

POLICY STATEMENT



UGANDA
PEOPLES CONGRESS

DECEMBER 1960

PRICE SHS. 5/-

FOREWORD

I present to the General Public the Policy Statement of the Uganda Peoples Congress which was approved at the Party's Annual Conference held in Kampala from September 17th - 19th, 1960.

The policy statement necessarily is a broad outline of the Party's trend of thought. It presents a system of priorities which we believe will enable us to build a strong nation. The party believes fervently in the equality and harmony of mankind and is therefore determined to achieve these ideals for the people living in Uganda.

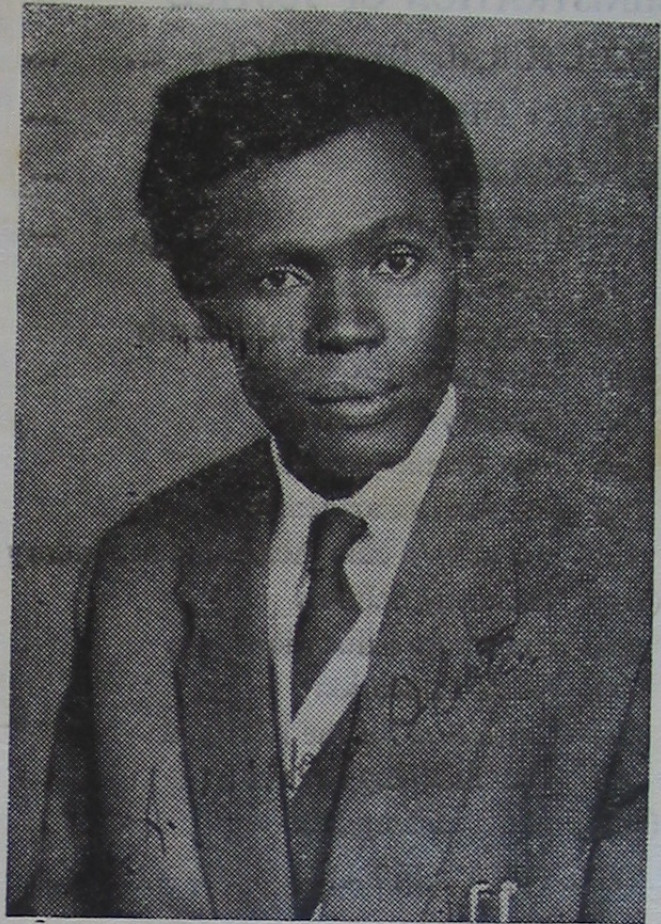
On the occasion of the publication of this document I wish to stress the necessity and invite the willing co-operation of every person in the country for whose interests the Party's policy has been formulated. It remains

a fact in human history, that every Nation is born in the cradle of MOTHERHOOD. Therefore my special wish among many others, is to sound up, the women-folk of this country to readily shoulder their part of this duty, we all owe, to Uganda. There can be no better assurance for the things we hold dear to our hearts than comradeship in the present struggle. To us all Uganda is a political—Geographic and constituent unit with spiritual and material resources which must be developed for the benefit of all her people. This document sets out how and why the U.P.C. would wish to see these resources developed.

There is no doubt whatsoever that Britain, with her dogged efforts and of the Missionaries have given of their best in developing Uganda to its present level. The U.P.C. acknowledges and appreciates the services they rendered and pays a particular tribute to the Missionaries for their highly esteemed contributions in uplifting this country. The party, however does not wish the Ugandans to continue as a subject people beyond the proposed general election.

In the life of any country there are always generations ordained by destiny to manipulate the decisive wheels and turning points of the history of such countries. It has befallen to the fate of my generation to undergo and stand the stress of the political test the country is now facing. We are facing the goal of independence, the dawn of freedom, and the birth and dignity of a united country in which statesmanship, prosperity, hardwork of a devoted and dedicated nature, peace, and unity of purpose are the absolute essentials. The U.P.C. has complete confidence and high hopes in Uganda and is prepared to work with all people to build up the country for the achievement of our goal.

UNDAUNTED, therefore, shall be the effort both mine and that of my colleagues and my countrymen to lead Uganda to self-determination. I shall not rest until each one in Uganda has received a fair deal which is the birthright of every human being.



A. Milton Obote,

their people. They should therefore perform this function and give of their best to public life, in local, national and international affairs.

5. It is the policy of the U.P.C. to adopt the institution of Kingship as it exists in this country to modern democratic practice. In the first instance, the Nkuratos of Bunyoro and Toro, the Eishengyero, the Lukiko and all the District Councils, not excepting the Municipal Councils, should be directly and wholly elected. Then the functions of the hereditary rulers and other tribal leaders should be clearly defined in such a manner as will keep them aloof from party

politics in order that they may retain the loyalty, allegiance and respect, not only of their own respective people, but also of all the peoples of Uganda, irrespective of their religious beliefs or political affiliations.

