

## **Economy**

Cotton and coffee are the major cash crops, with tea, tobacco, sugar and ground-nuts occupying an important but secondary role. The marketing of both cotton and coffee is controlled by the Government to ensure both quality and reasonable prices, and a Cotton Price Assistance Fund, established in 1942, alleviates distress to the farmer during years of depressed world markets.

Food crops, stock raising and fishing provide the majority of Uganda's population with their immediate needs. In Buganda and the Western Province, plantains, sweet potatoes and cassava constitute the major food crops, with maize and millet being of primary importance in the other two provinces. The tse-tse fly and other pests have limited livestock to two-thirds of the country but are being brought under increasing control. Fish from the numerous lakes provide an important addition to the popular diet and, in addition, constitute a valuable export commodity.

A number of minerals, including copper, cobalt, pyrochlore, wolfram, tin, lead and salt, are found in Uganda. They have given rise to the Kilembe operations, which produce sufficient copper to provide Uganda's third most important export. There is a large cement plant at Tororo and various other industries, such as textiles, plywood, metal products and fish processing. Plans exist to establish a chemical and fertilizer industry in the east. The orderly establishment of new secondary industries has been encouraged through the Uganda Development Corporation, and the lack of any sources of fuel other than wood has been overcome by the Owen Falls hydro-electric system, the largest in East Africa, with present generating power of 120,000 kw. and a potential capacity of 150,000 kw. About 38 per cent of the power generated is exported to Kenya.

Uganda's telephone, postal and telegraph systems, railways and harbours are administered jointly with those of Tanganyika and Kenya under the East African Common Services Organization, established in 1948. At Entebbe there is one of the finest airports in Africa, equipped to handle modern jet aircraft. A road network some 12,800 miles long is also maintained by the Government.

## **Education**

Primary education in Uganda has made remarkable progress in the past ten years. While the Government has assumed responsibility for education, with a total annual expenditure of £5,500,000, the majority of schools are run by religious missions, who pioneered in this field, aided by Government grants. There are some 12,000 teachers and more than 500,000 pupils, half the 6-to-13 age group. The greatest shortage is in secondary-school places, of which only 5,000 are available. Efforts are being made to expand this number as rapidly as finances and facilities allow.

Since the 1920's, Makerere College at Kampala has been the outstanding East African centre of higher education. In 1949 it was created a university college, affiliated with the University of London, which sets standards and grants its