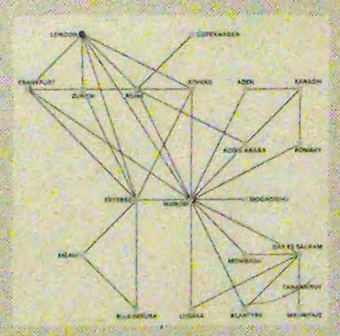
"We are deeply moved by the reception accorded us in the Taman Division. Before our visit to the USSR, President Amin told us about your division which he had visited in 1969. Today we have seen much which was instructive.

"We saw the remarkable training of your soldiers and officers and immediately felt that they consider us their friends.

"When we return home we will strive to do much the same way you do it. On behalf of the soldiers of Uganda I convey greetings to Soviet servicemen and when we return home I shall convey to soldiers of Uganda greetings from Soviet soldiers and officers".

British airlift

An emergency airlift of vital food supplies to remote offshore islands began as negotiations reached a critical stage to solve a crippling British docks strike. Planes loaded with essential goods, including animal feed supplies, flew steadily from Scottish airports to the badly-hit Orkney and Shetland Islands off the Northern coast. The airlift came as the Conservative Government anxiously assessed reports from all parts of the country in dwindling stocks of some foodstuffs for human and animal consumption.





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ADIO

roving mike. 12, Lwo news. .15, Lwo children. 12.45, Kiswahili ews. 1, English news. 1.15, Ateso ews. 1.30 Quiz. 2. Religious news. 15 Kakwa half hour. 2.45, Kumam lf hour. 3.15, Kumam news. 3.30 lur magazine. 4, Lugbara calling rmers. 4.15, Lugbara favourites. 4.30 aramojong news. 4.45 Karamojong vourites. 5 English news. 5.15, lose. 5.30. Kakwa news. 5.45. Madi ews. 6. Alur news. 6.15. Lugbara ews. 6.30 Arabic news. 6.45. Ateso alling farmers. 7. Ateso news. 7.15. teso Catholic quarter hour. 7.30. wo news. 7.45. Lwo choral music.

National : 8. English news. 8.15. rogramme. 8.18. Organ music. 8.30 eligious quarter hour. 8.45. In the hood. 9 Kiswahili news. 9.15. Press eview. 9.30. Women's magazine. 10. nglish news. 10.15 Lift up your earts. 10.30. Hot spot. 11. District ews round-up. 11.15. Dance music. 2. English news. 12.05 Prayer. 12.10. lose.

BLUE CHANNEL

Midland : 6 a.m. Bwakedde. 6.25. Prayer. 6.30 R/Rukiga news. 6.40. uganda news. 6.50. Programme. 7. English news. 7.15 Announcements. 7.30. Omutume. 7.45. Brooke Bond Tea. 8. Play. 8.15 Coffee Club. 8.45. Close 9. L/Lugwe programme. 10. as Red Channel. 11. R Rutoro favourites. 12. R/Rutoro news. 12.15. Lumasaba programme. 1. Luganda news. 1.15. Announcement. 1.30. Luganda children's programme. 2. Lusoga programme. 2.45. Kupsabiny programme. 3.15 Dhopadhola programme. 3.45. Rukonjo news. 4. Namirembe Church Service. 5. English news. 5.15. Close. 5.30 Dhopadhola news. 5.45. Kupsabiny news. 6. L/Lugwe news. 6.15. Lumasaba news. 6.30. Lusoga news. 6.45 French news.

Western : 7. R/Rutoro play. 7.30. R/Rutoro news. 7.45. Religious programme.

Midland : 8 Luganda news. 8.15. quarter hour. 9.30. Church music. 10 Announcements. 8.30. Matalisi. 9. Luganda calling farmers. 9.15. Catholic English news. 10.15. Luganda talk. 10.30 Play. 11 English news. 11.15. Listeners post. 11.45 Music. 12 English news. 12.05. Prayer. 12.10. Close.

Town Talkies

JINJA

Today at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Sunday at 3, 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Monday at 6 and 9-15 p.m.

PYAR HI PYAR

In Color

Vijayantimala, Dharmendra

Sunday at 10-30 a.m.

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS

In Color

ALKA

JINJA

Today at 9-15 p.m.
Sunday at 10-30 a.m.

DEAD HEAT ON A MERRY GO ROUND

In Color

James Coburn

Today at 6 p.m.
Sunday at 3, 6 and 9-15 p.m.

JAHAN PYAR MILEN

Minister to handle new paper venture

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr William Naburri, has been directed to handle the matter of starting a national newspaper by journalists in Uganda.

A Government spokesman has recalled the President's appeal to all the journalists associations to form one strong association to produce a true Uganda paper, committed to serve the interests of Ugandans.

The spokesman adds that it is very much regretted that up to date, no single group of journalists have come forward to approach the Government with a view to discussing the possibility of starting such a newspaper.

It is also emphasised, following General Amin's appeal, that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to handle this issue on behalf of the Government with associations that may be interested in this subject.

The spokesman further states that it is very disappointing to see that imperialist newspapers still dominate the market in this independent country of Africa.

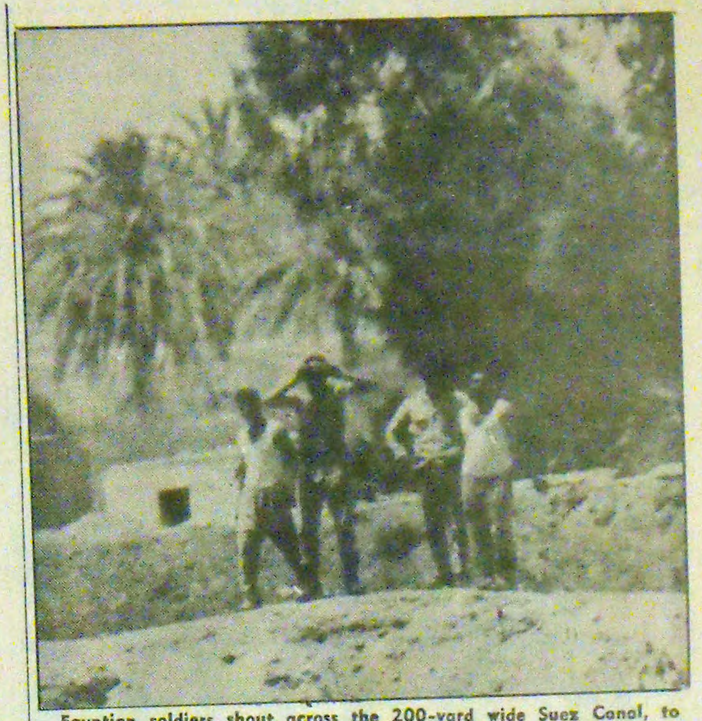
With the policy already announced by the Government, the spokesman emphasised that all fields of business must be directed towards assisting indigencus people of this country.

— UNA

LONDON STOCKS

Yesterday's quotations were :

ACC	430
AA Invest	31⅜
AP Cement	282½
Bass	175
Bird and Co.	4
Boots	313
Bats	327½
BP	567½
Brit Com	272
Brit LMC	37⅜
Brooke Bond	83
Can Pac Ord	780
Courtaulds	169½
Coats	79½
C and W	165
Dalgety	221½
Dunlop Rubber	143
Gen Electric (US)	33½
GU Stores	164½
Imp Tobacco	105
Int Nickels	15⅜
Kakuzi	19
National and Grindlays	133½
P. and O.	308½
Standard Chart	515
Unilever	377½



Egyptian soldiers shout across the 200-yard wide Suez Canal, to their Israeli counterparts on the eve of the second anniversary of the Egypt-Israel ceasefire. "They have abandoned shooting for shouting," jocked one Israeli officer as he watched the Egyptians waving and yelling across the canal. There is no tension along the 103-mile canal these days. Both Egyptians and Israelis walk unconcernedly, outside their fortified positions and bunkers. No one wears a helmet.

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British charter plane flies out 150 Asians

EXODUS BEGINS

A British charter plane yesterday started the exodus of British-Asians by flying 150 of them to Britain.

According to a spokesman at Entebbe Airport, the first batch of about 150 was seen off on a British Midland Airways plane.

It is understood they were non-professionals who were running small businesses in Kampala and elsewhere. Families of prominent businessmen also have left.

The passengers and friends had stood most of the day as they did not know the exact departure time.

Little luggage

Many of those who were due to leave carried little luggage. Arrangements are being made to send their property later.

Some Asians said they wanted to send members of their families ahead of them in order to arrange for the arrival of entire families in England.

The airport official said there many more charter flights are expected from Britain at the weekend.

He could not give the exact number of Asians due out at the weekend or planes and firms expected to provide flights.



A policeman gives out registration forms to British Asians outside the British High Commission, Kampala.

The Asian siege for documents

SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ASIAN COMMUNITY IN UGANDA WHO ARE HOLDERS OF BRITISH, INDIAN, BANGLADESH AND PAKISTAN PASSPORTS HAVE CONTINUED TO BESIEGE MEDICAL CENTRES, BANKS, THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT AND HIGH COMMISSIONS SINCE PRESIDENT AMIN'S MOVE TO EXPEL THEM FROM UGANDA.

The panic-striken Asians were yesterday seen queuing under the scorching sun. While some read newspapers, others kept listening to mini transistor radios in a bid to follow any new moves taken by the Government.

The expulsion move has caused a great commotion in the Asian community and many are in such a bewildered state that they do not know what to do.

At the Immigration Department on Jinja Road, Kampala, there is tight security and Asians were seen putting up their papers before they could be allowed to enter. This attracted people passing by, and in the end a gathering of curious outlookers was formed.

However, the number of Asians who went in for entry forms, vouchers and other travelling documents was not known yesterday and the officials of the department declined to give any comment.

At the City Council Vaccination Department, it was reported that an average number of over 600 Asians going in for small pox, cholera and

(Continued on page 5)

PRESIDENT WILL ADDRESS UGANDA STUDENTS

PRESIDENT Amin will today address Makerere University students and those of other institutions around Kampala at the City Square, at 3 p.m.

Students of all institutions should assemble at Makerere and the procession will be led by the Armed Forces band.

Traditional dancers are expected to provide entertainment.

A procession led by prominent traders in Bukedi District to demonstrate appreciation and support for the General's brave act in kicking out the Asians is to be held by all traders and non-traders in the district today.

The District Commissioner, Mr B. Kato says the procession will start at 2 p.m. from the Uganda Cement Industry Trading Centre, near Tororo.

Rally

The demonstrators will go to Tororo and go along on the main road. At the stadium the Minister of Animal Resources, Prof W. B. Banage, will address a rally.

In Tororo and Mbale areas, negotiations are reported to have started between Africans and Asians over the property of Asians.

Sources said no African had yet bought property.

Mbale Asians are understood to have started selling household items. Many Africans allege that Asians are selling their goods at high prices.

At Tororo railway station an intensive search of the train bound for Nairobi is done daily by security forces, and, at Malaba, on the Uganda Uganda/Kenya border, a police spokesman said that security has been tightened to ensure that no Asians or other person leaves the country unchecked.

Leaders of S.A. homelands warned

THE Minister of Bantu (African) Administration and Development, Mr Michiel Botha, yesterday warned leaders of African homelands against seeking more land and against working towards confederation.

In recent weeks, several homeland leaders have pressed their demands for more land. Paramount Chief, Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu have also talked of a possible African confederation within South Africa.

Mr Botha said in a statement: "Those who ask for more land, because of an increase in population should first determine whether they are using their land scientifically in the best way."

He said he wished to reiterate that the homelands would get no more land than that laid down in the 1936 Act which mapped out their areas. He added that this land amounted to 70 per cent more than had been available to Africans previously.

"As regards the united confederation after independence, the independent states can act as they deem fit, but it is highly questionable whether these illusions of unity can become reality" the Minister said.

He said many states in the world had similar languages and common background, but "have not become united."

Mr Botha said: "It is apparently not appreciated that this will jeopardise and even diminish the privileges and opportunities of the black inhabitants of the states concerned, not only as far as land-ownership is concerned but also their economic activities and the administration of their countries.

"It is also highly doubtful whether a significant number of whites will accept citizenship in independent Bantu states if this will mean they will lose their citizenship in white South Africa, he added.

No date has been set for the full independence of any African homeland in South Africa.

LABOUR NO TO S.A. ENVOY

An Opposition Labour Party campaign against the British Government's accreditation of Dr Carel De Wet as the new South African Ambassador in London has been mounted.

It was signalled by a front-page article in the party's official newspaper, Labour Weekly which called Dr. De Wet, "the most outspoken member of the extreme right is South African Politics" and said the South African Government should be told he was not acceptable.

ORDER ON GUNS

A spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs said yesterday that all Asians who must leave the country within three months must hand in surrender all firearms and ammunition to their nearest police station before noon on August 16.

Police stations will be open to receive these arms including the weekend. From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.



The Senegalese Ambassador, Mr Latyr Kamara, is pictured presenting his credentials to the President, General Idi Amin, at State House, Entebbe.

ALL SHOPS OWNED BY ALIENS TO BE SOLD

PRESIDENT Amin has announced that he is going to instruct the Ministers concerned to start selling all shops owned by British, India, Pakistani and Bangladesh passport holders who have been asked to leave the country within 90 days.

The President announced this when he was receiving the credentials of the new Senegalese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Latyr Kamara, at State House, Entebbe, yesterday.

He stressed that once the shops have been bought by Ugandans, the owners will be asked to quit the country and go anywhere they like in the world except Ugandan territory.

The shops will have to be bought by Ugandans only and not Asians remaining here.

The General said he is sure that if Africans are given a chance to run and manage the shops they will not let down the Government.

He pointed out that our weakness in Africa is that we consider that the imperialists must continue to teach us, forgetting that they will never tell you that you are able to run your own affairs.

He urged all African countries to consider seriously exchanging experts. He called on those African countries which have a surplus of technical experts to help those which need them.

He stressed that when we recruit Europeans, leaving Africans in other African countries, it means that we do not trust each other and that we have not yet got independence.

Referring to the economic war going on in Uganda, the President said he wants to see that business in the whole of the city of Kampala and all towns in Uganda is managed and controlled by Ugandans.

The President told the Senegalese Ambassador and Ministers who attended the ceremony that, with the support of the 10 million Ugandans, he is not worried about security problems in the country.

He said he had also received messages of support from other African countries. He described Kenya's Assistant Minister of Home Affairs, and Member of Parliament for Butera, Mr Martin Shikuku as a real African nationalist.

Support

"This," he declared, "is the type of person whom we people in Uganda are ready to support when he is in difficulty. We can even give him, the General declared, the same post as he is holding in Kenya."

Welcoming the Ambassador, the President also described President Senghor of Senegal as a "leader who knows the tactics of the imperialists and Zionists."

He praised the role played by the Senegalese leader at the OAU Summit Conference in Rabat last June.

He informed Ambassador Kamara of his decision to recall the Uganda team to the Olympics in Munich if all African countries decide not to participate in the games because of Rhodesia's admission.

He said he had found that "the British imperialists are playing a dirty and double game" in this issue.

"When" he said, "we member states of the OAU asked Britain to use force in Rhodesia following their confirmation that Rhodesia was a rebel colony, they refused. But now because of the Olympics, they say Rhodesia can participate under the British imperialist flag."

He said this showed clearly the tactics Britain is playing in Southern Africa and Palestine where they said they had been overthrown by the Israelis in the 1940's while it was a plot between the two.

He said this was now causing a lot of problems and suffering in the Middle East.

The President emphasised that Britain's tactics towards colonialisation are now more dangerous to Africa and the whole world.

He said the letter found on a Briton deported from Uganda at midnight on Thursday, confirmed that the British were now the agents of Zio-

(Continued on back page)

Control freight agents plea to leaders

EAST African Airways Corporation will only make money if the East African Authority do something to control freight agents with a view of giving the airline a monopoly in handling East Africa's exports and imports, an expert in cargo handling with the EAA said yesterday.

The expert said that a large volume of cargo from East Africa including pyrethrum, wildlife skins, live fish from Mombasa and horticultural products was still being handled by foreign airlines, through their freight agents who were also foreign-owned.

He said that the EAA had four Super VC-10 jets with a capacity of 11 tons each but they only carried six tons of cargo a week to Frankfurt, West Germany and seven tons everyday to London, while airlines like Lufthansa Jumbo jets carried 56 tons of cargo a week and their 707 freighters about 38 tons a week to Frankfurt and London.

He alleged that BOAC handles about 40 tons of cargo everyday from Nairobi to London.

Tanzania, he further alleged had issued a directive that all their exports and imports were to be handled by EAA. There was no reason why Kenya and Uganda should not follow suit, he said.

EAA had not been given any chance to handle buying terms of any considerable volume from abroad, and usually had to come back empty or with only spare parts. Foreign-owned airlines should be denied chances of handling cargo to and from East Africa.

The expert thanked the Kenya Government for its consistency in paying her dues to the airline and the recent contribution of £1,500,000 made in an effort to alleviate the current problems facing EAA.

It was time the East African Governments sought a controlling hand in the freight agents who make freight arrangements for some of the big airlines.

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Geoffrey Rippon to visit Uganda

BRITAIN has ordered a Cabinet Minister, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, to fly to Uganda for urgent talks with President Amin on his plan to expel Asians, informed sources said in London. Mr Rippon arrives here today.

Mr Rippon, 48, was British representative at the talks on Britain's entry into the European Common Market. With the title of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he has top Cabinet Minister ranking.

The Indian Government has been in touch with the Ugandan Government on the expulsion of Asians, informed sources said in New Delhi.

Officials had made contact both in Kampala and Delhi to obtain details of President Amin's announcement.

The Deputy External Affairs Minister, Mr Singh, told Parliament that the Government had always made efforts to urge foreign governments to treat the problem of people of Indian origin as a human issue. But it had also been urging people living abroad to identify with the populations there and to take up citizenship.

British Asians will require visas to enter India.

Dr Eugene Blake, secretary general of the World Council of Churches, has contacted President Amin on the Asian issue.

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Asian question answered

4-8-72

ARE there any critics this morning of President Amin's statement on the Asians? No. At least not in the minds of all fair-minded people — in Africa, Asia and Europe. The invective that poured forth, particularly from Britain and India, is now seen to be so much hot air.

And why? Because General Amin has shown in his typical humane way that he is only sorting the chaff from the wheat in ordering British Asians, Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladesh nationals from Uganda's borders in three months from now. He is merely pruning the very tree of life of the nation. Away with the dead and rotting fruit.

The hands that went up in horror now hang limp. The voices of indignation are noticeable for their silence. They didn't count on the magnanimity of the nation's soldier-statesman. The only Asian who is being told to leave the country is the Asian who plays no constructive role in the march along the road to economic freedom. He is very much the person who milked the big fat cow but let someone else feed it.

Many Asians have devoted their lives to this country. They have helped it prosper by serving the Government, commerce and industry selflessly. But there are others who have sheltered under a foreign passport, working for their own ends, picking the richest fruit and living in a cocoon, in a world alien to Uganda and its culture. These then are the ones who are crying today. Their selfish little world is ending; their paradise is lost.

The people on the outside — the Africans of Uganda — have had their nose to the window too long. Now they are being given the opportunity of going inside to appreciate the potential of their own land. General Amin has said plainly that his Government is responsible for the welfare of its citizens. No one community can be allowed to dominate the business life of the nation.

The President has sized up the situation and acted fairly and squarely in the interests of the people who have accepted him as their leader. No one will leave who has a part to play in the development of the nation. That has been assured.

But equally no one can stay who gives no thought to the land which provides its livelihood. Who stands aloof and is impervious to the world outside its own doorstep.

Uganda has done its share. Over now to Britain who is responsible for the Asians to whom it invited to become citizens and then forgot about them as though if not noticed "they would just go away". Everyone knows that Britain must do her duty, quotas or no quotas, and ease the burden on Uganda.

She must not stunt the growth of a growing member of the Commonwealth.

'Hands up, all real Brits!'

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"A series of white pillars around a bar," a friend had once aptly described the place. But the beer was cheap, the sandwiches good and the fellowship, as always in East Africa, tolerable.

"Come and sit down here," said Surjeet, a giant of a man, huge chest, enormous black beard, greying at the edges like the pages of an old but valued Penguin novel.

His job had just been Tanzanianised. He was off to Britain. That, he said, was an excuse for a celebration, one that would partly disguise our well-entrenched drinking habits. Most people are like that in Africa.

He bought me an ice-cold Tusker. As it melted around my salty throat I moved my hand in the direction of the peanuts and his cigarettes, knocked over one of his three empty White Cap bottles, hunched my shoulders and looked at him.

"So when are you off, Sur? When's Heath going to expand the breweries to cope with you?"

"Man," he said, "when I get to Britain things are going to be so different! I have so many plans."

Now he was on his fourth beer. The seventh could be dangerous with Sur because he got chummy and, like a trained boxer, hit from his shoulders with 240lb. of solid Sikh behind the blow onto your back. A friendly fellow.

"My wife is so excited, man. My brother is in Bradford and we're going to start a business. There is just so much money to be made there. This place . . . I tell you, I just cannot wait to get out of it."

"And the kids: will they like it?"

"They'll love it! My eldest — you know she is a born actress, a dancer — what is there for her here? Nothing. I tell you when the business is going in UK I'll send her to ballet school. Real dancing, where she can learn. They have a school there, man, in Bradford — a real ballet school."

I sipped my beer and thought of Bradford.

Two hours later we slid off our bar stools. I wanted to go because Sur was getting chummy and telling me about Paddington, Baker Street and Petticoat Lane "where you can buy anything for just about nothing, man."

That day he was full of optimism and himself. His wonderful career lay before him like a path in an unchartered hill. That was Sur at his best. I remember him that way. Rather, I would like to remember him that way.

★ ★ ★

Shortly before I left Dar for a holiday in Europe and then a job in Nairobi I had another session with Sur. That was five months later and the rains had set in. We were wet when the drinks were poured.

A strange and subtle change had overtaken him. He was quieter, less chummy and in a way embarrassed about this meeting. He hardly spoke about Bradford or his brother.

One of the few things he said that night was: "When's that bloody voucher coming through, man? I am so bored."

He asked if I had any friends at the British High Commission and I said I had a few.

Couldn't something be "fixed up?"

I would ask. How can you tell about such things?

At the weekends he took portraits of his friends. Many of the pictures could be scaled down for passport applications.

After the drinks he joined his wife and daughter: so beautiful with her eyes like one of those girls on the Indian film page in a Nairobi newspaper.

"Try and fix things," said Sur. "Anyhow, see what you can do."

As I walked to the car I remembered when the Asian "exodus" was first on in Dar es Salaam. I went to the Commission to register my son's birth in 1969.

A small room, crowded with Indians and turbaned Sikhs. The door opened and a cheery, red-faced Pop Eye official appeared with a slightly upturned nose and distainful look on his face.

"Any real Brits here?" he had asked with the crisp bark of the ruling classes.

His eyes fixed on me.

I lost no opportunity to move through the throng of colour around me. I only thought how odd it was after he had put my son's name on my wife's passport and with an official "thud" registered him as a Citizen of the United Kingdom.

★ ★ ★

On holiday we went to Petticoat Lane. We ate winkles in the street and drank warm bitter in a pub. We were lucky. No real worries. The Tanzanian Government had let me take out everything I had saved. My old newspaper had given me a gratuity. And I had a job to go to. After two weeks in London I was glad to be returning to Africa. Strikes may be illegal there but it is one "privilege" of British life that becomes tedious after a while.

★ ★ ★

Last week in Nairobi I met an old friend of Sur's.

"And how is the old buzzard," I asked, doing the usual British act of a friend of his is a friend of mine.

I was told that after I had left Dar es Salaam he had virtually moved from his well-ordered house to the club's bar.

For three weeks he had been in hospital. His wife had taken a return air ticket to India and had not yet returned. He was short of money, his savings had almost gone. The voucher had not yet come through and he couldn't stop drinking because of worry. It did his ulcer little good.

He had reapplied for a Government job but had been turned down. His daughters cooked for him at night. The dancer had looked for a job and was still looking.

★ ★ ★

That night the Ugandan Government announced its 90-day deadline to its British Asian community. I thought of Sur, of his dancing daughter, of Bradford and ballet.

"Any real Brits there?" I asked myself but with a little shame and without opening my mouth to say the words.

TREVOR GRUNDY





Asian question answered

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"They'll love it! My eldest — you know she is a born actress, a dancer — what is there for her here? Nothing. I tell you when the business is going in UK I'll send her to ballet school. Real dancing, where she can learn. They have a school there, man, in Bradford — a real ballet school."

I sipped my beer and thought of Bradford.

Two hours later we slid off our bar stools. I wanted to go because Sur was getting chummy and telling me about Paddington, Baker Street and Petticoat Lane "where you can buy anything for just about nothing, man."

That day he was full of optimism and himself. His wonderful career lay before him like a path in an unchartered hill. That was Sur at his best. I remember him that way. Rather, I would like to remember him that way.

★ ★ ★

Shortly before I left Dar for a holiday in Europe and then a job in Nairobi I had another session with Sur. That was five months later and the rains had set in. We were wet when the drinks were poured.

A strange and subtle change had overtaken him. He was quieter, less chummy and in a way embarrassed about this meeting. He hardly spoke about Bradford or his brother.

One of the few things he said that night was: "When's that bloody voucher coming through, man? I am so bored."

He asked if I had any friends at the British High Commission and I said I had a few.

Couldn't something be "fixed up?"

I would ask. How can you tell about such things?

At the weekends he took portraits of his friends. Many of the pictures could be scaled down for passport applications.

After the drinks he joined his wife and daughter: so beautiful with her eyes like one of those girls on the Indian film page in a Nairobi newspaper.

"Try and fix things," said Sur. "Anyhow, see what you can do."

As I walked to the car I remembered when the Asian "exodus" was first on in Dar es Salaam. I went to the Commission to register my son's birth in 1969.