II **BOUNDARY DISPUTES** 6. It is the policy of the U.P.C. that the boundary dispute between Buganda and Bunyoro or any other such dispute should be solved in accordance with the fundamental concepts of justice and democracy. The proposal is, therefore, put by the U.P.C. that the Government should conduct and supervise a referendum in the disputed areas.

III **FUNDAMENTAL LIABILITIES** 7. It is the declared policy of the U.P.C. that when it gains power it will enact law which will safeguard the following fundamental liberties, of which all laws must take cognizance:—

- (a) Freedom of the person, e.g. freedom from arbitrary arrest or unjustifiable interference with the individual person.
- (b) Equality before the law, irrespective of race, colour, creed, or sex.
- (c) Freedom of religious faith.
- (d) Rights in respect of property.
- (e) Freedom of speech and assembly

IV **ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE** 8. The U.P.C. will work for the unification of the legal system. The present distinction between the Subordinate Courts and what are now called Native Courts, shall be abolished. There shall no longer be, as appears today, discriminatory laws such as the law which exempts non-Africans from appearing before and being tried by the so-called Native Courts which remain the exclusive preserves of the so-called "Natives."

9. The independence of the Judiciary will be strictly observed.

V **LEGAL TRAINING** 10. The U.P.C. supports the idea of setting up a College for training Lawyers and Magistrates, so that the present so-called "Native Courts" may be manned by legally trained people. This will hasten the unification of the African and the European or Asian systems of law; at the same time it will provide more manpower for the Judiciary.

VI **THE CIVIL SERVICE** 11. At the present moment the so-called Africanisation of the Civil Service is a bluff. The party will, therefore, take drastic measures to speed up the rate of Africanisation, both as a political and economic objective.

12. By "Africanisation" the Party means the definite and actual bringing of Africans into responsible, senior and key posts in the Civil Service.

13. It is the Party's policy to economise in the cost of the Government so as to release money for other uses by saving on inducement pay and leave passage money. It is also obvious that Africans would not require such long leave periods as the expatriates, and so economies will be made in the number of staff.

14. Recruitment of expatriate staff will be directed to specialists only. The expatriates, who leave their jobs, either of their own will, or through loss of their jobs, will receive full and just compensation.

15. The U.P.C. will give the utmost support to the policy of expanding educational facilities and professional training. A department of Public Administration will be instituted at Makerere College. The U.P.C. will introduce a crash programme for quick training schemes for specialised work.

16. As the functions of the Government will have to be expanded in the years immediately following the country's independence, more rather than less expatriates will be needed. The interests of these expatriates, as well as of those already here whom the Party will decide to retain and who choose to stay, will be safeguarded, and will be accorded all due fairness and treatment such as will encourage them to give of their best to the public services of the country.

VII **EXTERNAL RELATIONS POLICY** 17. The external policy of the Party shall be guided by the principles of internationalism. The U. P. C. will seek

to establish fraternal relations with, and offer support to, all nationalist movement on the Continent of Africa.

18. The U.P.C. implicitly believes in the United Nations organisation in their undaunted efforts for the betterment of countries, and their genuine interest in the alleviation of human poverty and preservation of world and territorial peace, and in the respect of freedom and human dignity. The U.P.C. will seek and offer co-operation to the United Nations organisation and their special agencies which are working for the welfare and advancement of mankind.

19. The U.P.C. shall follow a policy of positive non-alignment. The Party will not accept aid from any quarter which may be used as an instrument of imposition of undesirable political doctrines, or the violation of the country's independence and integrity.

20. The U.P.C. will support Uganda's membership of the Commonwealth of Nations as an Independent and Sovereign state.

VIII **AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES** 21. The U.P.C. recognises that Uganda is predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture contributes over 80% of the gross national output/income of the country.

22. The U.P.C. will, therefore, give top priority to the development of agricultural production in order to increase the people's incomes and raise their standards of living.

23. Increased production and a diversified range of food crops are essential in order to improve the health of the people through better nutrition. On the other

hand increased production of cash crops in order to raise incomes per capita and the national output is essential.