A small room, crowded with Indians and turbaned Sikhs. The door opened and a cheery, red-faced Pop Eye official appeared with a slightly upturned nose and distainful look on his face.

"Any real Brits here?" he had asked with the crisp bark of the ruling classes.

His eyes fixed on me.

I lost no opportunity to move through the throng of colour around me. I only thought how odd it was after he had put my son's name on my wife's passport and with an official "thud" registered him as a Citizen of the United Kingdom.

★ ★ ★

On holiday we went to Petticoat Lane. We ate winkles in the street and drank warm bitter in a pub. We were lucky. No real worries. The Tanzanian Government had let me take out everything I had saved. My old newspaper had given me a gratuity. And I had a job to go to. After two weeks in London I was glad to be returning to Africa. Strikes may be illegal there but it is one "privilege" of British life that becomes tedious after a while.

★ ★ ★

Last week in Nairobi I met an old friend of Sur's.

"And how is the old buzzard," I asked, doing the usual British act of a friend of his is a friend of mine.

I was told that after I had left Dar es Salaam he had virtually moved from his well-ordered house to the club's bar.

For three weeks he had been in hospital. His wife had taken a return air ticket to India and had not yet returned. He was short of money, his savings had almost gone. The voucher had not yet come through and he couldn't stop drinking because of worry. It did his ulcer little good.

He had reapplied for a Government job but had been turned down. His daughters cooked for him at night. The dancer had looked for a job and was still looking.

★ ★ ★

That night the Ugandan Government announced its 90-day deadline to its British Asian community. I thought of Sur, of his dancing daughter, of Bradford and ballet.

"Any real Brits there?" I asked myself but with a little shame and without opening my mouth to say the words.

TREVOR GRUNDY





AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LEICESTER, ENGLAND

The City Council of Leicester, England, believe that many families in Uganda are considering moving to Leicester.

If YOU are thinking of doing so, it is very important you should know that

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN THE CITY ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE MET BY EARLIER SETTLERS.

They are:-

HOUSING- several thousands of families are already on the Council's waiting list

EDUCATION- hundreds of children are awaiting places in the schools

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES- already stretched to the limit

IN YOUR OWN INTERESTS AND THOSE OF YOUR FAMILY YOU SHOULD ACCEPT THE ADVICE OF THE UGANDA RESETTLEMENT BOARD AND NOT COME TO LEICESTER

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hould receive an interesting letter hortly. An issue under discussion hould be settled quite soon, and ou'll get some of what you want, ut not all of it just yet.

PISCES (Feb 20 — Mar. 20): ake business arrangements quick- y concerning the payment for an xpensive item. Those working out- ide the home will find good work lone in the past is now having a eneficial effect.

Aries (Mar 21 — Apr 20): Mixed nfluences are at work. The signs re good for work and romance. ess satisfactory for personal rela- ionships within the home. You'll ave to deal tactifully with older people or there'll be strife.

TAURUS (Apr 21 — May 21) : A sudden cash windfall is quite like- y and you'll be delighted. You're n an energetic mood and will en- joy tackling hard jobs and occupy- ng yourself this evening with trenuous pastimes.

GEMINI (May 22 — Jun 21): Un- less you have urgent work, take life as easily as you can today. You seem a little tired, due possibly to trying to do too much. Gemini is the sign of the dedicated perfec- tionist.

CANCER Jun 22 — Jul 23): Some- thing in the post should put you in optimistic mood. Communica- tion is at a high level, so this is a time for dealing with those who are difficult to convince. Settle a minor debt now.

LEO (Jul 24 — Aug 23): Don't become to involved with a new friend. This person is inclined to be possessive and jealous. You'll be happiest doing things with a

VIRGO (Aug 24 — Sep 23): Someone close to you insists on changes in your routine. You'll have to make up your mind how far you're prepared to meet these requests

LIBRA (Sep 24 — Oct. 23): You need to tidy up cupboards and drawers. Jobs take a long time because you can't find equipment easily enough. News of a birth will take you by surprise.

SCORPIO (Oct 24 — Nov 22): A crisis is indicated and you'll have to take the lead. This is more likely to occur early in the day if you're working away from home. Relax with a soothing hobby this evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23 — Dec. 20): Younger people are demanding and unco-operative. Be kind without being a doormat. You're usually strong-willed, but one person is getting round you too easily.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 21 — Jan 20): You'll have a chance to know much better somebody in whom you're interested. Hard work is appreciated, wherever you do it, and there's promise of reward in future. A charming small gift is coming your way.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY: You'll have to persevere in one direction if you want success before the year is through. A friend will interest you in a new and fascinating hobby which will open new doors for you. There is going to be a good chance of achieving an ideal you've had in your mind for a long time. A proposal of marriage is indicated at about the seventh month.

DELITE

Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
aturday at 3, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
BLACK JACK
In Color and Scope
Robert Woods, Laenne Stridou, Rik Battaglia

nday at 2-30, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
PARAS
Starring:— Rakpil, Sanjeev

Next Change
TARZAN AND JUNGLE BOY

ODEON

KAMPALA
Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 3, 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Sunday at 10-30 a.m.
SHANE
In Color
Alan Ladd

Sunday at 2-30, 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
PARYA DHAN
Hema Malini, Rakash Rashan, Balraj Sahani

own Talkies

JINJA
Today at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Sunday at 10-30 a.m.
Walt Disney's
NG OF THE GRIZZLIES
In Color

CINE PIX

MASAKA
Today at 9-15 p.m.
Saturday at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
The most explosive spy scandle of the century.
Frederick Stafford in
TOPAZ
In Colour

Sunday at 2-45, 6 and 9-15 p.m
Wednesday at 9-15 p.m.
The greatest love is mothers love.
Mumtaz, Jeetendra in
MAA AUR MAMTA
In Colour
With: Nutan, Ashok Kumar

Coming Soon
SWORD FOR BRANDO
One of the top of the other.

ODEON

JINJA
Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
Joseph E. Levine Presents
A Cy Endfield-Stanley Baker Production
NDS OF THE KALAHARI
TechniColor and PanaVision

following piece of Land will be sold by Private Sale or Public Auction on the date, time a place mentioned hereunder :

DATE and TIME : On Saturday 19th Augus 1972 at 10.00 a.m. O'clock unless th amount due, and costs are paid before th Commencement of Sale.

PLACE : At Kayirikiti Village, Buddu, Masaka District.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD

2.50 Hectares on Block 323, Plot No. 15 belonging to Edirisa Kasule with a storey house 100 per cent completed.

CONDITION OF SALE

The sale is subject to terms and conditions of sale which can be inspected at the offices of Messrs Peter's S. S. Kirumira Court Broker Auctioneers at William Street Plot No. 13 Kampala during office hours.

The Sale is restricted to Uganda Africans only.

TERMS : Cash down on the fall of the hammer.

DATED : At Kampala this 14th Aug. 1972.

Peter's S. S. Kirumira
Court Broker Auctioneers

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

AUGUST 1972 Shs 4/50

Ivory Coast –Economic Survey

China railroads into Africa

Why the fuss over Air Afrique?

Uganda Argus

Rhodesia at Munich

THE otherwise perfect Olympic scenario in Munich is already showing signs of being blemished by the International Olympic Committee's decision to admit the Rhodesian team into the Olympic Games which start next week.

No doubt, it is accepted that the Olympic Games know no political or ideological boundaries. But it is also accepted that it has become increasingly difficult to divorce political considerations from any international undertaking, however much such an undertaking professes to be non-political in nature.

And when an inflammable political case such as that of Rhodesia is allowed to surface in an important international event like the Olympics, it is doubly difficult for those countries directly affected to ignore it.

The Rhodesian issue is as malignant a cancer in the heart of Africa as South Africa's apartheid is. Black African states feel its effects more agonisingly than does the President of the International Olympics Committee Mr. Avery Brundage.

Mr. Brundage has called that it would be necessary to withdraw recognition of National Olympic Committees which are boycotting the Games for political reasons.

"Political reasons" in this context mean the politics of having to admit the Rhodesian contingent by the I.O.C.

The Rhodesian team is gripped by a compound of absurdities. For one thing, the rebel government has been hypocritical enough to send a so-called multiracial team, consisting of seven black athletes, which is at best a token number.

And for the other, the Rhodesian regime had the audacity to pretend that it will compete under the Union Jack — the British flag they frantically pulled down during the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. A multitude of questions can be posed both to Rhodesia and to Britain on this score.

In the case of Rhodesia, what does Smith's government mean by continuing to assert that it is independent of its "former" colonial ruler — Britain — if it can participate in an international event under the Union Jack? In other words, was U.D.I. a sham and camouflage?

And how could the United Kingdom allow her "rebel" colony to participate under her flag, but having a separate dressing-room from that being used by the British team?

These absurdities surely make it virtually impossible for Black African states to participate alongside a team representing a country whose government is denying independence and freedom to its indigenous majority — the Africans.

The number of African countries threatening to boycott the Olympic Games if Rhodesia participates next week, is growing. Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Nigeria are the latest to indicate their intention to withdraw their teams.

The I.O.C. President may witness this year the most unrepresentative Olympic Games in history if he does not order withdrawal of the Rhodesian contingent.

AN ASIAN DREAM IS ENDED

GENERAL Amin as Head of State has passed a decree to expel all non-citizens holding British passports and other nations of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh excluding certain categories of professionals etc.

This decision taken by the Government of the Second Republic of Uganda under the great leadership of the President is undoubtedly above prejudice and animosity against any nationals. It is also true that certain elements of sabotage, corruption and other vested interests from the Asian community living on the soil of Uganda since many decades has led Uganda to take such a decision in the interest and welfare of their own countrymen and also to achieve economic freedom and prosperity, which is a fundamental right of Ugandans, from the hands of Asians who have been dominating and monopolising the fields of commerce and industry, which aspect is tragic and unfortunate.

Since the present regime under the devout leadership of General Amin Dada took power by throwing out Obote's regime my vision and insight has experienced something very great, noble and ideal about the character and personality of the President. He is not only the Head of the Second not only the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed forces but also a hero of idealistic character, a man of noble virtues and above all a God fearing man with all humanitarian instincts in him.

I as a man, an ordinary citizen of the world, at present living on the soil of Uganda, very humbly appeal to the British Government the Governments of India, Pakistan and any other government involved in this important issue before the Government of the Second Republic of Uganda to use their good sense and moral force with absolute feeling of brotherhood for each other and without showing any signs of direct or indirect threats such as slicing economic aid etc. to the Government of Uganda, and that is the only way of finding an amicable and fruitful solution. Also I appeal to all those men and women affected under the decree to be calm and patient and realise within their hearts that it was part of their disloyalty and dishonesty when not all, but many of them in trade, commerce and industry always concentrated upon filling their wealth and exporting that to other lands. Today, when they are facing the results and fearing their own safety should very well know that this day could come.

Long live the President.

Dr Mohan Karamchand
Headmaster, Soroti
High School.

★

OUR Asian friends have been in a deep sleep ever since they were shipped to East Africa as coolies for the Mombasa to Kampala railway line. During this sleep, they have had sweet dreams of East Africa being an Asian paradise. I am glad that they are now having nightmares for a change.

All attempts to shake them awake failed simply because the Asians never wanted to face reality. They enjoyed being superior "citizens" in a foreign land! It was just a question of how long the black Ugandan could tolerate being trodden on in his own country. It is the Asians who have clearly stretched our patience beyond breaking point.

Is this racism as the British Foreign Secretary has alleged? No! No! If the Asians think and believe otherwise, let them enter Britain and they will learn practically the full meaning of racism.

I would like to remind the Ugandan Asians who are remaining in this country that they are citizens by virtue of their deeds and not simply by being holders of Uganda passports or citizenship papers. (Remember that it is the simplest thing in this world to tear a paper to pieces.) See what has happened to their kith and kin who bit the hand that was feeding them?

May I wish the British Asians going to Britain a long and very cold winter, and of course "bon voyage".

This is a time when we Ugandans should come forward to congratulate our non-violent delicated President General Idi Amin for his firm decision to expel the Asians and non-Ugandans who had put the economy of Uganda into their pockets. Political independence was gained 1962 but we were not economically independent. This will only happen when Ugandans will begin to control the economy of his country.

The move our dedicated President has taken is non-racial. Let the Asians all go and develop their economy either in Britain or elsewhere. We want to prepare the future for our children. Although some greedy countries advocate suffering, they must know that suffering is an inevitable act in a human situation. Which country has not suffered after any change? Britain? America? Or which? We are prepared to meet suffering. We only want Asians to quit and quit for ever!

Obote confused Uganda politically, economically and spiritually and only now our dedicated President, General Amin, is correcting the confusion. This is only being done through peace, love, determination and a true heart of dedicaton.

Let all the Asians and non-Ugandans quit our country peacefully.

Long live our President.

The Rev. Peter Ben Ochan
Limulu Youth Training
Institute.

★

NO doubt every rational human being in the world must be thankful to the President for what he has done to restore justice which has been denied Ugandans. Looking back 70 years, one does not forget to realise how enduring the period has been for both the Africans and Asian alike, for Asians because they knew they were robbing people of their own right, for Africans because they had never been thought to exist.

The atmosphere they have been living in is endeed a very harsh one, and yet for all the 70 years none had given thought about it.

All this suffering, confusion and lack of activity has been due to Britain's own making. Britain has throughout history been known to be the source of all evil, confusion, mistrust and misunderstandings existing in Africa. But the irony is that Africans themselves have failed to learn from history and have continued to be misled even up to this time, some 10-20 years after "independence".

Right from Capetown, Salisbury, Tel Aviv, and everywhere else, Britain has performed her primary duty — to spread confusionism and separatism among Africans so that they can never agree with one another and remain looking at Britain as their "God". This must stop!

It was Britain 30-40 years ago which determined to see that millions of people are dead and peace was never to exist in the Middle-East. Up to now it is pushing on with its struggle.

It was Britain which brought chaos in Salisbury under the pretext that Smith had rebelled. Why of all her colonies was Rhodesia to rebell and not be "disiplined?"

It was Britain's attitude which led to the fall of Dr K. Busia who thought that being "popular" with, and being a stooge of Britain was all that was required of him as a leader of the people.

The President has already made it clear to the whole world that no deciet will revert his decision. He has opened the door towards positive living for all African leaders to enter the room of independence free of Britain; free of imperialism, free of neo-colonialism; free of Zionism and free of being in a major power pocket. It is up to present leaders of Africa to sell us or redeem us, but let me make it clear to them, Banda or anybody else of his type. Africa has freed itself of any sell-out they may put it in, and such leaders shall never go uncondemned, even when they might be already dead.

This move taken by the President is a challenge to every African leader to be aware that Britain, like all imperialists, is in the field of confusion. When Britain is present in any conference hall, please, for Africa's sake, first check the corners of the room, and throughly too, because any will, document, agreement signed with imperialists means a loss of millions of lives and end to peace in Africa. Please let us learn from history.

Extend my gratitude and acknowledgement to the President and all leaders of Africa who might have already realised the need for unity and independence.

Omugisha-Bukabeeba.
Bushenyi-Mbarara.

★

WE congratulate our beloved President of the Second Republic of Uganda, Gen Idi Amin Dada for the remarkable action he has taken towards Asian passport holders of British origin. These sabotaging our economy but also oppressing and despising the peace of the citizens of Uganda.

For example an Indian could buy groundnuts from a cultivator at 50 cents a kilo then later on sell it to him a 2/- a kilo. This obviously underlines the whole situation and Asians have been mistreating Ugandans. May God bless our beloved and great thinker, our President Idi Amin Dada — Long live Dada.

J. B. Mugenyi, John K. Wanume, James Ngobi, and Fred Kattsita,
Workers of U.C.I. Ltd.

PERMIT me through the columns of your most esteemed paper to support wholeheartedly the President's timely action on the expulsion of non-citizen Asians. True, these Asians should blame themselves for taking such a long time living in a paradise of illusion that Britain will one day absorb them. We have many of our gallant soldiers who died in different parts of the world while defending the so-called Union Jack. Alas, their relatives have never been compensated. Instead, Britain used to lend us money to pay her convicts in Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in the form of pensions. What hypocrisy!

No doubt the Asians have milked us economically so that an action like the one the President took was overdue. Sir Alec Douglas Home's threat to review Britain's aid to Uganda is not only childish but it is an imperialistic cajole. Any sensible person in his right senses knows that Uganda will never cease to exist because of the British withdrawal of her aid. At one time, the French threatened Guinea and even cut telephone wires before they left. But this imperialistic tactic failed. In fact, it helped to build a strong spirit of nationalism in the people of Guinea.

Now that Uganda has re-embarked on a war of economic and imperialistic liberation, I would like to suggest to His Excellency the President to liberalise also our roads from foreign names. Is it not ridiculous to have "Salisbury Road" in Kampala when we know very well that the grandsons of Lord Salisbury are mistreating our brothers and sisters in Zimbabwe? Why not rename it Zimbabwe Road?

The Command Post is now definitely our liberation centre. Why not rename Prince Charles Drive Lumumba or Nkrumah Drive? This is the time when our towns should be liberated from imperial and colonial vestiges. Finally, I would like to suggest that all the buildings and shops which the Asians are selling should first of all be nationalised by the Government and then rent them to Ugandan Africans. Otherwise, we might find in the end creating a bourgeois society which will be worse than the Asians. I know in Uganda today we have some tycoons who are ready now to grab every thing because they have the money to buy anything that comes in their way.

Yavan M.K.
Box 3846, Kampala.

★

YOU really deserve full marks for your editorial views (Argus August 10 and 11) on the President's decision to repatriate the Asians who have been dominating the economy of our countryy.

As you most accurately put it, the Asians have up till now been milking a fat cow but leaving someone else to feed it. You were therefore 100% correct when you described, as monumental the President's action to expel the Asians.

Critics of the General's move must be told (it seems they do not know) that a leader who knowingly or otherwise left the economy of his country in the hands of a few greedy aliens would be worse than worthless. Our President has proved he is not such a leader.

Of what use is political self-determination if it cannot be used to bring the economy of our country into our own hands? Wouldn't it be a shame?

May I use this opportunity to thank the President for his action. I would also like to encourage him to stick to his guns irrespective of whatever our detractors say or do.

The noisy persons now disparaging the General's move cannot be called our wellwishers. They have been dead silent during the many long years in which we have been mercilessly milked by the Asian exploiters. Such persons are unhappy now because they have been deriving pleasure from seeing the Ugandan African exploited and frustrated until the end of time.

May I end with an appeal to Ugandans to encourage and support our President even if things hurt us before they could turn better.

GEORGE KAGGWA.
Box 9, MPIGI.

★

ALLOW me space in your most popular and wonderful newspaper to express my congratulations to His Excellency the President of the Second Republic of Uganda.

"Your Excellency I am very grateful to extend my thanks and gratitude to you for the economic and historic war which is now currently in our peaceful country. For many centuries the imperialists and colonialists oppressed and insulted the national dignity of millions of our people plundering and exploiting the Nation. Any young, progressive nation's battle for economic independence is a big one. It demands the fullest possible use of all the resources it can muster. At any rate, may I assure you that the move which you have taken against the non-Ugandan Asians is highly appreciated and supported by me and my relatives.

Long live our lovely President.

MUSTAFA FADAMULLA.

THE subject I am talking about is economy and racialism on a broad spectrum to get rid of the suckers of Uganda's economy out of Uganda. Please, Your Excellency, make it 30 days only and not 90. When you made this decision you wanted to save the economy of the country so that it is in the hands of the citizens, be it Africans or Indians.

Countries like Britain have black men who are looked down on and given dirty jobs to do and live in slums and do not share equal rights as a full citizen. This goes for Americans, as well, even if the blacks are dying and fighting in the Vietnam war and dying like flies for no reason; fighting on behalf of their country where they are second class citizens. The whole idea of Americans is to curb the population of the black man. Isn't that racialism?

See the Rhodesian issue where the very owners of the country are suffering because of the minority. Isn't that racialism? When Britain acts on the basis of kin and kith, what is that but racialism? If Britain cannot even settle the misunderstanding in Ireland on the basis of religion, then where does Sir Alec Douglas Home get the courage to tell Uganda that it is a racialist country? What about South Africa, where there is racial segregation? Just because the white man is doing it, is it in order? Because so many people have invested their money in South Africa they want to see the economy in the hands of the white man.

When in Australia all the aborigines were put in camps and left in the Northern Territory in the desert to die of hunger and refused employment in the cities, the whole world keeps quiet about it. The infant mortality rate of aboriginal babies is so high nobody cares. Even the churches do not make a move.

Now Tel Aviv. Their news is no exception and that is what is expected of them. They are the most highly segregated community in the whole universe. If they can mix well with other people, why were they expelled from Europe? And when they went to Palestine why didn't they mix with their neighbours, Arabs? A Jew is always a Jew. He will only lend money to another Jew and not to anybody else so that the money is within the community.

It Britain was not worried about their economic stand with the Jews, why did she strat the British Home Stores C & A modes and co-ops so that she can uproot Woolworths, Lyons and Marks and Spencers which are Jews. The move was to keep the economy in the hands of citizens. Then Sir Alec had the cheek to say that Uganda is racialist. If Britain is not why didn't they absorb the Jews after the war instead of giving them a country like Palestine where they built a wall around themselves and excluded themselves from their neighbours, the Arabs.

That's why I am asking Britain to clean the dirt from her eyes before she asks Uganda to clean hers.

Britain threatens to withdraw aid to Uganda? She has done this before. The money she gives to Uganda is basically to keep her influence here and her nationals, the white ones not the Indians.

Turning to the Asian British citizens, they must not be fooled or blinded by the lie of a white man. It is Britain who led them astray. He brought them to East Africa to work under hard conditions. After independence she asked them to take on British citizenship and advised them not to join the Africans, now in broad daylight she denounces their right. Fancy Australia saying that if they take them it will be on the basis of non-white or non-European basis.

So wake up, Asians. Do not be angry and confused and be annoyed with the President or Ugandans but with Britain.

Indian newspapers attack Uganda on racialism, but India is known for its racialism, caste system and so on. Even to this present day a Hindu cannot marry a Muslim. If they have taken pity on British Asians they should admit them to India. They only talk and get the people heated up and keep her doors closed.

It is amazing when a young country tries to do the right thing, like putting the economy in the hands of the citizens it is severely criticized and full of world newspapers if it was a big power energy body would have kept quiet and say that we should not interfere in other countries' internal affairs like the Rhodesian affair when asked to take the matters to the United Nations everybody said that it should be left to Britain to settle it. Well we have seen how well he has settled it now so far.

E. Namptjja.
Salama.

★

THE steps taken by His Excellency the President to expel the British Asian passport holders from our beloved motherland Uganda, is a normal and just like that which would necessitate a husband to expel — unworthy, cheating and unable in African culture and society if the husband expels a wife even if they have stayed together for a long time about the welfare of the victim.

No average person would answer or rather entertain questions put to him like: How the expelled wife would manage her life thereafter; where she should go; which way to take and whether she should choose to re-marry or not.

Uganda in this case is like the husband who might have been very kind and loyal to accept an outcast, miserable and thirsty widow and made her a subordinate wife. But since the woman is barren and has now failed to udjust to the norms and taboos of society, and has turned up to hate the real members of the family to the extent that she has applied to re-marry elsewhere, there is to alternative but to retire the widow immediately with no grace and benefit.

As a member of the family I am wholeheartedly behind our father's move to Liberate our country's economy for the first time in the history of this country and with my prayer to the Almighty God: I say long live his Excellency General Idi Amin Dada, our beloved President-father.

David M. Wekesa
Entebbe.

★

YOUR Excellency the President of Uganda.

Our Beloved President.

We the Traders of Kyegegwa Trading Centre and on behalf of all our fellow traders in Kyaka County (Toro District) wish to express our sincere happiness, gratitude and appreciation for the historic decision you have taken to expel the British Asians from Uganda in order to give us room to handle our own economy.

Your Excellency, you have discovered why Ugandans have been still poor as we were before independence, whereas we have been trying to work hard. But in fact it is these people who have been enjoying all that which should have been enjoyed by the sons and daughters of Uganda, and because of this, they have even forgotten all about Delhi and their second state, Britain.

Your Excellency, the move you have taken will rediscover Uganda and build it with a different image altogether. We are now satisfied that the Second Republic of Uganda is there for nothing else but to put things right and make Ugandans move to the real development of our own Country, unlike the Politicians who had decided to move us to the left.

Your Excellency, we end by registering our support in all what you are doing in this particular struggle to turn Uganda into a State for Ugandans economically. Let Britain talk about you whatever they want but be sure that with the help of God you will succeed.

Your Obedient Servants
1. **Greg K. Kyenkya**
2. **Beswell Basikwa**
3. **Andrew B. Kaheeru**
4. **Mariseri Tusanaga**
5. **Filipo Menge**
6. **Yozefu Rwakaikara**
7. **A. J. K. Bahemuka**
8. **E. R. Tibyala**
9. **H. B. Mukasa**
10. **Y. K. Mpaka**

Kyegegwa Trading Centre.

★

I hereby congratulate President Amin on his well thought and fixed determination to expel all Asians with British passports who came to East Africa as railway porters and British soldiers and then turned out to be a trade monopoly.

Since the British are undoubtedly known to be the guardians of these so-called "homeless Indians", They (British) should at all costs take pains to harbour them in Great Britain but not in Uganda. In fact the British hesitation calling their unlucky sons and daughters back home in Britain since 1962 when Uganda declared her complete independence.

We the people of Uganda feel that our President has a right to discuss this British Asian issue at some length with the British envoys, not face to face, but through a transparent curtain in order to satisfy the entire world, especially Great Britain, that he cannot change his popular and favourable decision to the Ugandans.

Long live the President, Saviour of the Uganda nationals.

Livingstone Kasozi-Kalwanyi Kalalankoma.
Kampala.

★

THE Abaluhya of Uganda thank their president, Mr Joseph Mulama and their M.P. for Butere, Mr Martin Shikuku, for supporting the move that the President of Uganda, General Idi Amin Dada, had taken to chasing the Asians from Uganda.

The Abaluhya of Uganda also wish to tell the President of Uganda that they are behind him and his Government. We Abaluhya believe in friendship and peace everywhere we move. We believe in our word, a Muluhya Mulembe means peace.

B. C. T. Machio
Secretary for and on behalf of Abaluhya Association

Gen Amin addresses Cadet Officers

Continued from Page 1

troops to go and help that country.

The President told them that many of our brothers in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, and elsewhere, are still under political struggle from oppressive rule. If these people want help from Uganda, he declared, they will rightfully get it.

He said that when he came to power, he found that the administration of the country had been very badly planned, and he was now trying to replan it, unlike Obote, who he said never bothered to replan it but decided to continue with the mistakes which were laid down by the British.

General Amin also told the officers that Uganda was only politically and not economically independent. He said the officers had come at the right time when Uganda was now fighting hard for her economic independence, which he said was the most important thing to a country. He called upon them to join the war and to be directly involved.

The General pointed out that in America, the economy is controlled by the Jews as it is in Britain.

He warned the officers not to listen to propaganda and not to be confused by te already confused officers, some of whom he said, had already been expelled from the Army. He also warned them never to indulge in political ideology, saying that politics had no place in Africa especially in Uganda, where all political activities had been banned.

The General then told the officers that although he had never studied politics at school he considers himself far better than most politicians in the world today.

He pointed out that he had the whole of Britain shaking so much that he even qualifies for a degree in philosophy. Obote, he added, got a degree out of nothing and for nothing, because he never worked for it at all.

President Amin then explained that if one monitored the B.B.C. one would hear Uganda ranking high everyday. This, he added, was because he was teaching them a lesson.

He added that if he was not very busy at the moment, he would teach them another lesson.

The President told the officers that when he was going to West Germany, the British High Commissioner to Uganda, Mr Richard Slater, told him that if he was going to have assistance from any other country, Britain would withdraw her ten million-pound loan to Uganda.

He said that he told Mr Slater that if Britain wanted him and Uganda to be in her pockets, it would be better to withdraw the loan because as far as he was concerned, Uganda was a free country and was not in the pockets of any power.

He also said that the British do not want him to be friendly with any other country, including other African countries who are not members of the Commonwealth.

The General said that he wanted to make it absolutely clear that any country which wants to give assistance of any nature to Uganda, should not think in terms of controlling him, the Government or the country.

"We are free and mature enough", he declared.

He said that Britain would not even be happy to see Uganda popular, but warned them and said that he will teach them a lesson.

Saying that he is now in the process of changing the Uganda Army, President Amin urged the officers to fight hard against corruption in the country. He appealed to them to love one another, not to quarrel and to fight each other and not to drink excessively to the point of neglecting their duties.

He also appealed to them to respect each other and to treat the public well because, he said they are their masters, who pay their salaries.

General Amin said the officers had come at a time when there were no problems in the army and when all troops are loyal. He said they should show a good example to the Government as is being shown by all the other officers and told them to forget what B.B.C. is saying about Uganda. He said the British were now quarreling because he had discovered their mistakes.

The President also called on the officers to be alert twenty-four hours a day, whether there is peace or not and to be ready for surprise attacks.

He also told the officers that today freedom fighters were well advanced and were better than regular troops of some African Forces.

He appealed for discipline saying that without it, you can't win any war.

If the officers work hard, he said, they will be promoted to higher ranks like himself.

He also disclosed that because of the work he has done for his country, he has received letters asking him to be promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, but he said "I cannot promote myself.

People, he pointed out, appreciate what he has done for them, but they have nothing to give him to suit all that he has done. He has told them not to worry but to pray God, who has the power and who is the owner of gifts.

The President told the officers that he does not want butchers in the army. If anyone makes a mistake, he should face the law of the country.

He urged them to take part in sports and said that he even wants to see many officers in the Uganda National Teams.

The Officers, are:— Second Lieutenants Kato, Edobo, Michael, Ndugwa and Bakaali.

Second Lieutenant Bakaali has been transfered to the Simba Battalion, Mbarara, and Second Lieutenant Kato, to the Airborne Battalion, Tororo, and the other officers have been transferred to Masindi Artillery Regiment.

All the five Second Lieutenants will first attend a course at the Jinja School of Infantry, before taking up ther duties.

He congratulated them on their promotions but warned them that if they do not carry out their duties well, he would demote them.

The ceremony was attended by the Acting Commander of the Army, L. Col. Ogwang, the Commander of the Uganda Airforce, Major Toko, and other senior Army officers.

CANADA
AID

PRESIDENT'S CABLE

Continued from Page 1

sia by Ian Smith.

After the British had settled the Israelis in Palestine, they through their intelligence, said that they were overthrown in Palestine by the Israelis and then immediately the Israelis formed the State of Israel in Palestine after which the Americans started arming the Israelis with sophisticated modern weapons which are even more powerful than the weapons which the Arabs have got even though the population of Arabs is more than the Israelis.

However, the power of arms which the Israelis have got from the United States is ten times than the weapons which the United Nations and Palestine because Palestine is for Palestinians and not for Israelis who had been taken there by Britain, the crooks who have made mistakes everywhere in the world in marking the boundaries of the countries they formerly occupied as colonies.

Germany is the right place where 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 and that is why they burnt the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany. The world should remember that the Palestinians. Their land has been taken away from them by the Israelis with the help of some other super-power countries such as the Americans who have equipped them with very powerful weapons.

Now we must consider this problem very seriously jointly with the people who want to assist the Palestinians to remove all the Israelis from the Middle East and take them to Britain which was responble for taking them to Palestine.

I love King Hussein of Jordan very much, he is my friend. I was with him this year He and the people of Jordan gave me a very good reception and warm greetings when I arrived in Jordan for

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Continued from Page 1

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However, the power of arms which the Israelis have got from the United States is ten times than the weapons which the Arab world have got.

Therefore, this problem of Palestine is very important. The Secretary-General and all member-states of the United Nations must tell the world where the Palestinians will settle because they have no homes where they can settle.

Now the imperialists including their spies have condemned the Palestinian operations at the Olympic Games last week where the angry Palestinians decided themselves as Suicide Palestinian Unit to combat the Israelis who were taking part in the Olympic Games because they are homeless while the Israelis are enjoying themselves internationally.

The Israelis are the ones who actually should be condemned and removed completely from the United Nations and Palestine because Palestine is for Palestinians and not for Israelis who had been taken there by Britain, the crooks who have made mistakes everywhere in the world in marking the boundaries of the countries they formerly occupied as colonies.

Germany is the right place where 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 and that is why they burnt the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany. The world should remember that the Palestinians, with the assistance of Germany, made that operation possible in the Olympic Village.

Therefore, the people of the world must also consider very seriously the removal of the Israelis from the United Nations and also from the Middle East because the presence of the Israelis in the Middle East will mean no peace at all in the world, especially in that part of the world, the Middle East.

The Arabs, as well as peace-loving people in the world today, must approach King Hussein of Jordan and urge him not to rush in issuing any statement condemning the Palestinians because the Palestinian problem is now clearly explained by me and they are fighting for their own freedom.

Their land has been taken away from them by the Israelis with the help of some other super-power countries such as the Americans who have equipped them with very powerful weapons.

Now we must consider this problem very seriously jointly with the people who want to assist the Palestinians to remove all the Israelis from the Middle East and take them to Britain which was responble for taking them to Palestine.

I love King Hussein of Jordan very much, he is my friend. I was with him this year He and the people of Jordan gave me a very good reception and warm greetings when I arrived in Jordan for a one night State Visit and I will not forget King Hussein.

I consider him my best friend but we shall help and advise him to change his mind to be very good and helpful to the Palestinians and he must withdraw his statement which he issued recently against the Palestinians. I know very well that he is a frank, very brilliant leader and we do not want to lose him.

Mistake

Any human being can make a mistake except God. Therefore, I have forgiven him because of the statement I have made above if it is understandable to him.

I now advise that all the Arab countries high-ranking military officers should meet together including some peace-loving states from Africa to discuss very seriously how we shall bring peace in the Middle East. I am sure, with the blessing which the With the blessing of God, the powerful weapons which the Israelis have claimed they have will be over-powered by the African and Arab world.

My Ambassador to the United Nations will be instructed about this new issue with the full text of this telegram.

General Idi Amin Dada.
President of Republic of Uganda.

CANADA

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

INTERVIEWS

I.P.S. BUILDING, KAMPALA

Holders of the following reference numbers are invited to appear for Interview Wednesday,

Sept. 13, 8:30 to 12:00 and 2:00 to 4:00.

8.30 to 10.30	10.30 to 12.00	2.00 to 3.00 —	3.00 to 4.00
174			
248	398	530	622
290	409	531	623
295	410	539	624
304	411	544	625
		550	627
305	412	551	631
306	413	567	635
307	426	568	641
324	428	577	642
329	430	579	646
337	450	580	649
339	458	586	669
341	462	587	670
343	468	601	676
350	505	610	689
364	506	615	693
367	507		694
368	510		
378	511		
382	517		
397	523		

Only those heads of family or single persons whose REFERENCE NUMBERS appear above will be interviewed. All other holders of reference numbers will be invited through subsequent newspaper notices or contacted by mail. If you hold a reference number please refrain from contacting this office unless invited to do so.

HOMELESS PEOPLE

A 300-kms (185-mile) long belt on the coast of an Indian state, Orissa, was severely affected by a cyclonic storm and heavy rains for 48 hours.

First official reports reaching New Delhi said many people in the Ganjan area were homeless. Many others had been evacuated to higher ground as waters from nearby lakes poured into their villages.



Posters like this one are to be fo
curb the birth rate. They fear th

Printed by Consolidated Printe

SLAVERY: WHO'S TO BLAME?

AFRICANS danced in the palaces of glorious Rome, and entertained the Pharaohs in ancient Egypt.

In West Africa, they were neck-yoked and caravanned to the coast, disappeared in stinking ships, and materialised in the Americas and the Indies, labouring in sugar, corn and cotton plantations, as well as waiting on the memsahibs.

In East Africa, Zanzibar was set up as a busy slave market, from which they were shipped out in dhows to Arabia, where the sultans' traders dished them out to the rich families who could afford them. In Southern Africa, the great chiefs Dingiswayo, Chaka, and others have been submerged under an ignominious history, where Albert Luthuli has joined them.

The history of Black Africa is sad — very sad. During the 16th century alone, more than 110,000 Black slaves landed in Europe and the Atlantic islands, while some 125,000 wound up in the Americas at an annual average of 2,400; in the 18th century, more than six million reached the Americas although seven million were shipped out meaning that roughly a million perished on the sea journey. Sad is the comment.

In a sense, of course, this is precisely the sort of history we have been running away from. There isn't much to be proud of in it. The whole anti-colonialist effort which got us Uhuru in almost 40 countries of Africa tried feverishly to erase it from our past. In this attempt people like Nkrumah talked of the African Personality, Senghor and others of Negritude, Kaunda of a Humanism, Nyerere of Ujamaa, and Jomo Kenyatta of a Harambeist African Socialism. The sum total of all these labels is one thing: we had a past, and it was a dignified one.

Yet there was this one contradiction we forgot or rather, preferred not to iron out: could it be that these same fellows who were evil as colonialists could be saintly and benevolent as post-uhuru partners? It's obvious; yet we ignored the facts, ignored completely the logic. And in ignoring these facts we compromised our very past, our contemporary dignity, our almost everything.

The result, among other things: the report last week that for the last several years there has been a fantastic trafficking in West African slaves to fill "the dirty, back-breaking jobs in French factories, kitchens and building sites" that the average French worker wouldn't touch. Isn't that slavery? Tell me another name for it if you won't agree. The world over, as far as the agency reports tell me, agrees it is indeed slavery, and I concur that it is the same slavery that has been going on for the last several centuries. In the old days it used to be John Hawkins arranging slave trade deals from the West African mainland to the Americas; last week the agencies were blaming a 24-year-old Sardinian named Aldo Pusceddu. From Mali, Senegal and Ivory Coast they are trucked across the Sahara to Tunisia, where they are airfreighted to Rome (yea, history repeats itself in the form of farce); there they are stored at the Sabina Refugee Camp or in Pusceddu's basement. From there they are smuggled in virtually sealed trucks across the border into France.

When the "commercial traffic" was accidentally discovered last week, it had been officially billed as a truckload of sewing machines. The truck had had an unfortunate breakdown and that was how the police stumbled on slaves labelled sewing machines. Didn't I say it is a sad history?

When the truck ground to a halt in the little French resort town of Aix-les-Bains, according to *Newsweek*, "From inside the van came loud groans, and when local (police) broke open the rear doors, they found 59 Africans crammed in among the machines, gasping for the air that seeped in through one small vent." An eyewitness reported that "it was like a crematorium furnace inside the truck. There obviously was no stop on the way, for there was a stench from the men's urine. They fell out of the truck, hiding their eyes from the sun and pleading for water." In John Hawkins' day, centuries ago, they used to urinate into the high seas.

Let us promote ourselves to another problem: an Organisation of African Unity spokesman has squarely blamed France, charging that the "French seem to appreciate having a reserve of docile, non-union workers who can be called upon to keep some of the essential services going during the big strikes." Imagine the OAU blaming France. Imagine the OAU always blaming Europe for Africa's ills, even when those ills are mainly the making of Africans themselves. Imagine the OAU not pointing a finger at Mali, Senegal and the Ivory Coast! How pretentious can you get?

This idea that our ills are always caused by Europe is ridiculous. Whenever you have an undignified problem in Africa it is always caused by foreigners. In this order African rulers are always looking for foreign enemies, and African societies are totally incapable of generating and developing their own problems and quarrels. This is more than naive; it is almost primitive.

If we in East Africa could import more-than-cheap European labour, I am sure we would do so, without any qualms; if there be any problem, let the European country of slave origin be responsible; but in this case, the slaves come from Africa, and it is on the Africans to solve their own problems of poverty and unemployment instead of simply blaming France. We have been busy blaming Europe for the slave trade of the 16th century; we are still busy blaming Europe for the slave trade of the 20th century. And if the best we can do is blame other people for our ills, then we shall inescapably continue to provide the world with the ideal slave market.

In any case, if an African President can lead his troops to club to death prisoners on a beautiful morning and then display their bodies in busy streets, then we don't have too much of a chance. The obvious savagery in this deed is incompatible with the sophisticated management of modern institutions. We expect Europe to be blamed should the day come that such a President is overthrown!

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ted. Society is gratified to see that justice does not only seem or appear to be done but is seen to be done.

Kirizestom.
Mukono Township.

resolution NOT to sell arms to racialist South Africa. Another point to illustrate British treachery was the decision taken by the British Government to allow Rhodesian

tact and patience will be needed. Give yourself plenty of time over

umph, either at work or connected with a hobby.

TODAY'S RADIO

RADIO UGANDA
RED CHANNEL

National: 6. a.m. What's the time 6.25, Prayer 6.30, Lwo news. 6.40, Ateso news. 6.50, Programme. 7, English news. 7.15, Editorials 7.25, Music. 7.30, Kiswahili news. 7.45, Close.

Nothern : 9 Ateso requests. 9.30, Ateso clinic. 10, Ateso music.

National: 10.30, Calling farmers. 11, Talk 11.15, Perspective. 11.30, Light entertainment.

Northern: 12, Lwo news. 12.15, Lwo choral music. 12.45, Kiswahili news. 1, English news. 1.15 Ateso news. 1.30, Pop time. 2, Lugbara favourites. 2.15, Lugbara calling farmers. 2.30, Close. 4.25, Karamojong programme. 4.30, Karamojong news. 4 45, Close. 5, English news 5.15 Kakwa news. 5.30, Madi news. 5.45, Alur favourites. 6, Alur news. 6.45, Lugbara news. 6.30, Arabic news. 6.45, Ateso calling farmers. 7, Ateso news. 7.15, Lwo music. 7.30, Lwo news. 7.45, Lwo calling farmers.

National: 8 English news. 8.15, Tonight's topic. 8.27, Programme. 8.30, Magazine of the air. 8.45, In the mood. 9, Kiswahili news. 9.15, Guest of the week. 9.45, Philips programme. 10, English news. 10.15, International post. 10.45, Light opera. 11, District news round-up. 11.15, Story time. 11.30 Goodnight. 12, English news. 12.05, Prayer. 12.10, Close.

BLUE CHANNEL

Midland: 6 a.m., Bwakedde. 6.25, Prayer. 6.30, R/Rukiga news. 6.40, Luganda news. 6.50, Programme. 7, English news. 7.15, Announcements. 7.30, Omutume. 8, Luganda favourites. 8.45 Close.

Western: 9, R/Rutoro favourites. 9.30, Business review. 9.45, Your menu. 10, R/Rutoro music. 10.30, as Red Channel. 12, R/Rukiga news 12.15, R/Rutoro choral music.

Midland: 12.30, Lusoga favourites. 1, Luganda news. 1.15 Announcements. 1.30, Sanyu. 2, Luganda music. 2.30, Close.

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FRENCH AUDIO—VISUAL COURSES

For beginners and advanced levels starting 11th September

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE de KAMPALA

All students must register before courses start

A.F. NATIONAL THEATRE

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ODEON

Please note change in time

Today and Tuesday at 9 p.m.
Wednesday at 5-30 and 9 p.m.
Winner of 7 Academy Awards best picture
LAWRENCE OF ARABIA
In Color
Peter O'Toole, Omar Sharif
Children under 12 years not admitted

Today and Tues. at 5-45 p.m.
Ladies' Show Wed. at 2-30 p.m.
LAGAN
In Color
Ajay Shani, Farida Jalal, Nutan, Prem Chopra
Booking open

NEETA

Today and Wed. at 9-15 pm.
Tuesday at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
An Outstanding Western!
Oliver Reed, Candice Bergen in
THE HUNTING PARTY
Children under 18 not allowed!

Today and Wed. at 5-45 p.m.
Ladies' Show Tuesday at 2-45 p.m.
Hema Malini, Rakesh Roshan in
PARYA DHAN

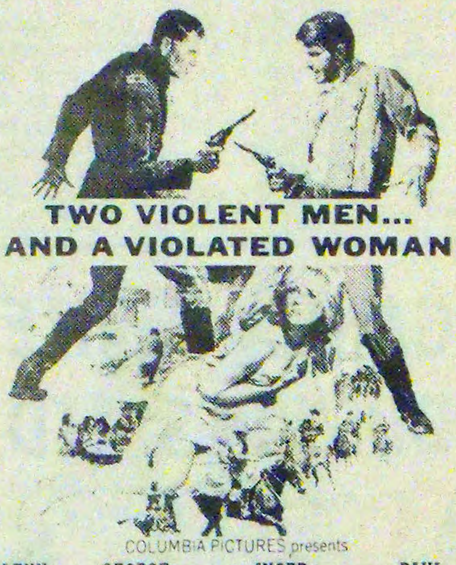
Next Change
NO BLADE OF GRASS

KAMPALA JAZZ CLUB

PLAYS THE LAST
CONCERT AT
KYAMBOGO CLUB
Friday, September 8th at 9.00 p.m.
FREE

DELITE

SHOWING FROM TUESDAY



NORMAN

Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
See the 21st "Carry on" Laughter-Raiser!



LAST CHANCE
Tuesday at 5-45 p.m.
ANAND
In Colour
Rajesh Khanna, Sumitra Sanyal

Commencing Thursday
THE BOYFRIEND

DELITE

Please note no English picture Today
Ladies' Show Today at 2-30 p.m.
General Show
LADKI PASAND HAI
Today at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
In Colour
Mumtaz, Deepak Kumar, Rajendranath, Mehmood Jr.
Booking Open

DRIVE-IN

Today, Tues. and Wed. at 7 p.m.
ONE SHOW
HOW THE WEST WAS WON
In Colour
Henry Fonda, Carroll Baker
24 great Stars

Town Talkies

JINJA
Today at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
DEVI
In Colour
Starring:— Sanjay and Nutan

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Uganda Argus

No. 5499 50 Cents Kampala Monday, September 4, 1972 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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HE'S UGANDA'S GOLDEN BOY!



• John Akii-Bua

AKII-BUA WINS A GOLD IN WORLD RECORD TIME

JOHN Akii-Bua gave Africa its first gold medal at the 20th Olympiad in Munich, West Germany, when he won the 400 metres hurdles in a world record time of 47.8 seconds.

The Ugandan, beat American Ralph Mann and the defending champion, Britain's David Hemery, who set the previous world mark at 48.1 seconds in Mexico, four years ago.

Akii-Bua attributed his record-breaking performance to his anguish over the lane drawn which robbed him of night's sleep. He said the prospect of running in the inside lane had worried him all night though it had also made him more determined to set a blistering pace.

"Worrying about it encouraged me to go out really fast and I was still able to see what the others were doing", he said.

While the other runners were gasping for breath at the end of the race, the 6 ft 2 inch Ugandan skipped, jogged and jumped round the track — and even leaped over a few more hurdles — on his victory lap

Fredie Sekitto writes:

Victory

The news of Akii-Bua's victory was received with wild applause at the wekend.

Sports enthusiasts went mad as a Radio Uganda announcer broke the news. People jumped and sung songs of praise and joy. It was a great moment.

Many bars were thrown into confusion as many customers who had just started drinking began to dance. I saw a group dancing to the words "Ooo, Akii-Bua wajenga inchi" (Akii-Bua is building the nation — Uganda).

Toasts were proposed in many bars, wishing Uganda's golden boy Akii-Bua more success. People prayed to God to give Akii more courage, zeal and determination to win his next event — the 400 metres flat.

One elderly man said: "This is fantastic and too marvellous."

Another man at Makindye promised to give Akii-But his only goat as a token of appreciation. He was saving it for Christmas Day.

Mr Martin Okoth, an official of the National Council of Sports, said: "Uganda has never been greatly honoured at any sports

(Continued on page 6)

Treaty on hijacking

A 17-nation committe will begin work in Washington today on drafting a new treaty to provide for sanctions against nations which refuse to co-operate on anti-hijacking measures, the State Department announced.

A two-week session of the legal sub-committee of the International Civil Aviation Organisation will be attended by representatives of the Soviet Union, Western Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and the Far East.

AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

Britain's biennial shop window on the aerospace industry, the Farnborough Air Show, opens today with high hopes that it will be the biggest and most spectacular yet.

This year the show's organisers have chosen Britain's forthcoming entry into the European Common Market as the theme, with the Anglo-French concord supersonic airliner as the centrepiece.

'Support the President'

Bokassa urges Ugandans

PRESIDENT Bokassa of the Central African Republic has called on all Ugandans to rally behind President Amin in the economic war which he has declared and not to fall prey to subversion.

General Bokassa was addressing thousands of people at Paraa Lodge, in the Murchison Falls National Park after an air display staged by the Uganda Air Force jet fighters and traditional dances performed by various groups of Langi and Acholi dancers.

In a speech he said: "I appeal to all the people of Uganda to remain with your leader. In all the decisions which consist of protecting the economy of Uganda President Amin has taken risks. He has not taken these risks for himself. But has taken them for the people of Uganda."

General Amin must be supported by all the people of Uganda wherever he passes, because he is your symbal. The people of Uganda must remain one with President Amin, the visitor said.

He told the people that last year he was not happy when Uganda was refused a place at the OAU conference in Addis Ababa after the military take-over.

The mater was an internal affair and the OAU Charter does not allow the organisation to interfere in the internal affairs of a member state.

"Today, however", he said, "President Amin is Vice Chairman of the OAU.

General Bokassa said that it is always absolutely necessary for the people of any country to remain with their leader when he is faced with a problem.

That is what is called national solidarity, he said.

He pointed out that President Amin has a Government which presides over and has brilliant advisers around him.

Gen Bokassa said when President Amin introduces measures that aim at protecting the economy, the people must support him.

President Bokassa also appealed to Ugandans to respect the national constitution, and unite as one block behind the Government led by President Amin.

"President Amin is a great General and in Africa we have no general of his type."

"He is a General," President Bokassa said, "who can do everything from flying aircraft to playing music and, above all, a great fighter."

He told the audience that when General Amin speaks at international conferences everybody applaudes. I therefore, request the people of Uganda to compose a song about President Amin for all the people in Uganda to sing.

President Bokassa said since he came to Uganda he has been touched by the spirit of unity shown by Ministers, military officers, civil servants and the entire people of Uganda behind President Amin. This unity must continue, he said.

He warned that at present, Uganda is faced with a national problem — no one should cheat us on this. This problem will be solved, he added.

He said that Uganda is a very healthy-strong nation.

He thanked President Amin

TO BACK PAGE

President at Gulu service

PRESIDENT Amin and President Bokassa with thousands of other people yesterday attended prayers in Saint Joseph's Cathedral, Gulu, to mark the 60th anniversary of the Catholic faith in the Northern Region.

The prayers were also attended by Madame Bokassa, their two daughters, the Superior-General of the Verona Fathers, the Very Rev Father Agostini, the Papal Representative, Archbishop Belloti Archbishop Emmanuel Nsubuga of Kampala, the Chief Justice, Mr Kiwanuka, the Minister of Mineral and Water Resources, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry and other notables.

On arrival at the cathedral, the two Presidents were given a rousing welcome by cheering crowds. In an address to the people afterwards, General Amin appealed to all Ugandans to attend prayers in their places of worship.

The President recalled that when he visited the Vatican last year he asked Pope Paul to send back all the missionaries who had been driven out by Obote. He said the missionaries are very important to Uganda because of their educational and religious techniques.

Father Agostini paid tribute to the Government and the Catholic Church for permitting them to continue serving Uganda.

Let them in

Some of the Asians being expelled from Uganda should be allowed into Australia, the Australian Catholic Episcopal Conference decided last night.



• MR KATITI

Katiti dead

MR Constantine Baranga Katiti, a former Minister, died in Mulago Hospital at the weekend after a long illness. He was 53.

Born at Karundo, Shema, Ankole Mr Katiti was educated at Mbarara High School, King's College, Budo, Makerere University, and Exeter University, England.

He was a staff member of Mbarara High School for a number of years before becoming a member of the Uganda Legislative Assembly in 1954.

He is survived by a family.

THE LUCKY WINNERS

The Balikuddembe raffle has been drawn at the weekend by the wife of the President, Mrs Norah Amin, at the National Theatre, Kampala.

The ticket winning the first prize (a Fiat 127) is ticket number 26284. The second and third prizes — a motor cycle and a trip to Murchison Falls — are numbers 30584 and 157253, respectively.

Uganda products in Sweden

UGANDA will introduce Uganda products in Sweden at a fair which opens on September 8. Uganda's intention to participate in the St. Erik's Fair which will be held for ten days in Stockholm, th capital City of Sweden, was revealed by the Uganda Export Promotion Council in their publication, "Export News" just released.

According to the publication, which is issued every two months, the fair in which a number of countries will participate, is part of the large programme of assistance the Swedish Government is extending to Uganda.

The aim of the project is to assist a number of exporters from Uganda to introduce Uganda products in Sweden throuhg marketing efforts, product development and adaptation.

Some efforts have been made by the Uganda Export Council to choose commodities with reasonably possibilities on the Swedish market. The persuance of the selectivity was prompted by the Swedish market consultant who visited Uganda at the beginning of this year to collect information about Uganda's oroducts. The consultant's visit was followed by consultations between the Uganda Export Promotion Council and Swedish importers.

Uganda will be represented at the fair by the Coffee Marketing Board, Maaka Cloth Printing Workshop, Uganda Crafts, Uganda Crane Estates Limited, United Garment Industry, and the Ministry of Tourism, all of which will be cordinating with the Uganda Export Promotion Council.

£1,000-law reports

The Australian High Commissioner in Ghana, Mr John Mcmillan, presented 200 volumes of Commonwealth law reports worth about 3,000 cedis (about £1,0000) to the Ghana Judicial Service in Accra.

The books were received by Ghana's Chief Justice, Mr Justice E. L. Bannerman, who expressed his appreciation for the gifts.

Liberation Fund dance at Luzira

A "Cry Justice" dance to raise money for the OAU Liberation Fund will be held by the Wananchi Orchestra of the Youth Aid Council at Luzira Prison Hall tomorrow.

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Bags	10 Kg.	Shs 8.50
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KAMPALA

New coffee quotas

THE 62-nation International Coffee Council has approved an interim solution for 1972/72 coffee marketing arrangements by fixing a 13,059,708 60-kilo bag export quota for the first quarter of the coffee year, a council spokesman said in London.

A resolution on marketing arrangements, drawn up by the executive director of the International Coffee Organisation, Alexandre Fontana Beltrao, was approved by the council without a vote after it had rejected independent draft resolutions from producers and consumers.

The resolution provides for a theoretical annual export quota of 49,600,000 bags of which 46,500,000 bags would be distributed pro-rata among the 41 producer members of the International Coffee Agreement (ICA).

The remaining 3,100,000 bags would be held in reserve and distributed later as the council decides.

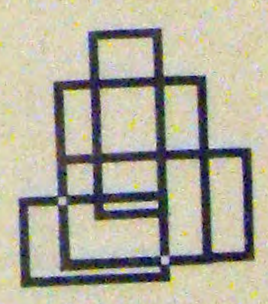
But the resolution only sets out individual quotas for the first quarter and states that the council should meet to discuss arrangements for the remainder of the coffee year by December 10.

It says that unless the council confirms the provisions of the resolution regarding the overall quota or takes alternative action, the resolution will cease to have effect.

The resolution provides the consumers and producers with three months in which it is hoped they will be able to settle their differences on prices and quotas so that the council meeting in December will be able to fix final arrangements for the remainder of the year.

In the first quarter quota, Uganda has 519,466 bags of robusta.

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THE CREDIBILITY OF BLACK AFRICA

SUNDAY NATION
Nairobi Sunday, September 10, 1972

BASICALLY, what is at stake in Uganda is not the future of the British (7,000), or the future of the Ismailis (16,000), and the 50,000 British passport-holding Asians: the real issue at stake is the credibility of Black Africa in the face of a mounting propaganda offensive against our aims, hopes and ultimate aspirations by the White minority regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury.

Over the last few weeks the racists of Rhodesia and South Africa must have been falling off their bar stools with laughter.

For they are witnessing in Uganda the nadir of Black nationalism.

First, General Amin says the British Asians must get out. We can understand that he wants to see Black Ugandans take a greater role in the management of their own economic affairs.

Then he says that ALL Asians must quit.

Not content with the chuckles of Salisbury and Pretoria (how many times have those two twin capitals of evil said multi-racial experiments simply do not work in Africa?) the General then back-pedals.

After an apparent "operation re-think" the General then announces that Asians (British or otherwise) can stay on — providing they have the necessary qualifications.

South Africa and Rhodesia, at this time, are in a gigantic heap of hilarity. At this point Asians in South Africa call upon Vorster to admit a token number of Ugandan Asians into the Union for, apparently, safe-keeping while "Africa" sorts out its problems.

Not content with that the General then announces that a plot is working against him, spearheaded by the British (via, one presumes, the mass circulation *Sunday Mirror),* Asians in Uganda and that old beautiful skeleton, the Israelis.

Not content with his bizarre marriage between the expedient and the ridiculous the General then stops White Britons from leaving Uganda.

On another page we print some of the initial reactions by White Britons to this, the General's latest dream move.

Throughout this amazing series of events (and non-events) the Kenya Government has kept cool. The Government of President Kenyatta has behaved in a mature and rational way. So have the Governments of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere in Tanzania and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia.

Let's face the facts: the majority of independent African states are horrified by Amin and his racist actions which, we must underline once again, are merely pandering to the propaganda machine of White South Africa.

At the moment the General is very much alone, an isolated figure — worthy of the scorn of Africa.

But let us never forget what we said at the beginning. The credibility of Africa is at stake. That, just that, should be the over-riding interest of everyone at the moment.

It is not too late to remedy this appalling situation. It all depends on the General.

letters to the editor / sunday nation, p.o. box 49010, nairobi



President Amin stands by the coffins during the burial of Uganda Army personnel at Jinja Cemetery who were killed by Tanzania troops.

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President Amin stands by the coffins during the burial of Uganda Army personnel at Jinja Cemetery who were killed by Tanzania troops.

7.50 Sports
8.00 News (English)
8.30 Did you know?
9.00 News (Luganda)
9.10 Guest of the week
10.00 News (Swahili)
10.10 UTV drama
11.00 News (English)

RADIO UGANDA

RED CHANNEL

National: 6 a.m. What's the time 6.25. Prayer 6.30. Lwo news. 6.40. Ateso news. 6.50. Programme. 7. English news. 7.15. Editorials. 7.25. Music. 7.30. Kiswahili news. 7.45. Morning greetings. 8.15. Morning show. 8.45. Close.

Nothern: 9. Ateso requests. 9.30. Ateso clinic. 10. Ateso music.

National: 1° 30. Calling farmers. 11. Talk. 11.15. Perspective. 11.30. Light entertainment.

Northern: 12. Lwo news. 12.15. Lwo choral music. 12.45. Kiswahili news. 1. English news. 1.15 Ateso news. 1.30. Pop time. 2. Lugbara favourites. 2.15. Lugbara calling farmers. 2.30. Close. 4.25. Karamojong programme. 4.30. Karamojong news. 4.45. Close. 5. English news. 5.15. Kakwa news. 5.30. Madi news. 5.45. Alur favourites. 6. Alur news. 6.15. Lugbara news. 6.30. Arabic news. 6.45. Ateso calling farmers. 7. Ateso news. 7.15. Lwo news. 7.30. Kiswahili news. 7.45. Morning greetings. 8.15. Morning show. 8.45. Close.

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BLUE CHANNEL

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our client, c/o Voucher Á7304 contained in the Uganda Argus issue of September 6, 1972 wish to thank all those who showed interest in the advertised positions of Territorial Supervisor and Store-keeper for their Kampala office. They also wish to advise all those applicants who do not receive further correspondence by September 20, 1972 that their applications were unsuccesstul.

nous Ugandan businessmen; this will not only alleviate tribalism but will also establish a fair trial platform for

of happiness.

Your Excellency, the Uganda School Leavers Associat is behind you and ready

Starscope

AQUARIUS (Jan 21 — Feb 19): You are likely to be rushed off your feet this morning. Try to do one thing at a time and don't let people worry you too much. Quieter indications are shown for the evening.

PISCES (Feb 20 — Mar 20): An awkward situation looks like being solved satisfactorily. Be very careful to whom you lend money today. The indications for the evening are for simple entertainment at home.

ARIES (Mar 21 — Apr 20): Your social life is brightening up, and you must guard against over-tiredness. If married, ask your partner's views on a proposed visit to old friend. There are signs of financial difficulty but you can overcome this.

TAURUS (Apr 21 — May 21): You may get a surprise invitation to a strange town. Avoid someone who is envious of you and whose company won't make you happy. Romance is favoured for those born early in the day.

GEMINI (May 22 — Jul 21): Make the most of all your opportunities today. The indications are that you could make more effort in certain directions, and if you do the changes are that you'll score a great success.

CANCER (Jul 22 — Jul 23): If a younger member of the family continues to be selfish you should deal with the situation very firmly. Don't be upset by events at work, for things should soon improve. A quiet evening is indicated.

LEO (Jul 24 — Aug 23): If you have annoyed an older person this is a good day to apologise. It could have surprising results. A letter ceived today may end a small w ry, and you'll probably make a jo ney as a result.

VIRGO (Aug 24 — Sept 23): could do with a break from routi If your domestic life is giving an ety in some ways, a frank talk co work wonders. Finances are likely show some improvement.

LIBRA (Sep 24 — Oct 23): Do expect too much of people tod Try to be tolerant of new ideas spite of your own views. The e ning is likely to favour activi shared with a group.

SCORPIO (Oct 24 — Nov 22): Le after your health today. Com events could impose a strain on y so relax now while you can. A s prise is likely in the post.

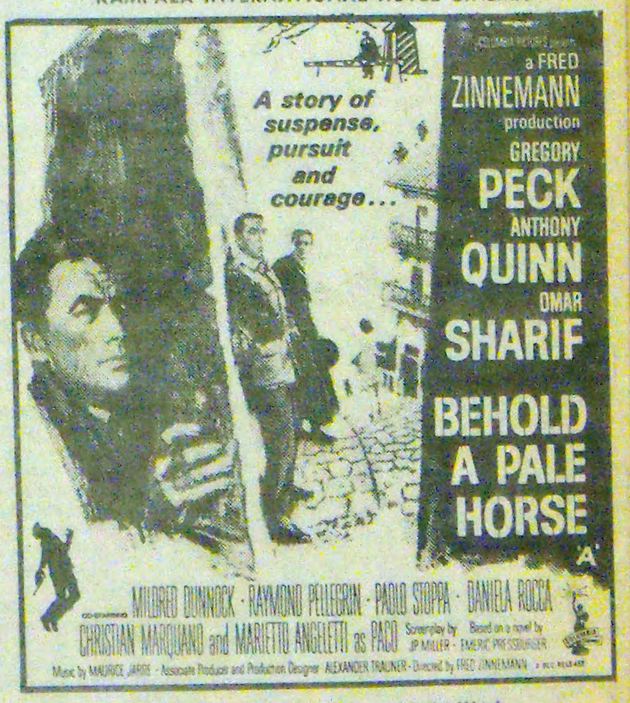
SAGITTARIUS (Nov 23 — Dec Try to appreciate a younger per point of view, but don't be afraid speak plainly what your conscie dictates. Animosity will soon appear.

CAPRICORN (Dec 21 — Jan A day for making lasting plans the future. A long-awaited goal now within reach, and one det mined effort will see surprising sults.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY: A very use year is in store for you. Though thi on the home front may be qu you will take great strides forw at work, especially in the next months. Romance is to the f round about the eighth month. Y may receive some unexpected f ancial gains.

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British Asians airlift gets under way

THE first "immigrant special" flight to Britain of British Asians was due to leave last night. East African Airways chalked up a 11 p.m. depature time from Entebbe Airport for Boeing 707.

"More than 180 immigrants aboard will be in Britain — around breakfast time tomorrow", the airline said. The aircraft will land at Standsted near London.

An airline announcement said there would be 16 extra flights a week out of Uganda from now on to lift the thousands of Indians and Pakistanis who hold British nationality and who President Amin says must be gone by November 8.

More extra services, including some to carry Asians settling in Canada may be added later.

E.A.A. was operating last night's first flight with an airliner hired from the British Firm Donaldson International.

British consular officials in Uganda said they had cleared 7,500 Asians for entry to Britain while Uganda sources said the Government has processed at least 5,000 through extensive emigration formalities.

E.A.A. will carry 50 per cent of the immigrant traffic. The other half will be shared between British Overseas Airways and British Caledonian Airways.

"I've been waiting for two years for an entry voucher to Britain and now, at last, I'm going", said one passenger on the flight.

Flight

Another said he would not believe he was going until the flight was airborne, adding as an explanation: "There's been so much confusion".

A 44-year-old former oil company employee with his wife and three sons, also on the flight added that he had first been told it was leaving on Saturday. He has cabled relatives in Cardiff to meet him.

The airlines are charging immigrants 2,000/- a head for the one-way economy class flight to Britain aboard the "supplemental" services. Children under two years old are being charged 10 per cent of the fare.

The normal economy class fare to Britain is about £150.

To handle the exodus, E.A.A. has opened a special temporary terminal at Entebbe Airport.

B.O.A.C. is expected to operate its first immigrant flight today.

Radio Uganda told Asians holding entry vouchers to Britain with the necessary clearance to report to a joint airlines ticket office to book flight.

In Britain, some British Conservatives thundered against the impending influx of Asians from Uganda at a London rally beseiged by demonstrators yelling, "fascist pigs".

A strong force of police surrounded the central hall, near Britain's Houses of Parliament, to protect the 2,000-strong rally. It was staged by the Monday Club, a rightwing section of the ruling Conservative Party.

About 500 members of the international socialist movement staged an hour-long demonstration outside the hall.

In a prepared address a Conservative MP Ronald Bell, claimed that the British Government was letting the Asians go there in defiance of public opinion. He declared:

"There is a feeling of desperation that democracy no longer works in Britain."

Mr Bell went on: "By the fashionable standards of the Liberal left, four-fifths of the British people are extremist."

[illegible] held against Asians by African governments was a real one — "that they remain a community apart, keeping their emotional ties with India and remitting their money there or somewhere else outside."

Bell

Mr Bell said it was preposterous nonsense to talk about black Englishmen. "You may by law be a British subject and black but it doesn't name you English Irish Scottish or Welsh."

Mr Bell went on: "And the social consequences of coloured immigration are better understood by those who live with it than theorisers from afar who seem to believe that genetics is a form of fascism."

Mr Bell asked: "whose country is this" It used to be ours. We hardly seem to matter now. Already the teaching of English history in our schools is beginning to be condemned by the trendy ones as chauvinistic and unfair to immigrants."

He demanded a ban on further Asian immigration.

Meanwhile, those passengers requiring transport to Entebbe from Kampala must advise the Joint Airline Ticket Office at the time they purchase their tickets and must report to East African Airways Corporation terminal located in Colville Street, Kampala at least 4½ hours prior to the departure time of their flight.

The bus fare to Entebbe Airport will be 10/- an adult over twelve years of age and 5/- for each child aged between two years and twelve years. Infants under two years will be carried free.

Tax

On departure, all passengers will be required to pay an airport tax [illegible]/- with the exception of infants under two years of age.

The baggage allowance will be 30 Kilograms for all passengers over the age of two years. No buggage allowance will be available to children under two years of age.

Passengrs are warned that no excess baggage will be permitted under any circumstances.

It should be noted that the above instructions do not apply to migrant passengers who are already booked and ticketed at normal fares to travel on normal scheduled services.

They do however apply to passengers travelling on the special migrant fare of 2,000/- and who may be booked to travel on future scheduled services should space become available.

BOMB THREAT TO UGANDA EMBASSY

A cable was received by the Government from the Uganda representative to the United Nations saying that as a result of President Amin's cable to the United Nations Secretary-General, Uganda's mission has received over 70 threatening calls.

The cable says: "Our mission had a conference with the representative of New York Police Department in accordance with the established practice regarding all missions to United Nations and with the support of the Secretary General. We demanded police protection.

Such protection is given to many missions such as the Arab and some Eastern countries.

There are some extremist and violent elements among American citizens in New York who have from time to time threatened missions with bombs. Sometimes they have actually bombed missions to the United Nations. We are therefore not treating these threats lightly and we are not taking any chances the cable said.

A Government spokesman says this cable has been released to keep the people of Uganda fully informed about all matters affecting the country and Ugandan citizens within the country.

UGANDA FIGHTS OFF INVADERS

Tanzania forces attack towns

Uganda security forces were last night beating back an invasion force from Tanzania which invaded Uganda early yesterday morning. A Uganda military spokesman said late last night that the invaders had occupied three towns — Mutukula, Kyotera and Kalisizo.

The spokesman also said that Mbarara town had been attacked by the enemy which had surrounded the barracks. But the troops in the barracks and reinforcements which had been sent to the area were fighting hard to repulse the enemy.

Reports were also received last night that the enemy were closing on Masaka and that strong reinforcements had been sent to the area.

The military spokesman said: "The public should know that due to the fighting which is now taking place within Uganda, and because of some communications difficulties it is not possible to assess the casualties on both sides.

"Despite all these developments, the Government wishes to assure the members of the general public that the Uganda armed forces are capable of containing the situation, therefore the public should continue with their normal business."

Police put up roadblocks on main roads leading out of Kampala, and Europeans and Asians were being stopped to have their identity checked.

The move follows an announcement by a military spokesman that "all Europeans who might enter the country illegally are directed to report to the nearest security unit."

The spokesman said the directive to Europeans was "for their own benefit."

Those stopped at the roadblocks were asked whether they were Ugandan citizens. If they were not, they were asked to produce proof of their identity.

Those who could not do this were then directed to police stations.

Checks

It was not clear whether or not they were being detained. However the checks themselves were being carried out courteously, and no incidents have so far been reported.

An earlier statement said that at Mutukula there were only five policemen and ten soldiers posted there to guard the Uganda prison installations and the farm.

The Government has sent the following telegrams to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, repeated to the OAU chairman, Rabat, Morocco and the OAU Secretary General, Addis Ababa:

"Uganda Government have honour to report to you of unprovoked invasion of Uganda territory by Tanzanian Armed Forces this morning of seventeenth September, nineteen seventy two at 200 hours GMT stop. Reports available reveal

Continued on Back Page

BATTLE WAS THE 'HOTTEST'

A MILITARY spokesman said yesterday that due to the security situation of which the country has been informed, it is now necessary to keep informing the public of any new development.

The spokesman said that yesterday evening the fight that took place was "the hottest ever experienced by the enemy".

The Malire Mechanised Regiment together with the Second Infanty Brigade and the Second Para Regiment were engaged in "a serious battle" with the enemy, and that the only casualty so far reported from the Uganda side is that of Lt Asumani of the Tiger Battalion who was shot on the head and killed.

The Lieutenant's body is now in the Masaka Hospital mortuary.

The spokesman said that one soldier was wounded in the battle.



Miss Murray

She's America's black, beautiful journalist

IN developing countries like Uganda, mass media can be used to educate the masses to better the future of the country.

This is the opinion of Miss Juan Murray, an American journalist with the Columbia Broadcasting System Television network in New York. She arrived in Uganda on Saturday from Nairobi. She is on African tour and so far she has been to Liberia, Monrovia, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

Miss Murray, born in Ithaca, New York State, became interested in court reporting at the age of 15. After school she got herself a job as a secretary with the Columbia Broadcasting System, working in news and public affairs.

Her bosses noticing her interest, promoted her to the staff of CBS and she became involved with broadcasting journalism.

When the National Broadcasting Company advertised for an afternoon programme hostess, she applied and became the first black woman in such a position.

At the same time, she used to go to night school for writing and speech and during her free time she could work on documentary firms. She was later called by the CBS and started working in the post she is in today — thus becoming the first black to hold such a post.

For the last 12 years, Juan has been on camera and also behind the scenes in her broadcasting career. She says: "Most people think that it is very easy. It isn't and you've got to work very hard, especially when you're a woman and black".

Talking about television in developing countries, she said that they have a great role to play though few people can afford them. She is of the opinion that if they are put in places like community centres so that people go there, one teacher would like to reach a far greater number than a score of teachers who will be stationed in some schools.

General Amin hailed

PRESIDENT Amin has been hailed for his dynamic, straightforward leadership and his trying to put a high morale in the people of Uganda by the Busoga Mothers Union at Bugembe Cathedral.

They said General Amin has for many times appealed to the Ugandans to embrace God. Therefore, it is their duty as mothers of this country to effect christianity right from the families to the community as a whole.

They were meeting Mrs Wesonga, who represented the Uganda Mothers Union at a conference which was held in Manchester, England, in June this year.

Mrs Wesonga explained that the Mothers Union has now a new dimension and that the report of the inquiry into the future work of the union stipulates and examines the rules of the organisation because the former one restricted some of the members.

She also said that the mothers of today were the engines of social, economic and spiritual growth, therefore it is a pity that 95 per cent of women in Uganda get married when they are pregnant.

However she advised the mothers of Uganda to preserver a sense of morality and above all to keep the ideals of Christian family life and bring up children in the christian faith.

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children can enjoy, has just been published. Esther Kavila's THE THREE SONS (East African Publishing House, 3/50 in East Africa) is No 36 in the ever popular East African Readers' Library series intended for upper primary and lower secondary classes as well as teacher training colleges.

Miss Kavila's book tells a story of a man and his wife who had lived happily together for many years, but without being able to have children. The wife then agreed to her husband's marrying a second wife who bore him three sons. This unexpectedly made the first wife so jealous that she persuaded her husband to trick the mother by telling her that each child was born dead or had died at birth.

In fact, the first wife took the new-born babies away and arranged for her sister to care for them. However, the second wife knew that her aunt had predicted that she would have three sons, and that each would be born with a distinctive mark on his face. The conflicts and drama arising out of this dramatic situation make very exciting reading until the happy ending.

Esther Kavila was born at Mitabon Location in Machakos District. She has taught in primary schools for some years. She is now working in the Information Office at Machakos.

FOR THE CHILDREN

THREE of the foremost producers in the vital field of juvenile literature in East Africa have joined hands to produce the first ever, local, magnificent **full colour first reader** for children. Africa's leading **publisher of children's boks**, East African Publishing House, has enabled one of Kenya's leading writers of children's books, Asenath Odaga, to co-produce with one of East Africa's leading children's books illusirators, Bery. Moore, the book KIP ON THE FARM (3/50 in East Africa).

The first in an exciting new series called The Kip Books, KIP ON THE FARM tells the story of a boy called Kiplangat ("Kip" for short), and his adventures on his grandparents' farm in the Nandi Hills.

KIP ON THE FARM is unlike any book published in East Africa so far, and it has to be seen to be believed. It is a strong and direct challenge to the foreign-published books that still flood the local juvenile literature market. Its publication is certainly a landmark in local publishing and printing.

Airlines hit by world situation

THE year 1971 was characterised by the lowest passenger and cargo traffic growth for over a decade due principally to the depressed state of the world economy. This is revealed by the International Air Transport Association in the publication "World Air Transport statistics," which has just been released.

The publication states that unlike in the previous years, the main reduction in load factors in 1971 was on international services. These trends naturally had an adverse effect on profitability. A net loss of almost $400 million is estimated.

"While the last months of 1971 and earlier part of 1972 seem to indicate a recovery of traffic growth, rising cost trends are forecast to continue. Improved profitability will largely depend on increased revenue per flight" according to the IATA publication.

East African Airways performance in all scheduled services is as follows: Passenger kilometres flown 863,551, passengers carried 564,229, freight tonnes carried 9,019, Passenger load factor 42 per cent employees 5,118, and operating fleet 20

Compared to other African IATA airlines (excluding South African Airways) EAA is second only to Air Algerie in terms of passengers carried on scheduled services. With reference to freight tonnes carried and passenger kilometres flown EAA is again second only to Air Afrique. Air Zaire has the largest number of operating aircraft (21), followed closely by EAA.

Passengers carried on international scheduled services by EAA were 219,525 compared to 344,704 on domestic services during 1971.

Folk tales

A collection of stories for pupils that amusingly entertain and at the same time instruct have just been published. David Mailu's KISALU AND HIS FRUIT GARDEN (3/- in East Africa), is No. 32 in the East African Publishing House's East African Readers Library, a popular series of entertaining readers specially designed for upper primary and lower secondary classes as well as teacher training colleges.

The author of this illustrated book teaches the virtues of unselfish love, the dangers of spoiling children and the just punishment that meets malicious evil. The tales themselves, though firmly located in his home region of Ukambani in Kenya, have the universal truth and significance of all first class folk stories.

David Mailu was born in Machakos District of Kenya in 1939. He is a prominentt folk singer and guitarist. He has also starred, and he has travelled extensively.

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KAMPALA

Kampala life remains normal

BY WILLY MUKASA AND CHRIS SERUNJOGI

DESPITE the fighting which went on throughout yesterday between the Uganda security forces and an invasion force from Tanzania, life in and around Kampala remained normal and there were no signs of alarm.

But because of the keen interest the public took in the developmepts of the fighting, many people stopped their activities to listen to periodic newscasts.

At the Kampala South Street Car Park — one of the busiest places in Kampala — taxi drivers, hawkers, shoe shine boys, tailors, motor vehicle mechanics, car washers, shopkeepers and many passengers who were waiting for buses and taxis went wild with joy when Radio Uganda broadcast a special announcement to the effect that the invaders had been dislodged from the places they had earlier occupied and that they were retreating.

Many people could not believe their eyes when they saw President Amin driving a Military Jeep through Kampala streets at a slow speed.

At one point near the Grand Hotel he halted and waved to a lame boy to cross. As the perplexed people started gathering the President drove away smiling in his usual manner.

Many roadblocks which were mounted shortly, after the break of the fighting were removed yesterday.

Everybody interviewed said that they were not scared because they had much confidence in President Amin and Uganda's security forces. The President had appealed to the Uganda public to remain calm and go on their businesses in the normal manner as the security forces were capable of containing the situation.

Many young boys said that they were ready to join the army and fight for their motherland if Uganda's troops are depleted by the enemy.

An elderly man in a trading centre near Kampala was confident that the enemies would either be completely demolished or repulsed, because, as he

Continued on Back Page



President Amin, on the steering with a military cap briefs the soldiers on the latest developments on the Tanzania attack, near Parliament Building in Kampala. The General drove himself in a Jeep from the State House, Entebbe to Kampala.

KAMPALA WARNS BRITISH ENVOY

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wanume-Kibedi, yesterday warned the British High Commissioner, Mr Slater, against misleading reports of the situation in Uganda, emanating from the British High Commission and appearing on the British Broadcasting Corporation and other international news media.

Mr Wanume-Kibedi told the High Commissioner that it was false to suggest that the British High Commissioner had delivered a strong protest about Britons who had been arrested whereas no such a protest had been delivered.

It was also wrong to allege, said Mr Kibedi, that only Britons, Europeans and Asians were being searched at road blocks when in fact that every procedure which was being undertaken purely for the security of everybody, was applied equally to all the people, Africans and even the Ministers.

"We know that the British are waiting for the slightest excuse to send troops to Uganda, and the opportunity they want is the evidence that Britons are being harrassed here", said Mr Kibedi.

He added that there has been already some jubilation from outside Uganda and some countries hope that the situation continues.

The Government will not allow the British High Commission to give false impressions to the outside world about situations which do not exist here, he warned.

The Britons who had been arrested have been released, he said, and pointed out that it was to be understood that Uganda is at war and that three of our towns at the moment, had been captured by invaders from outside and that Uganda blood had been shed.

It was therefore only natural that security forces should take action to ensure the security of the country as well as of all the people in Uganda.

If the High Commission continues to give a false impression about what is happening here then the Uganda Government might be forced to take a decision which will safeguard the integrity of the country.

"We are at war, three of our towns had been captured.

"In a war situation Uganda is not expected to roll out the red carpet for unidentified foreigners and suspicious character", Mr Kibedi said.

It is to be recalled that only a night or so ago, it had been reported that the situation in Uganda was chaotic.

The British High Commissioner who denied that the British intended to send troops to Uganda, agreed that the search was not, in fact, directed at the Britons only but it affected everybody in Uganda and he disassociated his Mission from sources that gave such reports.

Present was the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Paul Etiang and senior officials of the Ministry.

—U.N.A.



The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wanume Kibedi, in discussion on troubles in Uganda with the British High Commissioner, Mr Richard Slater, at his office at Parliament Building in Kampala.

TRADER GETS 9 MONTHS

SULAIMAN Byekwaso, a 29-year-old trader of Ishaka Igara county, Ankole, has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment and ordered to pay compensation of 100/- to Police Constable Bube after pleading guilty to assaulting the police constable.

Fined for wearing mini-skirts

Six young women were fined from 30/- to 75/-at Mbarara for wearing mini-skirts more than three inches above the knee.

'SPRAY YOUR COTTON'

The Bukedi double cotton production target for 1972/73-437,780 acres is short of 36,656, but the Agricultural Department is confident that this will be reached, according to its monthly report for August 1972, just issued.

In August alone, 69,196 acres were planted, and the farmers have been strongly advised to spray their cotton against Lygus damage which appears to be on the increase in the district.

It has commended the people of Palisa County for spraying their cotton in groups, and recommended that the remaining counties follow their examples.

The report further states that the Young Farmers of Uganda Programme in Bukedi, has continued to expand. It has now 110 societies with 3,869 members and 277 voluntary leaders.

These Young Farmers are taking priority in the buying of the three-week old chicks a venture which has started in the district.

Cousin of Obote is captured

UGANDA FORCES RETAKE TOWNS

A COMBINED FORCE OF THE UGANDA AIRFORCE AND SIMBA BATTALION HAVE RECAPTURED MBARARA, A MILITARY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY. HE ADDED THAT THE SIMBA BATTALION ALSO RECAPUTURED KALISIZO AND KYOTERA AND THAT THE UGANDA TROOPS WERE FIGHTING HARD TOWARDS MUTUKULA.

The former Commanding Officer of "A" Company, Simba Battalion, Captain Ogwang, and Lieutenant Okumu were among the 80 enemy troops who were killed in fierce fighting at Kikagati.

Those captured included Captain Oyile, cousin of Milton Obote; Picho Ali, who was at one time Secretary for Research in Obote's office, and Wilfred Odong, who comes from Aboke in Lango.

The spokesman said that the Uganda Airforce, the Second Infantry Brigade, the Tiger Battalion and the Malire Mechanised Regiment, destroyed strong enemy positions at Mutukula and Bukoba, and all the Uganda Airforce planes returned safely to their base.

Kikagati and Isingiro have also been recaptured, and 80 enemy troops were killed and only one Uganda soldier wounded at Isingiro.

The Airborne Regiment were fighting the enemies from Mbarara towards the Uganda/Tanzania border.

"Meanwhile, the enemy troops who are on the retreat, have been surrounded by the Air and Seaborne and the Simba Battalion."

The spokesman announced the casualty figures by lunch time yesterday as more than 200 enemy troops killed and only nine Uganda soldiers killed.

TRIBUTE

The spokesman has paid glowing tribute to the women residents of the Simba Battalion, for their encouraging performance of capturing more than 50 enemy troops.

Meanwhile, life continues normally in all unaffected areas.

President Amin yesterday afternoon took time and drove himself in an open jeep from State House, Entebbe, through Kisubi, Kibuye, via Katwe Township, through the Kampala Square, Nile Avenue to Parliament Building.

Wherever the President passed he was cheered by the public who were shouting "Amin Yekka".

The combined battalions, Air and Sea-borne battalion and the Artillery Regiment have requested the President, General Idi Amin to send a telegram to President Nyerere thanking him for giving them a lot of arms, ammunition and vehicles which they captured from the enemy.

They say the arms, ammunition and vehicles will help them to arm their wives who captured 50 prisoners of war during the fighting. Their wives already now have guns.

A spokesman of the Uganda Armed Forces said the morale of the soldiers is now very high and all units are competing and urging the President to let them have an exercise with the enemy.

He stressed that the most encouraging thing is that on the Uganda side everything was being done by Ugandans. There were no mixture of British and Chinese.

He described the fighting for the last two days as a very good exercise and had shown a very high standard of efficiency of the Army and Air Force. They had also found that the enemy was weak.

Meanwhile, the Defence Council had advised the President that all Asians and British working in the security forces must be removed before midnight last night because they are not wirking in the interests of the people of Uganda.

Those affected include the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons and the Chief Fire Officer at Entebbe Airport.

The spokesman also said the Uganda Armed Forces are aware that British troops with destroyers had arrived in the Indian Ocean before the schedule of September 23 because of the situation in Uganda.

He said the Armed Forces are waiting to welcome them whether in Lake Victoria or elsewhere on the Uganda soil.

— U.N.A.



Liberian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Poright, meets President Idi Amin at State House.

NEWSMAN GETS FAMILY PLANNING JOB

Mr Patrick Crosse, a former Deputy General Manager of Reuters, has been appointed an assistant Secretary-General of the International Planned Parentnood Federation (IPPF), it was announced.

The Federation said he would be responsible for developing the world-wide information and education activities of some 100 national family planning associations which are members of or supported by IPPF.

A front-line organisation in the attack of world population and family health problems, IPPF said the appointment of a news administrator reflected the need for the urgency of these problems to be realised world-wide.

The federation expects to spend an estimated 10 million sterling in 1973 — its 21st anniversary year — mainly in helping developing countries with family health and population problems.

Mr Crosse spent most of the last 15 years travelling and working in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East.

President sees captured guerillas

THREE pro-Obote guerillas — including a former Captain in the Uganda Army— who were captured by the Uganda forces, confirmed that there were two large guerilla bases at Bukoba and Tabora and were being armed by Tanzania.

They made the confirmation in voluntary statement made to President Amin at the Command Post yesterday evening.

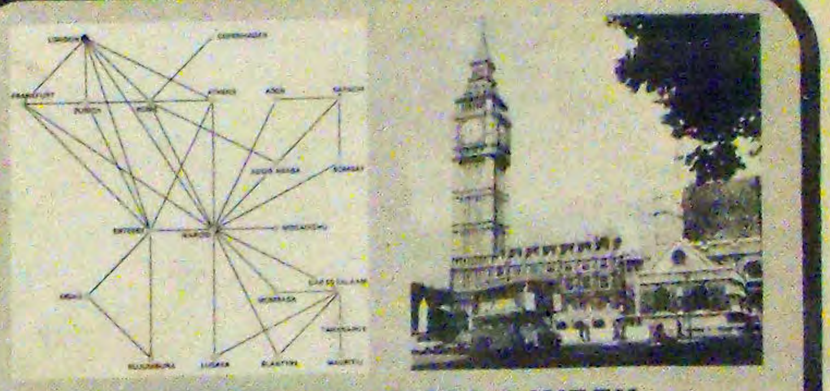
The three men are Captain Oyile — a cousin of Obote — Picho Ali — the former head of the Research Unit in the former regime, and Odong Wilfred son of Okello Wilson of Aboke Lango.

Cap Oyile told the President that the Bukoba Camp is a large camp and was training about 1,500 guerillas. Most of the guerillas training there came from Acholi and Lango.

Capt Oyile told the President that the mission given to his company was to capture Mbarara, but he never got there. He was hit hard by Ugandan forces when he was still miles away from his target.

Picho Ali said his company, was directed to capture Masaka after which they were to

Continued on Back Page



though their numbers are advertised through the "Argus" daily, the paper reaches some of the upcountry towns late or the day after "but we always turn up at the earliest possible", they claimed.

It was claimed that the current road checks hampers quick movement, yet this is overlooked by the processing staff.

However, the spokesman of the British mission denied the allegations, adding "we have not at all been slow and by Saturday we had processed over 7,000 Asians, you can imagine how many people are left".

Announcing

He said that they have been announcing the number of Asians who are to report "through the Argus and we shall continue to do so", he promised.

He said that last Monday, although their office was open, some Asians did not report due to the border clashes but, he assured the Asians that there is enough staff to deal with the situation.

He said that there is a programme being followed and it is hoped that everything will be finished long before the deadline.

"These people must know that they are many and we cannot process their documents at once", he added.

When they visited the Argus offices in Kampala yesterday, two British Asians, Mr S. Velji and Mr C. Patel, requested the Uganda Government to exert pressure on the British High Commission to accelerate the processing of passports.

They said that they were issued with receipts in connection with their passports on August 22 and since then they had never received their passports although they had been frequenting the British High Commission.

Many Asians, they said, were now becoming desperate as the deadline draws nearer because they would not like to be thrown in camps.

"If we are put in camps who is going to be responsible for us, the Uganda Government or the British Government?" they asked.

"Whenever we go to the British High Commission, the officials ask us to be patient and wait for our cards in our post office boxes. But the question is for how long are we going to wait?" they complained.

"Our worry is that if the issuing of passports is delayed, it means that we cannot get through all other processes required before our departure. If we get our passports now we can clear everything within the next 15 days", he added.

PRESIDENT AMIN HAS WARNED THAT HE WILL INSTRUCT UGANDA AIRFORCE AND THE SEA-BORNE REGIMENT, TO DESTROY TANZANIAN CAMPS WHERE THE ENEMY IS PLANNING TO LAUNCH ANOTHER INVASION OF UGANDA.

The President issued this warning at a special DUWA and prayers, held at the Command Post in Kampala yesterday, in memory of the soldiers and civilians who were killed by the Tanzania enemy troops.

The General said that the Uganda armed forces must now stop the Tanzania troops before they cross into Uganda, because no Ugandan would like to see his country turned into a battlefield.

He stressed that Uganda soldiers now have a reason to fight, to protect Ugandans against external aggression.

General Amin revealed that according to reports just received, President Nyerere is sending 10,000 troops with supporting arms, to invade Uganda again. According to a commentary on the BBC, Nyerere said that Tanzanian forces are moving to the border with Uganda in full military strength.

Nyerere

Nyerere and his friend Obote, added the General, have trained guerillas capable of fighting like any military force. These guerillas supported by the Tanzanian, British and Israeli forces, have already invaded Uganda and killed many innocent citizens on the orders of Nyerere and his friend Obote.

President Amin said reports had reached him saying that some Israelis were spotted in Kisoro in Kigezi District, in Rwanda and near the Uganda-Rwanda border. This, he added, has also been confirmed by the prisoners of war, who told the General that more troops consisting of Tanzanian, guerillas and white mercenaries, were on their way to Uganda.

The General said that if all these combined forces are given the chance to cross into Uganda, we would lose many soldiers and civilians, who hitherto have no intention of fighting their brothers and sisters in Tanzania.

He added that they would also disrupt our economic development plans.

Therefore, declared the General, we must stop them before they penetrate into Uganda, and the only way to do it, he added, will be striking at them before they enter the country. We are doing this, he declared, for the good of our people and Uganda.

General Amin advised the innocent citizens of Tanzania to direct their complaints to Nyerere, who sent his soldiers to kill the innocent people of Uganda. Even the Tanzanian troops, he added, should complain to their President and Commander-in-Chief, who has sent them to fight Uganda, who has never sent even a single soldier to Tanzania.

President Amin said that all peace loving African countries and the entire world, know very well that Uganda has done no mistake at all. Our people, he added, have been killed for no reason at all, and therefore "We must have no mercy upon Tanzania".

The General said that the whole of Ankole, and the Masaka-Mutukula areas are now smelling blood of innocent citizens, some of whose bodies have not yet been recovered.

Our soldiers, added the President, died while defending their motherland, and therefore, we must pray for their souls to rest in peace. He said that the invading forces are now panicking, having been overpowered by the Ugandan forces, and in the process, he added, they are now harassing more Ugandans by looting their households and other items.

The General told all the Ugandans that there should not be any cause for alarm as the Ugandan forces are capa-

Continued on page 8



The Tanzania soldiers wi enter the barracks. The Barracks. A military sp whether Tanzania has ta

Mystery plane

KENYA's Minister for Pow er and Communication Mr Ngala, has asked th Tanzania Minister f Power and Works, Mr Lusinde, and the Ea African Airways Directo General Mr J. A. Okot, f a report on the "hijackin of the E.A. Airways DC jetliner at the Dar Salaam Airport last wee

In his letter to Mr Lusinde, Ngala said: "As a co-owner the airline, Kenya is natur ly interested in this incid not only from the point view of the security aspect the case, but also from point of view of the financ implications.

"As the above related incid is reported to have taken pl wholly within the Tanzan

MULUKA C DENIES CH

BY HARRY KASOZI

A MULUKA CHIEF AND AN ASKARI APPEARED TERDAY CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND HAVI MONEY FOR CONSIDERATION OF DROPPING A CHARGE.

Erunayo Mubiru (38), the muluka chief and the askari at Nakaseke Gombolola Headquarters, Sebastiane Kayingo (28), pleaded not guilty to the corruption charge.

Kayingo admitted the assault count. Mubiru denied it. Mr Lameck Lubowa defended the accused before a chief magistrate, Mr M. C. Kantinti, and Det Insp Charles Wagalinda appeared for the prosecution.

He told a packed urt that on August 25, at Munkuttu village, Bulemezi county, being employed as public offi.ers, Mubiru and Kayingo corruptly received 40/- from William Ssenkumba.

It was alleged that the cused accepted the cash order that a charge of obs tion which had been bro against Mr Ssenkumba dropped.

The assault charge is on the same day at the place, Mubiru and Ka unlawfully assaulted Mr kumba and occasioned actual bodily harm.

Mr Lubowa noted in his application that it was count of assault which allegedly committed befor reported corruption charg

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE



Prisoners of war being guarded by Simba Battalion troops.



The Tanzanian soldier who was killed by Kakiika prisoners about two miles from Mbarara Town.



The invading troops from Tanzania who were killed by Uganda soldiers around Mbarara Town on Sunday.

Today's T.V. and Radio

TELEVISION

6.00	News Headlines
6.05	Do You Know? (ETV)
6.40	What Is The Answer
7.00	News (Arabic)
7.10	News (French)
7.20	Women's Page
7.50	Sports
8.00	News (English)
8.30	Lwaki Baavu?
9.00	News (Luganda)
9.10	Guest Of The Week (Repeat)
10.00	News (Swahili)
10.10	Wrestling
11.00	News (English)

RADIO UGANDA

RED CHANNEL

National : 6 a.m., What's the time? 6.25, Prayer. 6.30, Lwo news. 6.40, Ateso news. 6.50, Programme. 7, English news. 7.15, Editorials. 7.25, Music. 7.30, Kiswahili news. 7.45, Greetings. 8.15, Morning show. 8.45, Close.

Northern : 9 Ateso favourites. 9.30, Ateso women's magazine. 10, Ateso choral music.

National: 10.30, English in P.3 for Teachers. 10.45, Education for Teachers and Parents. 11, Georgraphy in P.6. 11.20, Education in this week. 11.40, Methods and Techniques of Teaching.

Northern : 12, Lwo news. 12.15 Lwo listeners' favourites. 12.45, Kiswahili news. 1, English news. 1.15, Ateso news. 1.30, Pop time. 2, Lugbara children's programme. 2.30, Close. 4.25, Karamojong special programme. 4.30, Karamojong news. 4.45, Close. 5, English news. 5.15, Kakwa news. 5.30, Madi news. 5.45, Alur music. 6, Alur news. 6.15 Lugbara news. 6.30, Arabic news. 6.45, Ateso calling farmers. 7, Ateso news. 7.15 Ateso music. 7.30, Lwo news. 7.45, Lwo calling farmers.

National 8, English news. 8.15, Tonight's topic. 8.27, Programme. 8.30, Business review. 8.45, In the mood. 9, Kiswahili news. 9.15, Feature. 9.45 World of science. 10 English news. 10.15, Choral music. 10.45, Perspective. 11, District news round-up. 11.15, Your lucky number. 12, English news. 12.05 Close.

BLUE CHANNEL

Midland : 6 a.m. Bwakedde. 6.25 Prayer. 6.30, R/Rukiga news. 6.40, Luganda news. 6.50, Programme. 7, English news. 7.15, Announcements. 7.30, Omutume. 8, Luganda favourites. 8.45, Close.

Western : 9 R/Rukiga favourites. 9.30, Play. 9.45, Uganda composers. 10, R/Rukiga music. 10.30, as Red Channel. 12, R/Rutoro news. 12.15, Music.

Midland : 12.30, Dhopadhola programme. 1, Luganda news. 1.15, Announcements. 1.30, Sanyu. 2, Teenagers. 2.30, Close.

Western : 4.25, Rukonjo music. 4.30, Rukonjo news. 4.45, Close. 5, English news. 5.15, Dhopadhola news. 5.30 R/Rutoro calling farmers.

Midland : 5.45, Kupsabiny news. 6, L/Lugwe news. 6.15, Lumasaba news. 6.30, Lusoga news. 6.45, French news.

Western : 7, Wamanya. 7.30, R/Rutoro news. 7.45, Omukwenda.

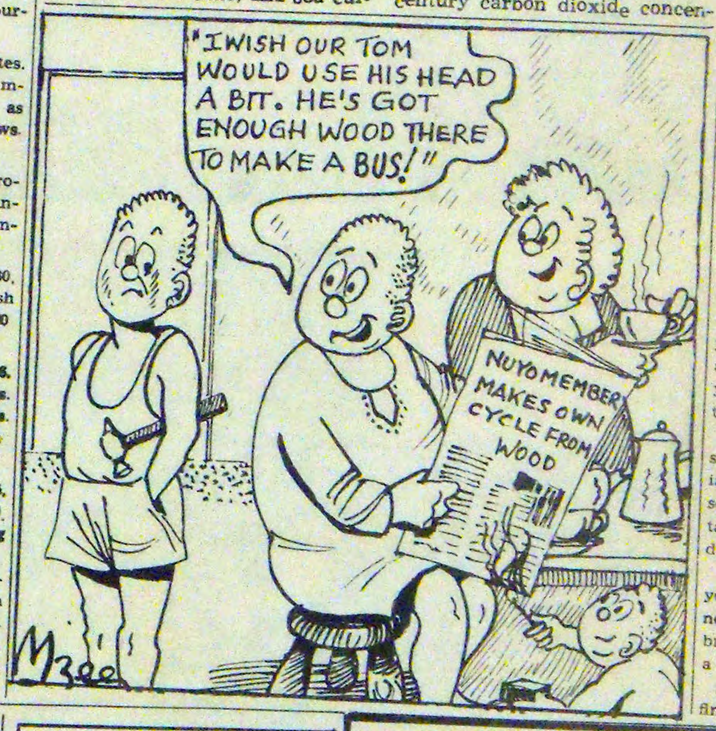
Midland : 8 Luganda news. 8.15, Announcements. 8.30, Matalisi. 9, Tanafuna Amutwala. 9.15, Calling farmers. 9.30, Health education.

10, English news. 10.15, Luganda discussion. 10.45, Luganda music. 11, District news round-up. 11.15, Luganda favourites. 11.30 Play. 12, English news. 12.05, Prayer. 12.10. Close.

body is surprised by the fact that temperature changes by a few degrees from day to day. But when the range reaches tens of degrees, the difference is received as something out of the ordinary.

I should like to add that weather fluctuations are mostly due to the instability of atmospheric circulation, or to be more precise, to circulation in the atmosphere and the hydrosphere since sea currents are also unstable. Their regiment varies all the time, and sea current

This is a central problem for climatology today. Observations and calculations point to the existence of three factors by means of which man is beginning to affect the Earth's climate. The first is the increase of carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere. As a result of burning a large amount of fuel the content of carbon dioxide is rapidly growing. During the last few decades it has increased by 10 to 15 per cent over the previous level. By the turn of the next century carbon dioxide concen-



NOTICE

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

This is to inform the public that the licensing of imports and exports formerly administered by the Export and Import Corporation has been transferred to the Bank of Uganda. The department of the Bank of Uganda dealing with licences is located on the first floor of E.A. Development Bank Building in the same offices formerly occupied by Export and Import Corporation.

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Experienced Motor Mechanics.
Copy Typist
Apply Voucher A7322.

NORMAN

Today at 5.45 and 9.15 pm.
Blow the jail, blast the police station, break the bank!
THE HOT ROCK
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Robert Redford, George Segal and Co

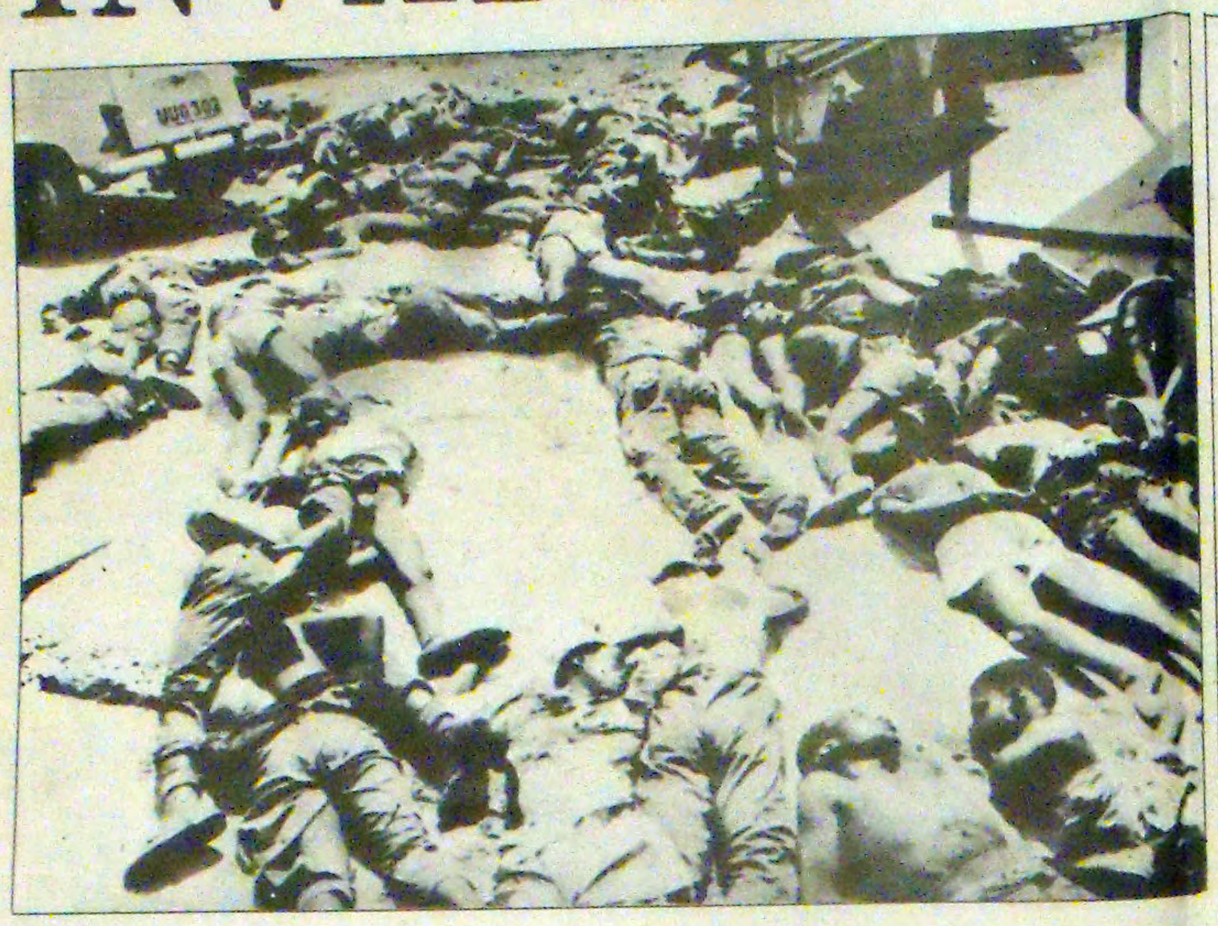
4th Farewell Week 4th
Today Ladies' Show at 2-30 p.m.
The eternal struggle to overcome poverty!
MAN TERA TAN MERA
In Colour
Rehana Sultan, Anil Dhawan, Shatrughan Sinha, Johny Whisky

Next Attraction
WOODSTOCK

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Today and Fri. at 5-45 and 9-15 p.m.
FORT UTAH
In Colour
John Ireland, Scott Brandy Virginia Mayo

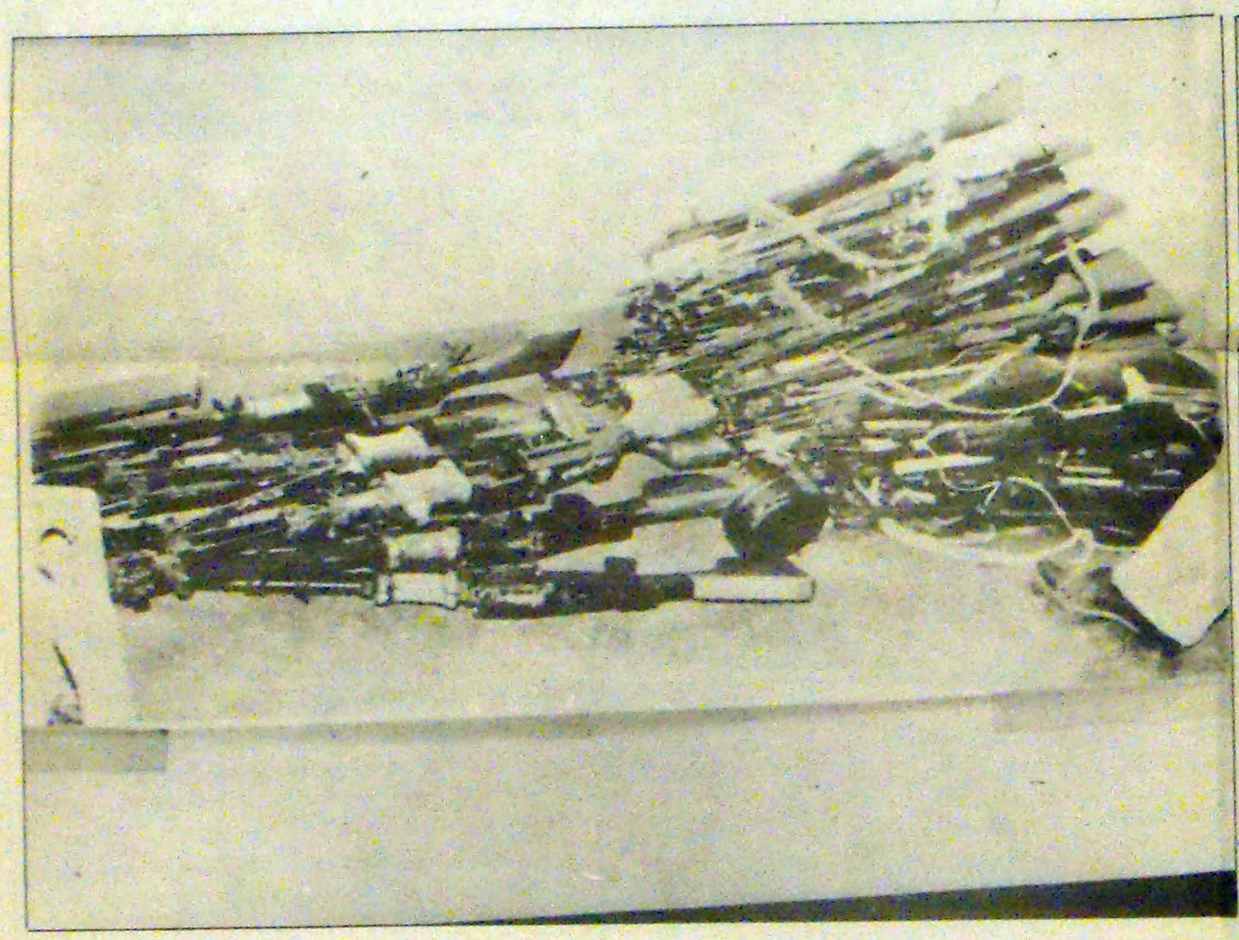
INVADERS IN MBARARA



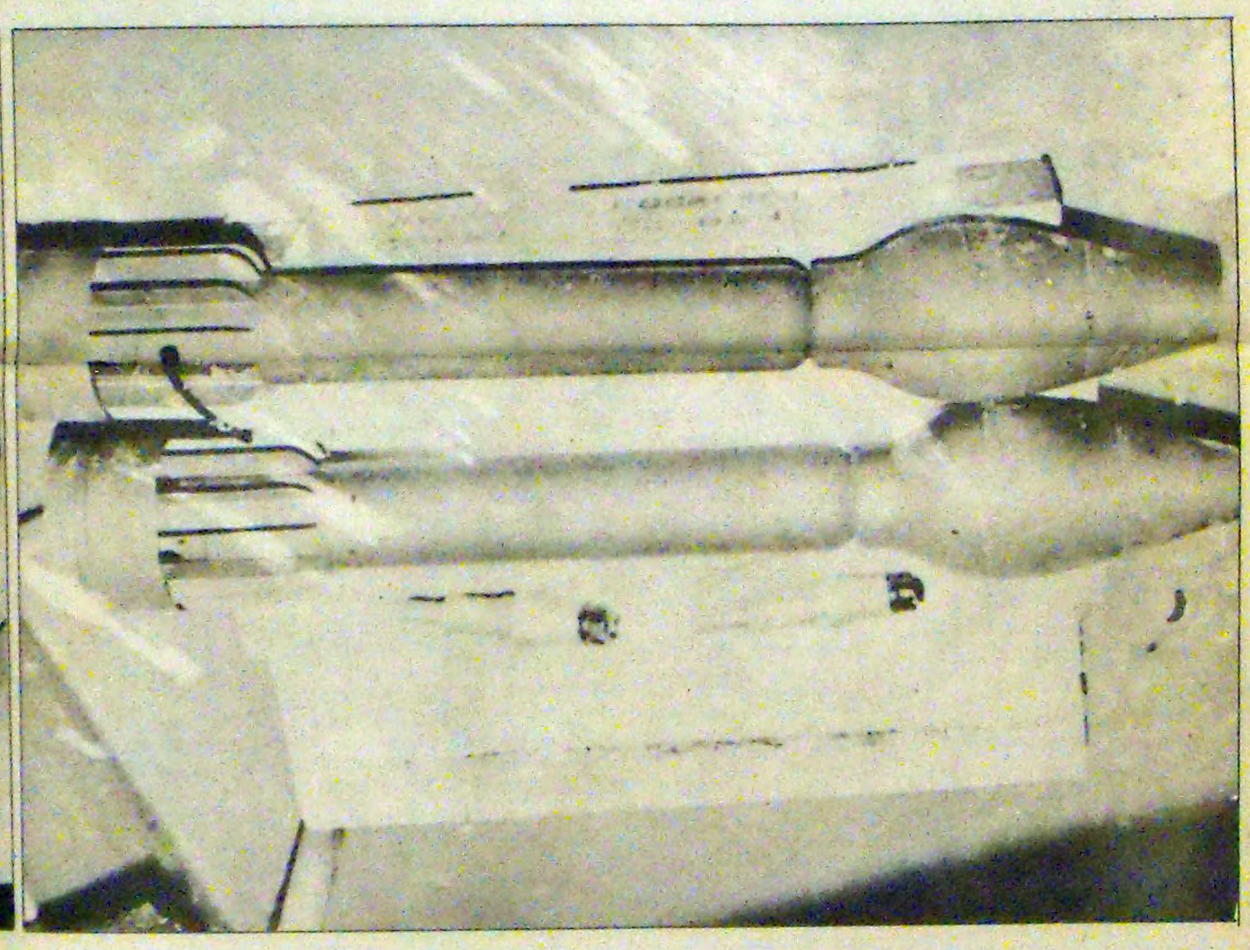
Some of the dead bodies of invading troops from Tanzania killed on Sunday evening.



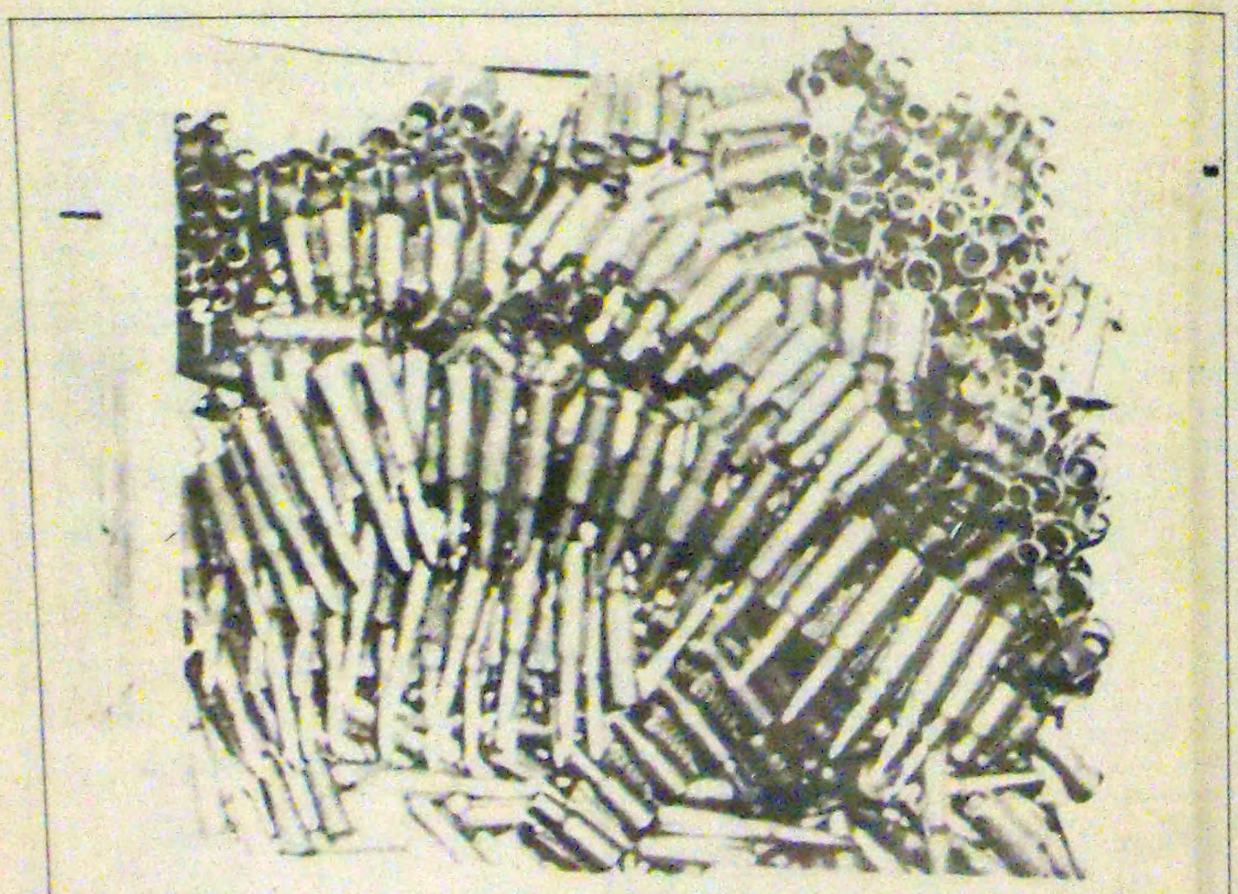
Prisoners of war from Tanzania loading their fellow men onto a lorry.



Chinese machine-guns and rifles captured around the Mbarara area.



A rocket-launcher captured around Mbarara before the invaders operated.



Some of the ammunition captured at Mbarara by our soldiers of the Simba Battalion.



Chinese semi-automatic rifles captured by soldiers and combined civilians, including women of Simba Barracks, Mbarara.

Idi Amin's case for the expulsion of Ugandan Asians

By PHILIP SHORT
The Times of London Service

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Most of the other acts of "economic sabotage" of which Asians have been accused also find substantiation in particular incidents.

In a carefully prepared speech to Asian leaders last December, Gen. Amin listed "these numerous malpractices which many of your community members are engaged in." Besides smuggling he mentioned currency offences, the under-recording of exports and over-valuing of imports, the hoarding of essential foodstuffs so that prices are inflated and black market conditions are created, profiteering and a disregard of statutory price controls.

Certainly cases have come to court in which all these offences have played a part, but there have not been very many of them. In part this may be a comment on the efficiency of the Ugandan police. Offences like the under-recording of exports and over-valuing of imports are widespread and some estimates suggest that as much as L10-million (about $25-million) may flow out of Uganda to Britain each year, largely by this means.

Gen. Amin has converted this piece of information into an ingenious explanation of the British Government's disapproval of his plans to expel the 60,000 non-citizen Asians here.

Other examples of Asian perfidy Gen. Amin purports to derive from his own experience. His accusation that Asians were planning a takeover in Uganda on the Rhodesian model apparently originated from an incident some years ago, in which a group of Asians told him: "People in Uganda were still sleeping and that they, the Asians, were producing very rapidly and were determined to expand and take over the Government."

Yet other charges stem from a linking of enemies of Uganda—for instance his claim that Asians here were acting as agents of the now discredited Israelis.

When he first came to power Gen. Amin's remonstrations with the Asian community over the black sheep in their midst acknowledged that there were also white or at least brown sheep. As late as last December, he was still appealing to Asian leaders to cleanse their community of the bad elements within it. Today the accusations have become universal. All the sheep are black.

But whether universal or particular, the accusations of economic sabotage are essentially secondary to the wider complaint—which is almost universally justified—that Asians remain aloof from the African majority among whom they live.

During the present anit-Asian drive relatively little has been said about this, but when I asked Gen. Amin a few days ago why so many Africans nurtured feelings of antipathy and suspicion toward Asians in East Africa, his reply was immediate: "Because they isolate themselves. The refuse to integrate."

It is a problem bred more of the castes and taboos Asians brought with them from India than of economic sabotage as such. It was abetted during the colonial period by the alienation born of insecurity. And it was completed by the dominant position Asians obrained for themselves in commerce, mainly by hard work and a certain amount of sharp practice.

Today Asians control perhaps 80 to 90 per cent of the commercial sector in Uganda, and perhaps as much as 50 per cent of the industrial sector. The shopkeepers' sons have become professional men, and nearly 50 per cent of the 1,000 doctors on the medical register are of Asian origin.

A similar proportion of Uganda's lawyers are Asians—to say nothing of hundreds of technicians, engineers, garage mechanics and others who play an undramatic but indispensable part in Uganda's economic life and social services.

In any event "the economic war" is now being fought in 10 phases—the first being the expulsion of all the 500 or so Israelis in April, the second the expulsion of the Asians, and the other eight so far undisclosed. How it will end is almost impossible to predict. Gen. Amin has warned of a difficult transitional period, but has at the same time assured Ugandans that their economic future is "clear and bright."

Gen. Amin's decision to allow the 23,000 Asian citizens here to stay—or at lease those of them who can prove their right to Ugandan citizenship—will lessen the practical difficulties of the exercise since the largest enterprises will remain in Asian hands. Moreover there should be few problems in Africans taking over the small family owned general stores in which 40 to 50 per cent of non-citizen Asians make their living.

However, even in the case of these small businesses, many African buyers will need financial assistance from the Bovernment. For larger businesses—and there are many whose stocks regularly total several hundred thousand pounds—Government financial help will be virtually mandatory.

The people whom nobody wants (I)

By RICHARD J. NEEDHAM

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

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

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

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

Now we've got the same thing all over again, this time with Asians in Uganda. There are some 80,000 of them, merchants, and traders and professional men; they've got ahead through hard work, so they're naturally disliked by the Ugandans. Knowing themselves to be unpopular, and knowing their future to be uncertain when (1962) Uganda changed from a British colony to an independent nation, some 50,000 of these Asians applied for and got British passports, in effect were given British citizenship.

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

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

Will they? I doubt it. Australia has full employment, and presumably can put them to work, but Australian people have an intense dislike of Asians, reflected in the traditional White Australia policy. Canada, too, has a long tradition of disliking and excluding Asians; it also has large-scale unemployment. If it took 20,000 or 30,000 of these refugees in, they'd either end up on welfare (unlikely) or in the course of finding work (likely) would be accused of "taking jobs away from Canadians"—a nasty issue in an election year.

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

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

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

The people whom nobod

We usually think about race prejudice as something white people do against black people or brown people or yellow people. Yet in fact, I believe, people of every color have a prejudice against people of every other color. The Chinese have always regarded white people as inferior; and the only people Japan will accept are Japanese. (I've read, but can't swear to it, that the Japanese-Negro children born in Japan following the American occupation had to be shipped off to Brazil, where there's a large Japanese colony, and where—as in Hawaii—a thoroughly mixed-up racial situation makes any sort of color discrimination pointless.)

In Uganda, we have black-skinned people of African ancestry turning against the brown-skinned people who trace their ancestry back to India and Pakistan. This is only partly or fractionally a racial prejudice; it's more of a class or cultural prejudice, the exact type shown against Chinese in many of the South-east Asian countries, e.g. Indonesia. The "crime" of the Indians and Pakistanis in Uganda, as of the Chinese in Indonesia, is that they work hard and make money; they're natural-born businessmen.

Among white Canadians, there's a substantial prejudice against Orientals, expressed in savage race riots—Vancouver, 1907—and even more savage legislation, e.g. the legalized looting of the Japanese-Canadians. There's no such mos; they're cut Western Canada looked down on colored, with a tempt. They a working, cheap were white. In annoy people w Orientals and I

It seems to nations such a (and Canada) selves when th clude enterpri cally, Indonesi especially Buri because of ho toward the Chi They're in abo ronto would b or the Italian Wasps.

Again, we A the tremendo Britain, Canad by minority g refugees from logical persec and Huguenot and Doukhobo just about eve ers who start mouth Rock religious refu

That offer includes a wage increase of 16.5 per cent over two years, an extra paid holiday and an increase in fringe benefits.

The union, however, is sticking to its original de- and to have wages for its 5,300 members boosted by 18 per cent, the same increase

recei work "T comp oper: "W pass and chea

The wo

By TERRY REILANDE

Everybody's playing it. stores selling chess sets books are doing a whopp business, thanks to ch grandmasters Bobby Fisc and Boris Spassky.

Since the world champ ship tournament began Reykjavik on July 11, store Metro have reported a tren dous upsurge in sales of c equipment.

"People who have had n ing to do with the game, never played it are bu chess sets," said Joyce Ga the games department sec head at the Simpsons Qu Street store. She said m than 25 sets a day are sol prices ranging from $1.98 f plastic set to $172.50 for an

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However, even in the case of these small businessess, many African buyers will need financial assistance from the Bovernment. For larger businesses—and there are many whose stocks regularly total several hundred thousand pounds—Government financial help will be virtually mandatory.

The people whom nobody wants (II)

By RICHARD J. NEEDHAM

We usually think about race prejudice as something white people do against black people or brown people or yellow people. Yet in fact, I believe, people of every color have a prejudice against people of every other color. The Chinese have always regarded white people as inferior; and the only people Japan will accept are Japanese. (I've read, but can't swear to it, that the Japanese-Negro children born in Japan following the American occupation had to be shipped off to Brazil, where there's a large Japanese colony, and where—as in Hawaii—a thoroughly mixed-up racial situation makes any sort of color discrimination pointless.)

In Uganda, we have black-skinned people of African ancestry turning against the brown-skinned people who trace their ancestry back to India and Pakistan. This is only partly or fractionally a racial prejudice; it's more of a class or cultural prejudice, the exact type shown against Chinese in many of the Southeast Asian countries, e.g. Indonesia. The "crime" of the Indians and Pakistanis in Uganda, as of the Chinese in Indonesia, is that they work hard and make money; they're natural-born businessmen.

Among white Canadians, there's a substantial prejudice against Orientals, expressed in savage race riots—Vancouver, 1907—and even more savage legislation, e.g. the legalized looting of the Japanese-Canadians in the 1939-45 war. There's no such prejudice against Eskimos; they're cute. Again, when I lived in Western Canada, I noticed that people looked down on the Indians, who were colored, with a sort of good-natured contempt. They actively hated the hard-working, cheap-living Hutterites, who were white. Indians and Eskimos don't annoy people with "unfair competition"; Orientals and Hutterites do.

It seems to me that underdeveloped nations such as Uganda and Indonesia (and Canada) do grave harm to themselves when they deport or harass or exclude enterprising minorities. Economically, Indonesia and the Philippines and especially Burma are in a hopeless mess because of hostile actions and attitudes toward the Chinese business community. They're in about the same situation Toronto would be if it threw out the Jews or the Italians or, come to that, the Wasps.

Again, we Anglo-Saxons tend to forget the tremendous contribution made to Britain, Canada and the United States by minority groups, and especially by refugees from religious or racial or ideological persecution—Britain with Jews and Huguenots, Canada with Mennonites and Doukhobors, the United States with just about everybody. The Pilgrim Fathers who started the whole thing at Plymouth Rock in 1620 were, of course, religious refugees.

But two things (quite apart from racial or religious prejudice) are working against present-day refugees. One is that in almost all countries today, democratic or dictatorial, "the people" prevail, which means that the passions of "the people" prevail—fear and hatred and envy of anybody who works hard and lives frugally and gets ahead. As Alexander Hamilton said to Jefferson, "Your people, sir, is a great beast."

The other thing working against refugees today is that the traditional host countries—Britain, Canada, the U.S.—have gotten set in their ways. We're comfortable and lazy and "secure", we don't want anyone coming in and rocking the boat. We've also set up elaborate welfare schemes which in effect are closed shops. Why should "they" be allowed to come in and take "our" benefits? Why should "they" be allowed to come in and take "our" housing, "our" jobs?

In August, 1914, Sir Edward Grey said, "The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime." I'd say today that the gates are closing all over the world, they won't be opened again in our lifetime. There's no place for refugees to run to, they'll just have to stay put and get chopped, and the civilized world will cry, "Shame, shame! Naughty, naughty!" and then turn its attention to the football results.

The people whom nobody wants (I)

By RICHARD J. NEEDHAM

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

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

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

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

Now we've got the same thing all over again, this time with Asians in Uganda. There are some 80,000 of them, merchants, and traders and professional men; they've got ahead through hard work, so they're naturally disliked by the Ugandans. Knowing themselves to be unpopular, and knowing their future to be uncertain when (1962) Uganda changed from a British colony to an independent nation, some 50,000 of these Asians applied for and got British passports, in effect were given British citizenship.

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

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

Will they? I doubt it. Australia has full employment, and presumably can put them to work, but Australian people have an intense dislike of Asians, reflected in the traditional White Australia policy. Canada, too, has a long tradition of disliking and excluding Asians; it also has large-scale unemployment. If it took 20,000 or 30,000 of these refugees in, they'd either end up on welfare (unlikely) or in the course of finding work (likely) would be accused of "taking jobs away from Canadians"—a nasty issue in an election year.

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

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

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



—Photo by Miller Services

UGANDA'S ARMY BULWARK OF POWER—The troops of Idi Amin, the Ugandan leader who came to power 21 months ago, are his chief bastion against further uprisings, and Amin is busy instilling a sense of loyalty in the men. He spends hours listening to their complaints and suggestions and tries to put things right—for them. But for the 60,000 Asians about to be expelled, there is only fear.

AMIN

A rich Asian jilted him-- and all Uganda suffered



PRESIDENT IDI AMIN
Who will his next target be?

By JOHN BULLOCH
Special to The Star

KAMPALA, Uganda — Peasant cunning, a streak almost of madness and the play of tribal loyalties have combined to make Idi Amin what he is today—the virtual dictator of Africa's most talked-about nation.

And a girl's refusal of marriage, a family's pride and the man's own reckless lack of thought have driven Amin into his decision to expel an estimated 60,000 Asians from his country.

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That was the end of Opoloto. Within months he was arrested on a vague charge of plotting, and Amin was master of the army, one of the two main power bases in the country, with Obote's police and secret service manned by his own tribesmen.

Then came the 1970 coup. Amin claims that he and his men acted only in response to a pre-emptive strike which Obote was about to launch against them, but all the indications are of the classic army seizure

Racism in Uganda

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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The cunning and the deviousness are shown every day by this regular soldier who would have ended a sound career as a sergeant in most countries. Now Maj.-Gen. Amin juggles with personalities as he seeks to maintain himself in power, allows his soldiers to do as they like because he knows he cannot stop them, and has permitted a reign of terror in which people are killed at whim.

Idi Amin, 44, is a Moslem from the Kakwa tribe of the west Nile region of Uganda. The Koran allows four wives, but Amin is showing all the signs of wanting to become the father of his people. He likes to be called "Dada"—and it is fitting. He has 18 children.

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The most recent, Madina, was a present from an elder of the Baganda, and Kay, Norah and Malyan are scattered around the country at the general's various homes. There are also two others who appear only at village events, for Amin has chosen his women just as Saudi Arabia's King Faisal used to do, to cement tribal alliances and heal rifts.

But the most important woman in terms of shaping Amin's thinking was the one that got away. She was the daughter of a rich Asian family in Kampala. Amin proposed to her, with an eye on her fortune and on the advantages of an alliance, with a powerful clan. But the general was turned down flat.

And to make it worse, the family immediately sent the daughter out of Uganda in a clear demonstration of what it thought of Amin, his country and his government. From that time on Amin began his campaign against the Asians.

They're dirty, he says

At various times he has described them all as dirty, and has said he wished there were more Europeans than Asians, as then Uganda's economy would develop faster. Clearly, something was rankling in the general's mind. But the announcement that all Asians were to be thrown out of the country came as a shock. Not a single member of his government was consulted before Amin made his speech, and there is every indication that the general himself didn't know what he was going to say until he said it.

But once it was said, even Amin could see the advantages. For the general, though he may well be erratic, is no fool. And this move, though it would deal a terrible blow to the Uganda economy, was something that all 39 tribes of Uganda would approve.

Inside Uganda, he has provided a focus for the resentments and discontents which previously flared into tribal conflicts. Everyone hates the Asians, the distinctive group which stuck together, worked hard and dominated all the best-paying trades and professions. Amin needs to find a scapegoat, for his regime rests on the shakiest foundations—the 16,000 men of the Uganda Army, a group which could just as easily take away what it has given.

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Amin dealt directly with Obote and with the leaders of the rebellion. He also dealt with large amounts of money. A commission of inquiry set up later to investigate how the money had been used was unable to reach any firm conclusion.

Weaker men in power

Amin saw at this time how Obote used his own Langi people and the men of the allied Acholi tribe to dominate the army and the intelligence service, and he saw men he thought weaker than himself wielding greater power. Idi Amin decided he could do better, and laid his shrewd plans.

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And shortly before Uganda did become independent in 1962, it was decided to appoint two full commissioned African officers in the Uganda army. A selection board was sent to Jinja and interviewed a number of men, including Amin, but in its report to Gen. Sir Richard Goodwin, the C.O., the board said it could recommend the appointment of only one African officer, Shaban Opoloto.

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Such was the friction between the two men that they could not work together, and in an effort to resolve the difficulty, President Obote made Opoloto defence minister in 1966 and promoted Amin to be army commander.

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Amin's 21 months in power have been times of complete lack of rule in Uganda. He never initiates, but tries to react. He has no real idea of the business of running a country, and spends his time visiting the troops and tribal elders.

To give his soldiers something to think about and something to do, Amin has created the scare of an invasion from Tanzania, where President Julius Nyerere steadfastly refuses to recognize him.

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That is the peasant speaking. The way to settle tribal differences of wars between states is by marrying. All quite simple. And with the peasantry, Amin the peasant goes down very well. It is with the more sophisticated Ugandans that he fails, as he laboriously reads the speeches prepared for him. His English is still poor, but once he discards his speeches and addresses an audience off the cuff, he can get across to them.

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A sinister side

But there's a sinister side to this big bear of a man who drops in at the hotel swimming pools to chat with the tourists, and drives himself around the town in his jeep or his Maserati-engined Citroen. The big moon face can cloud over, the eyes become hooded, and a jerk of the thumb says: "Take him away—and do what you like." And the army does.

At the airport at Entebbe now there are a lot of hard-faced men in civilian suits and a lot of young men from the Praetorian Guard of the army, the Malire Regiment. Asians, men and women, are searched to the skin, and there are rumors of some who objected to the way their wives were treated never getting on their planes.

Uganda today is a fearful place, and it is not only the Asians who are afraid. Twice Amin has got himself out of a fix by the simple expedient of making an expulsion order, first the Israelis and now the Asians.

If the man lasts, perhaps he will need another diversion, and he seems unlikely to think of any new idea. The foreigners remaining in Uganda are wondering who will be Amin's next target.

London Telegraph

Racism in Uganda

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Uganda today is a fearful place, and it is not only the Asians who are afraid. Twice Amin has got himself out of a fix by the simple expedient of making an expulsion order, first the Israelis and now the Asians.

If the man lasts, perhaps he will need another diversion, and he seems unlikely to think of any new idea. The foreigners remaining in Uganda are wondering who will be Amin's next target.

London Telegraph

The article: The People Whom Nobody Wants, by Richard J. Needham (Aug. 11) was misleading and showed his complete ignorance of the question of Indians and Pakistanis in East Africa.

First may I ask this so-well-informed spokesman how come the Asians didn't seek Ugandan citizenship when the country became independent? I understand those who did are not affected by the expulsion order. But the others preferred to be citizens of Britain while residing in East Africa and doing what their British masters have been doing for years. General Idi Amin made quite clear why he was taking such a move. These non-citizens are sabotaging the Ugandan economy just as they are doing in the other East African countries—Kenya and Tanzania.

Mr. Needham said the Asians are hated in East Africa because they are hard-working and make money; they are natural-born businessmen. Like hell they are. As a Tanzanian I know well the way these Asians made their money. It is not through hard work as Mr. Needham put it. They used the same methods the British imperialists used when they invaded our lands—exploitation. The so-called British-Asians have been exploiting the black masses for a century. It is the citizens who toil day and night to build their countries and not those British stooges who are natural-born lazy. They take no part in the nation-building projects at all.

I further wish to remind Mr. Needham that black-skinned people have no prejudice against any race. If we were at all prejudiced against the brown-skinned Asians, we would've driven them out of our countries as soon as we achieved our independence. In East Africa we have been exploited by imperialists and capitalists for years and we can't tolerate seeing the stooges hampering our economic progress. In East African we turn against the Asians not for their color but for what they are doing in our countries. I would suggest Mr. Needham make a trip to East Africa so that he can witness with his own eyes how the people, regardless of their color, live as brothers. He should have asked himself, before making his wild accusations, why General Amin didn't include Arabs who are also brown-skinned?

Are Canadians prejudiced against Americans? I hear a lot of cries from the Canadian students here at college saying that the United States owns their country.

We are young developing East African nations and we shall do all we can to curb all means of exploitation devised by the capitalists and their stooges. And deportation is one of the best there is.

Hamisi O. Mgembe
Tanzanian student
Haileybury

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Ugandan crowds flee shooting in Kampala

SCARE THURSDAY

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuter-UPI) — Shooting broke out in the streets of Uganda's capital today, sending people fleeing for cover.

Usually crowded streets were deserted and several hundred Asians lined up outside the British high commission offices in the city centre dispersed within minutes according to reports reaching Nairobi. All telephone communication with the outside world was cut off.

Further reports spoke of truck loads of heavily armed troops passing through the industrial sector of the city.

JUDGE ARRESTED

In an earlier development, Uganda military police arrested Chief Justice Benedicto Kiwanuka, a former premier, in a government crackdown on critics of President Idi Amin's areas attacked by the invasion force, which crossed into Uganda Sunday from Tanzania.

Witnesses to Kiwanuka's seizure said the East African court of appeal, which began sitting shortly afterwards in the same building, adjourned "until further notification" when told of the arrest.

While mopping-up operations are reported continuing in Uganda, several African leaders have been in contact with Amin to try to defuse the tense situation.

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Both Amin and Nyerere received message from Ghinea's President Sekou Toure, Radio Uganda reported in which Toure blamed the present situation on Britain and Israel.

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Resentment over Asians grows in U.K.

© New York Times Service

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Many Britons, noting high unemployment, serious housing shortages and crowded schools, openly complain about the prospect of taking in 30,000 or more Asians. Local authorities in areas with large immigrant populations are appealing to the Government to steer the newcomers elsewhere.

The resentment, reflected in interviews, statements by politicians and local officials, graffiti and letters to newspapers, is of major concern to the officials who have been working to improve relations between the English and the estimated 1,500,000 Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians now living in Britain.

These officials, sensing what they call an infection of hysteria in the public mood, expect new tensions and hostilities between the two communities.

The Government's concern over the rising antagonism was reflected in a decision yesterday to have Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, appear on television tonight. The nation-wide broadcast, the first by Sir Alec as Foreign Secretary, will be aimed at calming public anxieties over the new immigrants.

Although Parliament is in its summer recess, Mr. Heath, who decided to allow the Asians into Britain, is feeling intense pressures from his party's right wing and other forces. Conservative politicians talk of insisting on new laws in the fall to stop all immigration.

Sensing political advantage, the opposition Labor Party has remained relatively quiet on Mr. Heath's decision. Many of its spokesmen are on vacation, including leader Harold Wilson, while others on hand are merely criticizing the Government's handling of the issue in general terms.

Leaders of the Monday Club, a right-wing Conservative Party group, however, described the effort to stop all new immigration as the "new Battle of Britain" and announced plans for a protest rally here in mid-September.

The racist tone of the comments from the Tory right wing and from the National Front, a neo-Fascist group which led a protest march through London, were generally expected. But the fear and unhappiness over the new immigrants extends much wider.

"The Government doesn't seem to be aware of the impact of these immigrants at a personal level," said Mrs. Joan Strong, a receptionist in her mid-50s. "They seem to think all you need is a law for racial harmony. They ought to restrict immigrant quotas rather than expand them."

Immigrants say money confiscated in Uganda

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"Officials said there was a strict ban on taking Ugandan currency out of the country," he added. "We had only L6 ($15) and said we needed this to buy drinks and other items on the journey, but it was of no avail."

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The action came at a time when Uganda was embroiled in a dispute with neighboring Tanzania with each side making threats to invade the other.

In addition Uganda military broadcasts bitterly attacked Sudan for intercepting five Libyan air force Hercules transport planes carrying men and arms to Uganda for the conflict with Tanzania.

OVER SUDAN

The planes left Khartoum for home today after being prevented from flying men and arms across Sudanese territory to Uganda.

The aircraft were ordered to land here yesterday after trying to fly over Sudan without permission.

After being put up for the night at Khartoum hotels and barracks, the 22 officers and 377 men were driven back to Khartoum's civil airport.

One of the five planes was believed to be carrying a Soviet-built MiG-17 fighter, which had been loaded, dismantled, when the transport landed in Cairo on the way to Uganda.

Witnesses said Kiwanuka was seized at the high court building in Kampala. They said his coat and necktie were taken away from him and he was led away in handcuffs.

Seizure of Kiwanuka followed recent denunciation by Amin of "certain" high-ranking government officials in the Masaka area of southwest Uganda who allegedly opposed his government's policy.

Kiwanuka lives near Masaka. It was one of two areas attacked by the invasion force, which crossed into Uganda Sunday from Tanzania.

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The Uganda-Tanzania conflict arose when a 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 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.

Newsman tells of terror while held in Uganda jail

AP corresponlent Andrew Torchia arrived safely in Britain today after his release from detention in Uganda. Torchia, who is based in Ken ya, was seized last weekend soon after he arrived in Uganda.

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 casual cruelty yesterday afternoon was for 13 British, Canadian, Swedish and American 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 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 last 20 months.

Ten, including six British and two Swedish newspaper men, 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.

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.

Soldiers with submachine-guns 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 as from the guerrilla invasion.

Some prisoners slept on bare concrete floors, others had blankets or thin mattresses. Meals were skimpy.

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 detained by three plainclothes police during dinner Sunday night.

MADE TO STRIP

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 rifled through my wallet.

I was never formally charged. The offence seemed to be that I was a foreign journalist who could not accept official pronouncements on the fighting.

Makindye, four miles from Kampala, is a collection of buildings behind a double fence of barbed wire. Our building held up to 18 prisoners in seven 10-foot by 7-foot cells which were airy and clean, unlike the dank rooms at the police station.

A young Tanzanian army deserter was taken from his cell one day and did not return.

PERHAPS DEAD

Two Africans were beaten until they couldn't stand, covered with blankets and carried away, perhaps already dead.

A prison day was an emotional roller-coaster. A harsh word from a guard began the day badly.

A dozen vultures waiting outside for food scraps added to the gloom.

Yesterday, a plainclothes man led us out of Makindye and into two cars bound for the airport.

On the plane, he counted noses and wished us a safe flight.

Japanese PM's visit to China on Monday will end cold war

TOKYO (UPI-Reuter) — Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka will go to Peking on Monday to reconcile Japan with China and end an estrangement that has lasted through 35 years of hot and cold war.

The historic change in Japan's foreign policy was announced today by both the Japanese and Chinese governments.

The move had been anticipated since Aug. 3 when

Austria to accept some Uganda Asians

VIENNA (Reuter) — Austria has decided in principle to accept some of the Asians expelled from Uganda, the Austrian foreign ministry announced yesterday. No decision had been made as to how many would be allowed in.

Resentment over Asians grows in U.K.

© New York Times Service

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Asians in Kenya watch developments in

© New York Times Service

NAIROBI — At 9 o'clock each evening, Asian families in the Pangani and Eastleigh sections of Nairobi sit in silence and listen to the nightly Government news, the Voice of Kenya.

"Everyone now is frightened," said R. K. Shah, a lawyer whose family emigrated from India to Kenya in 1910. "What has happened in Uganda has brought home how extremely vulnerable we Asians are in East Africa. We are apprehensive now about our future."

In this, the largest Asian community in East Africa—with about 140,000 Indians and Pakistanis in a population of 10.9 million—the expulsion of brethren in neighboring Uganda has stirred powerful fears.

In popular Indian clubs businessmen exchange gossip and rumors about possible Government moves against the Asians. On Bazaar Street in downtown Nairobi, crammed with small clothing stores, groceries and toyshops, the Indian shopkeepers express bewildered nervousness about the future.

The British High Commission has been packed for the past week with Asians requesting application forms to emigrate to England, although current restrictions sharply limit the number of Kenyan Asians who may settle in England. (It takes at least a year for an Asian here to receive the property entry certificate, and it will probably take longer now with the Ugandan exodus).

Selling holdings

Some Indians have already halted purchases of new homes here. Several Indian financiers are seeking to sell some of their holdings to "liquidize their assets," and send money to accounts in London or Geneva. Expansion plans among some Indian firms have been set aside.

"What is happening in Uganda is affecting everyone's mind," said a burly textile merchant who came here in 1916 from North India. "They are our people and they are being treated like dirt. It frightens us.

"They went to Uganda and we came here for the same reason—bread and butter," he said. "We had nothing in India. We came to East Africa for a new life. And now, after so many years, it has turned terrible."

Today, there are some 309,000 Indians and Pakistanis living in East Africa—about 80,000 in Uganda, 75,000 in Tanzania, 10,000 in Malawi, 4,000 in Zambia as well as 140,000 in Kenya. The bulk of the Asians came to East Africa at the turn of the century to help the British colonial government build a railroad from Kampala to the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

The railroad lured thousands of Asians—mostly from the Indian states of Gujerat and the Punjab—who set up shops along the line and developed into the traders, storekeepers and money lenders of East Africa. Today, the grandchildren of these Kenyan traders say bitterly that the Indians and Pakistanis were used to consolidate Britain's rule inside East Africa and provide the necessary goods and services for colonial "exploitation", gaining the enmity of the Africans from the very start.

Most of the Asians settled in Kenya because of the pleasant climate—neighboring countries were malaria-ridden—as well as the booming colonial economy. Unlike Uganda, where 90 per cent of the businesses are owned by Indians and Pakistanis, Kenya's industry is largely in the hands of British and U.S. companies. Asians, however, dominanate the shops, textile industry and some importing concerns.

Fears deepened

The decision by the Ugandan President, Indi Amin, to rid his nation of most Indians and Pakistanis has been greeted with some uncertainty by senior Kenyan officials—whose public comments have only deepend the fears of Asians here. A militant deputy minister, Martin Shikuhu, has applauded Gen. Amin's "timely and wise decision to give the Africans the right to control their own economy."

President Jomo Kenyatta—whom most Asians trust—said last week: "It is the declared policy of the government to ensure that the economy of

Ridiculous ble

Listening to CBC Radio the other evening I
a pressing problem in modern communica
of common obscene epithets were used
both concerned with the anal evacuation o
one as source and the other as products. (I
run a find-the-hidden-word contest, but to de
a long way around it is to get a meaning a
without using the actual words.)

There is no implacable rule on this new
the use of any word that I know of, but the
writer to prove that use of any obscenity is
clarity and context of what he is saying. I a
including the prejudice against using a sing
or f and a significant number of dots. Migh
the word itself as do that.

A columnist in The Miami Herald la
Keasler, dealing with the same problem, fe
solution would be a Table of Obscene Word
all. As he pointed out, one gets tired of the
isn't only the problem of the so-called straig
olutionaries in their underground papers
have to bleep out, or find substitutes for,
darn, heck and heavy petting. (The last one
easy).

The Miami Herald, incidentally, is tou
matters than The Globe and Mail. I men
week ago a revolutionary song entitled It's
Keasler was reporting on the same street co
I heard the song, he had to render the ti
Bleep. He got the meaning of bleep across by
first he thought it was a song about the e
Democratic Party, the donkey.

Unfortunately, once this is done the wh
becomes too cute for words. Keasler gave the

Ugandans made to kill cellmates, says Toronto man

By JOHN SLOAN
Written for The Canadian Press

LONDON (CP) — Shots were never heard in Makindye, the notorious Ugandan military prison where I spent three nights. A prisoner, an intelligent man, said executions were generally carried out by "skull tapping."

He had seen a dozen men executed in this fashion. One prisoner would be given a sledge-hammer and ordered to crush the skull of the prisoner lying next to him. The final victim would be killed by a soldier.

The African prisoner who told this story was not a Ugandan. Like others in the cell, he had been picked up by the army because he carried no papers or had been taken from his home as a suspected security risk. Some of these Africans had been in Makindye for six or eight weeks. We were told that some prisoners in other cells had been held for a year, without charge.

I had been in my hotel room reading and had fallen asleep when the knock came on my door at midnight. About a half-dozen military police, all carrying rifles or automatic weapons, ordered me to go with them. I protested that I was a Canadian citizen and had a residence permit. I demanded to know what the charge was. The argument ended when they began prodding me with their rifle butts.

An army car was waiting at the door. One of the soldiers opened the trunk and told me to get in. I made a strong objection. My best hope was that someone in the hotel might hear my protest. Then one of the soldiers relented and I was put into the back seat.

In the duty room I again demanded to be returned to my hotel. A corporal said I had to remain overnight. Inside a larger building a steel door was unlocked. Along the walls, on both sides, sleeping figures lay on the concrete floor under thin blankets. I lay down and the lights went out. Speaking in whispers, I discovered that on one side of me were two British journalists and on the other two from Sweden.

The first day, Monday, was for me the worst day. We were unsure of our fate. Army squads carrying automatic weapons rushed through the guardroom shouting in Swahili.

In the afternoon shouting could be heard in the compound. Prisoners lay on their stomachs and peered through ventilation grilles. They passed the word that African corpses in civilian clothes were being dumped from trucks.

In the evening we got rice and tea. Three soldiers ordered out four Africans from our cell. Others told us later that these were police officers who had been detained earlier in the month. Soldiers returned to collect the few belongings of the police officers and distributed their blankets to other prisoners. As the door clanged shut, some of the prisoners whispered to us that the police had been killed.

The door banged open again at midnight. Two Asians were brought in. They had driven through four roadblocks and had been arrested at the fifth.

The shirt of one Asian was covered with blood. His face was cut. He said the blood came from a third man who had been with them. They had been clubbed by rifle butts. His friend had bled profusely and the soldiers said they were taking him to a hospital.

On Tuesday the British journalists made a chess board out of paper. They had been in Uganda for a month. The Swedish journalists said they had been in Kampala for only six hours when they were picked up. In the afternoon, outside our cell, we saw soldiers rain rifle butts on the back and shoulders of a young colored man. As we filed back into our cell, we could still see the victim crouched on the ground.

On Wednesday we were questioned by a four-man squad. The lieutenant in charge was enraged by the information or lack of information provided by one of the Swedish journalists, who was forced to roll up and down on the concrete floor four times before the lieutenant was mollified.

About 5 p.m. that day the guards returned and the five of us, the whites, were ordered out. We were on our way to freedom.

Asians in Kenya watch developments in Uganda and worry

© New York Times Service

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Today, there are some 309,000 Indians and Pakistanis living in East Africa—about 80,000 in Uganda, 75,000 in Tanzania, 10,000 in Malawi, 4,000 in Zambia as well as 140,000 in Kenya. The bulk of the Asians came to East Africa at the turn of the century to help the British colonial government build a railroad from Kampala to the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

The railroad lured thousands of Asians—mostly from the Indian states of Gujerat and the Punjab—who set up shops along the line and developed into the traders, storekeepers and money lenders of East Africa. Today, the grandchildren of these Kenyan traders say bitterly that the Indians and Pakistanis were used to consolidate Britain's rule inside East Africa and provide the necessary goods and services for colonial "exploitation", gaining the enmity of the Africans from the very start.

Most of the Asians settled in Kenya because of the pleasant climate—neighboring countries were malaria-ridden—as well as the booming colonial economy. Unlike Uganda, where 90 per cent of the businesses are owned by Indians and Pakistanis, Kenya's industry is largely in the hands of British and U.S. companies. Asians, however, dominanate the shops, textile industry and some importing concerns.

Fears deepened

The decision by the Ugandan President, Indi Amin, to rid his nation of most Indians and Pakistanis has been greeted with some uncertainty by senior Kenyan officials—whose public comments have only deepend the fears of Asians here. A militant deputy minister, Martin Shikuhu, has applauded Gen. Amin's "timely and wise decision to give the Africans the right to control their own economy."

President Jomo Kenyatta—whom most Asians trust—said last week: "It is the declared policy of the government to ensure that the economy of the country is fully manned by the indigenous people." He warned all non-African residents to "identify themselves fully with the aspirations of the African people" or return to their mother countries.

Like the Indians and Pakistanis in Uganda, the Asians here are disliked by many Kenyans. There are complaints that the Indians and Pakistanis are socially aloof, have underpaid and overcharged Africans as well as treated black Kenyans with disdain.

The Asians themselves blame the British colonials for the creation of separate schools and hospitals for each race and forcing Indians and Pakistanis to serve as money lenders and shopkeepers because the fertile "white highland"—where coffee, tea and cassava were grown—were barred to them. The Asians also insist that the colonial establishment of different pay scales triggered bitter African resentment.

Within Kenya, the Asians also defend the charge of "aloofness" from the black Africans. "Our lives are completely different," said a wealthy importer in his office in downtown Nairobi. "Most Asians are teetotalers, vegetarians, religious and do not like dining and dancing," he said. "We do not naturally mingle with other people."

Of the 140,000 Asians here, about 55,000 to 60,000 hold British passports. The rest are Kenyan citizens. At independence, the Asians here were given two years to decide on their passport: either British or Kenyan. Many of the Asians who opted to remain British did so because of the violence in the Congo, at the time of Kenyan independence, as well as the militant reputation of Kenyatta.

It is these Asians who are especially anxious about their future. They are treated with disdain by Kenyan civil servants, often harassed by customs officials at the airport, and are plainly worried about politicians who support Gen. Amin's move.

"It will take time but it will happen here too," said one textile merchant on Bazaar Street. "Perhaps gradually, perhaps slowly, but we will leave or die out and our sons will not remain here."

Ugandans made to kill cellmates, says Toronto man

By JOHN SLOAN
Written for The Canadian Press

LONDON (CP) — Shots were never heard in Makindye, the notorious Ugandan military prison where I spent three nights. A prisoner, an intelligent man, said executions were generally carried out by "skull tapping."

He had seen a dozen men executed in this fashion. One prisoner would be given a sledge-hammer and ordered to crush the skull of the prisoner lying next to him. The final victim would be killed by a soldier.

The African prisoner who told this story was not a Ugandan. Like others in the cell, he had been picked up by the army because he carried no papers or had been taken from his home as a suspected security risk. Some of these Africans had been in Makindye for six or eight weeks. We were told that some prisoners in other cells had been held for a year, without charge.

I had been in my hotel room reading and had fallen asleep when the knock came on my door at midnight. About a half-dozen military police, all carrying rifles or automatic weapons, ordered me to go with them. I protested that I was a Canadian citizen and had a residence permit. I demanded to know what the charge was. The argument ended when they began prodding me with their rifle butts.

An army car was waiting at the door. One of the soldiers opened the trunk and told me to get in. I made a strong objection. My best hope was that someone in the hotel might hear my protest. Then one of the soldiers relented and I was put into the back seat.

In the duty room I again demanded to be returned to my hotel. A corporal said I had to remain overnight. Inside a larger building a steel door was unlocked. Along the walls, on both sides, sleeping figures lay on the concrete floor under thin blankets. I lay down and the lights went out. Speaking in whispers, I discovered that on one side of me were two British journalists and on the other two from Sweden.

The first day, Monday, was for me the worst day. We were unsure of our fate. Army squads carrying automatic weapons rushed through the guardroom shouting in Swahili.

In the afternoon shouting could be heard in the compound. Prisoners lay on their stomachs and peered through ventilation grilles. They passed the word that African corpses in civilian clothes were being dumped from trucks.

In the evening we got rice and tea. Three soldiers ordered out four Africans from our cell. Others told us later that these were police officers who had been detained earlier in the month. Soldiers returned to collect the few belongings of the police officers and distributed their blankets to other prisoners. As the door clanged shut, some of the prisoners whispered to us that the police had been killed.

The door banged open again at midnight. Two Asians were brought in. They had driven through four roadblocks and had been arrested at the fifth.

The shirt of one Asian was covered with blood. His face was cut. He said the blood came from a third man who had been with them. They had been clubbed by rifle butts. His friend had bled profusely and the soldiers said they were taking him to a hospital.

On Tuesday the British journalists made a chess board out of paper. They had been in Uganda for a month. The Swedish journalists said they had been in Kampala for only six hours when they were picked up. In the afternoon, outside our cell, we saw soldiers rain rifle butts on the back and shoulders of a young colored man. As we filed back into our cell, we could still see the victim crouched on the ground.

On Wednesday we were questioned by a four-man squad. The lieutenant in charge was enraged by the information or lack of information provided by one of the Swedish journalists, who was forced to roll up and down on the concrete floor four times before the lieutenant was mollified.

About 5 p.m. that day the guards returned and the five of us, the whites, were ordered out. We were on our way to freedom.

Bata
Bata
Bata

The Uganda Bata Shoe Company are pleased to announce the re-opening of their shop at 18 Namirembe Rd. Kampala

to start new courses

THE Y.W.C.A. Jinja branch, is to run a series of new courses in needlework, knitting and commercial studies from the beginning of next month. It's anticipated that the enrolment for each course will be 25.

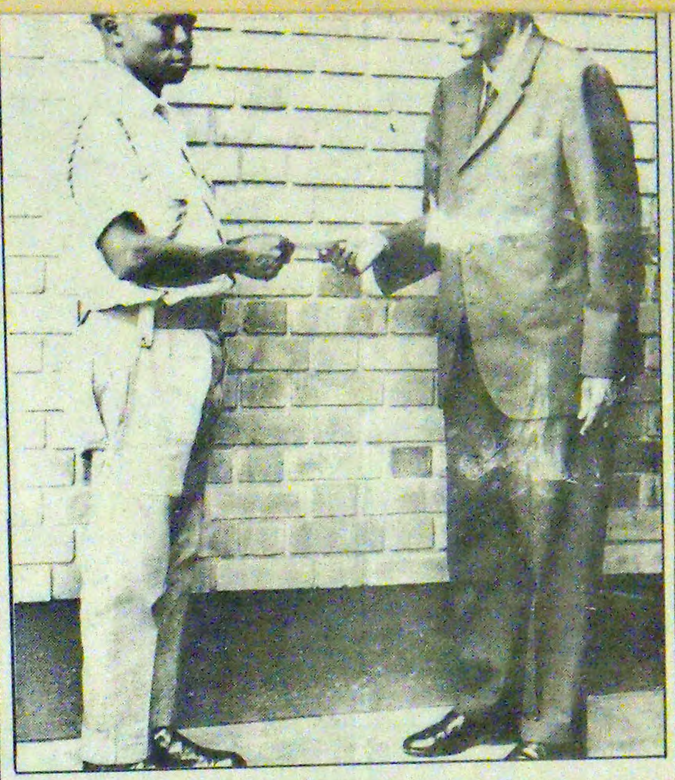
The Association's Programme Assistant, Mrs Angela Bagarukayo said last week at the Association's Office in Jinja, that students currently undertaking various courses will complete next month, exactly one year since they began their studies.

The commercial course comprises typing, English and shorthand. She said that arrangements were underway to send exceptionally good students in each course to Y.W.C.A. Headquarters, Kampala, to sit for their qualifying tests.

The Association acquired a new flat near the Crested Crane Hotel, Jinja a year ago, where it now operates a hostel and its offices. This was formerly a residence of the Bishop of Jinja Diocese.

Before the acquisition of the premises the needlework course was conducted at Jinja Y.M.C.A.

This brought the number of major courses run at the Y.W.C.A. to three, knitting



The Rev. James Baba of Masindi Artillery Regiment, handing over 760/- to the Bishop of Kampala and Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Boga-Zaire, the Most Rev. Erica Sabiti, at Namirembe.

A three-man Canadian educational team has arrived in Dahomey to discuss plans for the setting up of a polytechnic college in the country.

The mission, led by Dr Jean Marcel Boucher, who is to head the proposed college, is due to spend several weeks in Cotonou in talks with Dahomey's education officials.

Dr Boucher said it would be at least two years before the polytechnic college would be ready to admit students.

'I would take up the offer'

AMERICAN black militant Angela Davis said in Prague she would accept a job as professor of philosophy at the University of Los Angeles in California if it were offered to her but was not aware that any such move was being made.

Miss Davis arrived in Czechoslovakia last week on her tour of Eastern Europe, and was speaking at a Press conference attended by Czech and foreign journalists.

Starscope

AQUARIUS (Jan 21 — Feb19): after a quiet start you'll be likely to be in command of a tricky situation by this afternoon. Old friends will take your part in an argument and you could get the best of it.

writing letters be discreet, as some news is better kept secret for a while. Home life looks jolly this evening, and visitors are indicated.

VIRGO (Aug 24 — Sep 23): Keep a close watch on your money

HASSANALI'S AUT
P.O. Box 987 KAMP

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The Department of L to inform the general publ dence telephones :

1. Commissioner, G. Plot No. 18 Acc Kampala 43250.
2. Assistant Commis Plot No. 14, Mug Entebbe 2485,
3. Map Production C J. R. Redman M.B Plot Alice Reet Rc Entebbe 2415.

UGANDA CEMENT I

Applications are invite dates for the following posts Applications addressed to ger Uganda Cement Indus 74, Tororo should reach hi September, 1972.

QUARRY WORKSH

Obote Ex-Minister initiated

Security Forces seize cash from Aga Khan Mosque premises

DAILY MIRRORS

Security Forces seize cash from Aga Khan Mosque premises

RAID UNCOVERS 1.8m/- ASIAN 'SANDWICHES'

BY WILLY MUKASA, BETTY NAGADYA AND HARRY KASOZI

UGANDA'S Security Forces yesterday seized more than 1.8m/- in hard cash from an Asian who was apparently about to leave the country.

The money, in denominations of 100/-, 20/- and 5/-, were shown to Pressmen at Makindye Military Police headquarters, Kampala.

The British High Commissioner, Mr Richard Slater, and Uganda's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr W. Naburri, were also present.

Following a tip off, a contingent of security men raided the premises of the Aga Khan Mosque in Namirembe Road

Turn To Back Page



Money belonging to Asians and which was destined for Britain. It was intercepted by Ugandan Armed Forces.

Obote Ex-Minister injured at border

PRESIDENT WELCOMES LIBYAN TROOPS

FIGHTING was still going on at Mutukula at the weekend and in the fighting Mr Wakholi, a former Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs in the Obote regime, had been injured, President Amin so told the Libyan troops.

The President had inspected the Libyan troops which arrived in Uganda comprising members of Libyan Army and Airforce. The General said that he had no intention of attacking Tanzania.

"Uganda was invaded last Sunday by Tanzanian troops and four towns were captured", he said.

Many people, including women, children, members of the Armed Forces, Prisons and Police were killed and many houses were burnt down.

Said the General: "Fighting is still going on. And this afternoon, at Mutukula, Mr Wakholi, a former Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs in the former Obote regime was captured alive and was seriously wounded.

"Mr Wakholi is being brought to Kampala, but it is not known if he can reach Kampala."

President Amin said that he does not want to bomb the area where fighting is still going on unless it becomes necessary because if he bombed it, innocent people will lose their lives whereas the crooks who caused the trouble are enjoying themselves in big hotels in Dares Salaam.

He appealed to the Tanzanian troops to withdraw from the area where fighting was still going on.

The General warned that if these troops crossed into Uganda, it would be necessary to bomb them.

"The Uganda Army is capable of defeating the Tanzanian troops", the General declared.

Welcoming the Libyan troops to Uganda, the President said: I welcome you as brothers. Your presence here at this time shows that you really have sympathy with the people of Uganda".

He paid tribute to the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi and said Colonel Gaddafi means what he says.

He said that the people of Uganda will never forget this gesture because after being invaded the Libyans have been the first to come for their protection.

The General said that a "friend who helps you when you are in trouble is a real friend".

He told the Libyan troops that it was Tanzania who were looking for trouble and not Uganda.

President Amin attended a joint military manoeuvers by paratroopers and the Mechanis-

Turn To Back Page

Chiefs asked to assist in the hunt

The District Commissioner, Lango, Captain Agech, has asked all the chiefs in Lango to report any guerrillas or suspicious people in their areas to the appropriate authorities immediately.

Captain Agech said this when he addressed all county, gombolola and parish chiefs in the District together with their clerks at Erute county headquarters, near Lira.

The meeting also observed a two-minute silence for the members of the Uganda Armed Forces and civilians who lost their lives when Uganda was invaded.

Captain Agech appealed to the Acholi and Langi, who fled to Tanzania during and after the military take over to come back to Uganda and work together with the present Government, to fight the economic war which has been started in Uganda, instead of bringing troubles to disrupt the economic development of the country.

He also warned against rumour-mongering and urged everybody to listen to Radio

Continued on page 5

Bomb them, prisoners advise

President Amin has disclosed that he had been advised by the prisoners of war to bomb all the areas from where the guerillas are attacking Uganda, if he was to save the prevailing situation. They told him that if he did not do it, the guerillas would be strongly reinforced and would capture Uganda "in no time."

The President said this when he met the Somali Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Omar Arteh Ghalib, at State House, Entebbe.

He told the Minister that he would have bombed and destroyed those areas with big

air raids, but had decided not to because he felt sympathy with the many innocent citizens who would be killed.

He said that the Tanzanian people are innocent, but he added it is because of Nyerere

Continued on page 5

KAUNDA GOES TO DAR

President Kaunda of Zambia yesterday flew to Dar es Salaam for urgent talks with President Nyerere of Tanzania on the situation in Uganda, it was disclosed in Lusaka.

The President failed to make a scheduled appearance at a charity event and Mr Peter Matoka, Minister of Local Government and Housing, confirmed reports that he had flown to the Tanzanian capital for discussions with President Nyerere.

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British passports have been ordered out of the coun-

"It is very unfortunate that —their ancestors settled in

Amin puts on floor show with cringing ex-minister

By ANDREW FYALL
Special to The Star

NAIROBI, Kenya — President Idi Amin's banquet guests were treated yesterday to the kind of floor show that only the Ugandan dictator could have staged.

There they were, top diplomats from all over Africa with guest of honor Enzo Ekangaki, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity plus a sprinkling of Uganda's top ministers, at the state house, when the door burst open and a dishevelled prisoner of the border fighting was pushed inside.

Most of the assembled gathering knew him well but it was several minutes before they recognized Alex Ojera, once a highly respected minister of information in the former Uganda regime of Dr. Milton Obote.

He stood there, barefoot, wearing only a pair of ragged trousers, with his hands bound tightly behind his back with rope and two stern-faced guards with machine-guns on either side.

A wide grin split Amin's expansive face as he ordered the unfortunate prisoner forward so that he could see him better in the light of the ornate chandeliers.

"I will interrogate you now," declared the general triumphantly and he led him past his bewildered guests and into an anteroom, where he permitted the guards to remove the bonds.

The distinguished gathering listened as Amin pumped his prisoner and Ojera poured out his pathetic story. He had driven a truck across the border from Tanzania for guerrillas seeking to return Obote to power. But he had not bargained on any fighting. He had been told it would be just an easy walk back into Uganda.

But after coming under heavy fire from Amin's men he fled into the bush and hid for 12 days before being picked up.

Amin told Ojera: "You could have been killed. I could have ordered my troops to shoot you."

Ojera, now reduced to a cringing wreck, thanked the Ugandan leader and apologized for his part in the abortive invasion that was crushed by Amin's troops.

"Don't thank me," replied Amin, "you should thank God for giving me a good heart."

The general then allowed him to go to a hospital for a check-up and on to military custody to await "the justice of Uganda."

The show was over and the guests went back to their places.

Ekangaki was irritated enough to deny yesterday a quote that Amin had attributed to him in which he was supposed to have said that all African countries apart from Tanzania and Zambia supported Uganda's Asian policy. Up to 60,000 Asians holding British passports have been ordered out of the country by Nov. 8 because, Amin said, they were "sabotaging" and dominating the Ugandan economy.

"His excellency General Amin must himself have been misquoted," Ekangaki said, making it clear that not all African countries are sympathetic to Amin's regime or policies.

Amin, however, got unexpected support from the Soviet Union.

In the first substantive Soviet comments on the Ugandan crisis, the New Times Weekly claimed that attempts to overthrow Amin are being made by Israel and Britain.

It argued that the Israelis are acting because their military and technical experts have been thrown out and that Britain is acting because measures taken by Amin are directed against Western interests, particularly the "liquidation of military and economic influence."

London Express

Uganda puts air-freight ban on possessions of U.K. Asians

From Reuter News Agency and The New York Times

KAMPALA — The thousands of Asians ordered out of this East African nation which has been their home for generations fear new troubles as President Idi Amin's Government banned the air-freighting of their possessions out of the country.

The order was made partly out of Government fears that the Asians would try to get around currency regulations by shipping expensive goods out of Uganda for resale aboard.

Yesterday's ban will last until the Government puts into effect a stringent new system of checking belongings.

The 60,000 Asians who all hold British passports have been ordered out of the country by Nov. 7. Gen. Amin claims they controlled the economic life of the nation.

Meanwhile, in a hard-hitting speech, Gen. Amin warned Britain—which has said it would take the Asians—against exerting any kind of

Frightened Asians
Page 8

economic pressure on Uganda.

His speech was made before it was learned here that Britain had suspended negotiations with Uganda on a $24.5-million loan.

Gen. Amin made no reference to the loan but claimed that Britain was putting pressure on international monetary organizations not to lend Uganda money.

"It is very unfortunate that as a result of my asking them (Britain) to take back their citizens and look after them, they have joined hands with the Israelis to work to mislead other nations with a view to making them unfriendly to us."

A carefully worded Foreign Office statement, avoiding any criticism of Uganda, said: "A 10-million (pound) aid program was agreed in principle last year. At the time when the present trouble developed it had not been agreed how the money should be paid. Action on the matter was then suspended, and that is still the position."

Britain has been averaging about $11-million a year in aid to Uganda in recent years.

With Britain expecting an influx of Asians from Uganda —their ancestors settled in East Africa to escape the poverty of the Asian subcontinent the Tory Government has come under pressure from newspapers and politicians to withdraw all support to Gen. Amin.

However, British officials fear a complete break with Gen. Amin, who ordered the expulsion of the Asians by early November, charging that they were "economic saboteurs." Across East Africa—where there are 309,000 Asians—the Indians and Pakistanis are resented because they have a hold over local economies. Africans claim that the Asians have overcharged, smuggled money abroad and kept workers poorly paid.

What concerns British officials is that a total rupture in relations with Uganda could plunge the African nation into chaos and even endanger the lives of the 7,000 Britons there.

In recent days Gen. Amin has made a series of uncertain—and to officials here, "bizarre"—statements that have confused the British. During the weekend Gen. Amin threatened to seize all foreign businesses in Uganda where British investment is believed to total between $24.5-million and $30-million, mainly in banking, insurance and agriculture.

There has been no further word on the subject from

Amin puts on floor show with cringing ex-minister

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Idi Amin admits he's a firm resident in the wo

By DAVID HOLDEN
The Sunday Times
LONDON

In Africa in general and Uganda in particular the circumstances of independence have encouraged outrageous example of callousness toward certain minority groups. Gen. Idi Amin's move to rid his country of Asians is the latest example, preceded of course by Lumumba, Tschombe and Karuma in Zanzibar.

AS THE QUEUES of anxious Asians outside the British High Commission in Kampala have grown shorter, and resignation has begun to temper initial Asian panic, it looks more than ever as though Uganda and not Britain will bear the greater burden of their departure.

This sanguine thought—for a Briton, anyway—is strengthened by the latest figures on the Asian exodus and is given daily support by the evidence from General Idi Amin's own mouth that he is a more or less permanent resident in the world of Walter Mitty.

Last week, in between the more serious pages of what have become an endless monologue—or rather, in between those passages which may have a serious effect, for he seems to make no distinction between the practical and the impractical, fact or fantasy—Gen. Amin has, among other things:

Proclaimed himself the world's best politician; modestly demurred at the idea of promoting himself to Field Marshal; called on his Army to be ready to liberate South Africa; offered to help Britain solve the Northern Ireland problem; revealed that the United States had asked his aid in ending the Vietnam war; espoused absolute freedom; rejected socialism, communism and capitalism; declared that he will Africanize forthwith Uganda's Asian cricket and hockey teams; claimed (in uncertain English) that he is learning French; promised to fly the Union Jack and display Queen Victoria's picture in perpetuity on the site of a new Islamic centre; sent one of his four wives to draw the tickets at a public lottery and another to preside over a public tea party; and—according to a release from his Ministry of Information—shot "two buffalos, two water hogs and a Uganda kob."

He has also entertained, as his first full-blown state guest, none other than his noble fellow soldier, the self-styled "President-for-life" Gen. Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic, who was last seen recently in the pages of the world's press supervising the energetic public-bashing of the occupants of his country's jails.

"This," said the jovial host without a trace of irony, as he introduced Gen. Bokassa to a small Kampala crowd, "is the man who put the Central African Republic on the world map."

With a performance like that, who needs satire? Evelyn Waugh should be heaving heavenly sighs of relief that he never had to compete with such a situation in Black Mischief. But there is more to it—as Waugh knew—than just a load of laughs.

Gen. Amin is not just a humorist, nor is he mad or wicked. On the contrary, there is a crude bar-room logic about him—at least as much as in those Englishmen who think the simple answer to the racial problem is to throw the black so-and-sos out. It is not, after all, unusual or necessarily unworthy to want to advance your own kind. Economic nationalism of the sort that Gen. Amin talks about, in breaking the shackles of foreign exploitation and all that, is an accepted cliche of the post-colonial world. In other circumstances it usually wins liberal approval. Most Asians here acknowledge the inevitability of their going one day, and some even see the probable justice of it.

The fact that Gen. Amin has reduced logic to absurdity and ambition for his own people to utter callousness toward others is also not, in itself, unusual. Most barroom politicians do the same if they get the chance. Gen. Amin's combination of childish naivety and peasant cunning, open humor and black suspicion, desperate eagerness to learn and stubborn refusal to listen is common among populist leaders everywhere.

But in Africa especially, the circumstances of independence have encouraged outrageous examples of the type through the erosion of traditional restraints on power and the absence of any compensatory modern curbs. Gen. Amin is only the latest in a long line, from Lumumba and Tshombe in the Congo to Karume in Zanzibar, Bokassa and others—men of different abilities but undeniable charisma who were all made simultaneously fearful and arrogant beyond the norm by the complexity of their problems and the temptations of their unrestricted power.

To understand such men, however, is one thing; to deal with them is another. It is tempting to think that what is needed here is not a diplomatic corps so much as a psychiatric service, but in the absence of that ordinary folk can only roll with the punches and hope for the best.

Devastated as they mostly are, the Asians show more grief than anger. There is no imminent explosiveness among them, for they come from a group in which aggression has always been channelled into work rather than fight or argument and where the ramifications of caste and family have always provided a cushion from misfortune.

In their departure, however, the Africans will find how much they miss them, for if there is one thing certain in this whole black comedy it is that Uganda is going to suffer—possibly in the long run more than anyone.

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British fishing leaves Iceland

REYKJAVIK — About 40 British fis
moved well outside the fishing grounds
west coast. Iceland's coast guard said y
been no incidents in the fishing-limits
three days but there was no explanati
fleet had moved out to sea and dispers
one reason could be that the British frig
ported approaching Icleand's east c
might be moving toward her to continu
protection of the Royal Navy.

Strong hijack stand urged

WASHINGTON — Senator Jacob Ja
terday that the United States act unila
tions fail to adopt a multilateral treaty
airplane hijackers. He said he supports
United States and Canada to a group
would require any nation to suspend ai
other nation not punishing or extraditing
oteurs. If other nations are not willi
treaty, he said the United States should
ent action to exclude any offending c
communication with us."

Lougheed sees gains from

TOKYO — Alberta's Premier Lough
his province's economy will experience
as a result of a week-long economic
Premier Lougheed said his 41-member
tigated the possibilities of increased
products to Japan and of Japanese inve
resources in Alberta. He said Japan has
terest in various provincial products,
trading and industrial firms have prom
sions to Alberta to discuss various proje

Idi Amin admits he's a firm resident in the world of Walter Mitty

By DAVID HOLDEN
The Sunday Times
LONDON

In Africa in general and Uganda in particular the circumstances of independence have encouraged outrageous example of callousness toward certain minority groups. Gen. Idi Amin's move to rid his country of Asians is the latest example, preceded of course by Lumumba, Tschombe and Karuma in Zanzibar.

AS THE QUEUES of anxious Asians outside the British High Commission in Kampala have grown shorter, and resignation has begun to temper initial Asian panic, it looks more than ever as though Uganda and not Britain will bear the greater burden of their departure.

This sanguine thought—for a Briton, anyway—is strengthened by the latest figures on the Asian exodus and is given daily support by the evidence from General Idi Amin's own mouth that he is a more or less permanent resident in the world of Walter Mitty.

Last week, in between the more serious pages of what have become an endless monologue—or rather, in between those passages which may have a serious effect, for he seems to make no distinction between the practical and the impractical, fact or fantasy—Gen. Amin has, among other things:

Proclaimed himself the world's best politician; modestly demurred at the idea of promoting himself to Field Marshal; called on his Army to be ready to liberate South Africa; offered to help Britain solve the Northern Ireland problem; revealed that the United States had asked his aid in ending the Vietnam war; espoused absolute freedom; rejected socialism, communism and capitalism; declared that he will Africanize forthwith Uganda's Asian cricket and hockey teams; claimed (in uncertain English) that he is learning French; promised to fly the Union Jack and display Queen Victoria's picture in perpetuity on the site of a new Islamic centre; sent one of his four wives to draw the tickets at a public lottery and another to preside over a public tea party; and—according to a release from his Ministry of Information—shot "two buffalos, two water hogs and a Uganda kob."

He has also entertained, as his first full-blown state guest, none other than his noble fellow soldier, the self-styled "President-for-life" Gen. Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic, who was last seen recently in the pages of the world's press supervising the energetic public-bashing of the occupants of his country's jails.

"This," said the jovial host without a trace of irony, as he introduced Gen. Bokassa to a small Kampala crowd, "is the man who put the Central African Republic on the world map."

With a performance like that, who needs satire? Evelyn Waugh should be heaving heavenly sighs of relief that he never had to compete with such a situation in Black Mischief. But there is more to it—as Waugh knew—than just a load of laughs.

Gen. Amin is not just a humorist, nor is he mad or wicked. On the contrary, there is a crude bar-room logic about him—at least as much as in those Englishmen who think the simple answer to the racial problem is to throw the black so-and-sos out. It is not, after all, unusual or necessarily unworthy to want to advance your own kind. Economic nationalism of the sort that Gen. Amin talks about, in breaking the shackles of foreign exploitation and all that, is an accepted cliche of the post-colonial world. In other circumstances it usually wins liberal approval. Most Asians here acknowledge the inevitability of their going one day, and some even see the probable justice of it.

The fact that Gen. Amin has reduced logic to absurdity and ambition for his own people to utter callousness toward others is also not, in itself, unusual. Most barroom politicians do the same if they get the chance. Gen. Amin's combination of childish naivety and peasant cunning, open humor and black suspicion, desperate eagerness to learn and stubborn refusal to listen is common among populist leaders everywhere.

But in Africa especially, the circumstances of independence have encouraged outrageous examples of the type through the erosion of traditional restraints on power and the absence of any compensatory modern curbs. Gen. Amin is only the latest in a long line, from Lumumba and Tshombe in the Congo to Karume in Zanzibar, Bokassa and others—men of different abilities but undeniable charisma who were all made simultaneously fearful and arrogant beyond the norm by the complexity of their problems and the temptations of their unrestricted power.

To understand such men, however, is one thing; to deal with them is another. It is tempting to think that what is needed here is not a diplomatic corps so much as a psychiatric service, but in the absence of that ordinary folk can only roll with the punches and hope for the best.

Devastated as they mostly are, the Asians show more grief than anger. There is no imminent explosiveness among them, for they come from a group in which aggression has always been channelled into work rather than fight or argument and where the ramifications of caste and family have always provided a cushion from misfortune.

In their departure, however, the Africans will find how much they miss them, for if there is one thing certain in this whole black comedy it is that Uganda is going to suffer—possibly in the long run more than anyone.

So far this is clear only to a comparative few. Some of Gen. Amin's ministers, more of his civil servants and most of the African intellectuals and professional men are deeply apprehensive about the future. Most of the rest remain as cheerful as usual and a good many are optimistically planning to buy themselves a flourishing business for $25 and wait for fortunes to come their way.

But these fantasies are almost on a level with Gen. Amin's. Lack of African capital and business experience is almost universal. In the past the banks have found that three-quarters of all aspiring African businessmen went bankrupt even in the relatively simple field of shopkeeping. No doubt, with Asian competition removed, they might do slightly better and in time some of them may learn the ropes as well as anyone.

But time is just what Gen. Amin hasn't given them. Their current capacity to handle the large import-export trades and manufacturing industries that the Asians have run for so long is virtually nil. Many factories may be facing closure within months because of lack of working capital and the departure of skilled men. There will be neither business trust nor private investment to lubricate international trade and the prospect of a lengthy international financial dispute over the consequences of the Asian expulsion will inhibit aid from many foreign governments or institutions.

At the same time, the Civil Service, already demoralized by repeated purges, has been told by Gen. Amin that it must simultaneously undertake crash training programs for African businessmen—a task for which it is probably even less fitted than most civil services—set up a state trading corporation that will organize the entire import and export trade, undergo a sweeping structural reform and begin a a comprehensive "agricultural revolution."

President Amin's speeches always make much of the need for discipline and the evils of inefficiency and corruption. So much so, indeed, that it does not take a magician to divine that the country is riddled with the last two and almost wholly lacking in the first.

Piling all this on top of the current state of Uganda's economy, in which lack of budgetary control and especially indiscriminate spending by the Army have already induced the collapse of foreign reserves and a gathering inflation, must result for at least a year or two in the nearest thing to commercial chaos that modern States permit. In the long run it may set back development by years, if not decades; and one gloomy parallel discreetly drawn by an African the other day suggested that the final effect of this hasty Asian expulsion might be compared to the eviction of the Jews from fifteenth-century Spain—from which, he implied, that country was still suffering.