24. To achieve the proposed increase of production of food and economic crops, the U.P.C. proposes to do the following: —

- (a) Launch a vigorous production drive, involving propaganda for hard work, and the employment of better methods of farming. A programme for short term courses for farmers (aided wherever possible with demonstration farms) and guidance, will be instituted at the earliest possible opportunity. The expansion of the existing agricultural farm schools and the establishment of new ones will be undertaken. The U.P.C. will also see to the training of more Efficient Personnel through quick training schemes for specialised work, to provide the much needed advice to the producer. Agricultural economists will be invited to advise.
- (b) Seek new knowledge by means of organised research based on centralized directives in order to put land to its utmost usage, and obtain quality yields, both in crops and livestock. Greater emphasis will be laid on specialised training at Makerere College and overseas Universities. Holders of agricultural degrees will be encouraged to specialise in the various branches in order to guarantee high standards in researches.
- (c) To ensure that the fullest use is made of the land, soil, conservation methods will be introduced, and the U.P.C. will see that heavy investments are made for the improvements of agricultural production in general. The U.P.C. will endeavour to provide security of tenure in conformity with communal rights and customary laws.
- (d) To ensure that the marketing of our primary agricultural crops is carried out efficiently, the U.P.C. will seek to extend the activities of the co-operative movement and offer, as soon as possible, deep freeze, canning and conservation facilities.
- (e) Encourage the introduction of graded exotic livestock to help raise the productivity of husbandry in general.
- (f) Provide loans and facilities and subsidise certain items used in agricultural production, such as improved and more productive seed, fertilizers, machinery for row cropping, fencing wire, and subsidise mechanical farming methods wherever possible.
- (g) Promote the diversification of agriculture by the introduction of new crops and re-instating crops such as ground nuts, simsim on a large scale. Also to look into the financing of importing fresh suitable crops which do not exist at the moment, such as cocoa, etc.
- (h) Encourage plantation agriculture, and also encourage people around factory plantations to grow and sell crops to the respective factory. This, for instance, would apply to the present sugar and tea factories.
- (i) The U.P.C. will encourage farmers to live together in villages so that water supply, electricity and other social amenities can be introduced

to such villages at a low cost. This will also enable them to obtain mechanised equipment to aid agriculture which will be bought on a communal basis, thus solving the problem of making equipment available to those who would not be able to afford the equipment on their own.

IX INDUSTRY 25. Although for some time to come most of Uganda's wealth will be derived from agriculture, which is rightly given top priority in this programme, every attempt will be made to encourage local industries.

26. The U.P.C. will vigorously promote mineral prospecting and scientific mineral research. A survey of all other resources such as water, land and mapping of the country, will be encouraged. Ways and means will be sought to encourage the developing of industrial production. The training of geologists, geophysicists and geochemists and surveyors will be encouraged.

27. For the present moment the industrial programme of the U.P.C. will concentrate on the development of industries servicing the consumer market and those complementary to agricultural, dairy and poultry products. An Industrial Finance Corporation will be set up to provide loans, short and long term, depending on the merits of each individual project. Industries which ultimately promise to stand on their own feet, will be given tariff protection. The existing stringent restrictions which hamper the growth of industries in this country will be removed.

28. Railway freight charges will be looked into and special attention will be paid to the freight rates applicable to industrial raw material, to ensure the eventual low cost of production.

29. At the same time, with the agricultural productivity increased as envisaged in this programme, people's incomes will be raised, providing a much wider market for consumer goods. This extra purchasing power, in itself, will have the added effect of giving an extra impetus to industrial development. We shall encourage re-investment of profits with the final aim of developing industries.

30. In order to fill the leisure time of the peasant farmer, and to provide him with an additional source of income, handcraft and cottage industries will be actively promoted.

31. Scientific, technical and technological education will be encouraged in order to provide skills and background for our industrial programme. Apprenticeship schemes will be instituted to offer opportunities to promising Africans in the existing industries. The State will endeavour to introduce a system of fidelity bonds in the case of promising apprentices. Consulting engineers will be encouraged in the country.

X TRADE AND COMMERCE 32. Every attempt will be made to promote the full participation of Africans in trade and commerce. The African will be provided with loans from the African Loan Fund which, in conjunction with the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, operate a scheme of small loans. The training of African business men in commercial practice will be instituted at various rural training centres.

33. Elementary education in commerce, economics, civics, etc. will be introduced at the earliest possible stage in primary and secondary education. A Department of Commerce and Business Management and Administration will be established at Makerere College. The work of the African Trade Development Department will be re-organised so that it can better serve the purpose for which it is intended. The existing Chambers of Commerce will be stimulated and required to provide a periodical consensus of commercial opinion to the Ministry of Trade and Industries.

34. The question of adequate wage and remuneration will be studied, and improved upon wherever necessary.

35. Communications, both postal and telecommunications, will be extended so as to reach the remotest part of the country.

36. Cold Storage and deep freeze facilities will be investigated with the aim of making our agricultural products available, both in Uganda and in foreign markets. All avenues of transportation will be closely studied for this purpose.

37. A credit control and credit insurance system will be instituted under State aid so as to make credit available to the remotest African licensee.

38. The formation of a National Bank and Clearing House will be given the highest priority.

39. Export Associations will be formed, and experienced brokers will be invited to handle them and educate local talent for eventual takeover.

40. A gentle revolution will be introduced to establish a Stock Exchange in order to allow participation by Africans in trade, commerce and industry, thus mobilising a lot of small stagnant capital lying idle in the hands of the small investors. The purpose of establishing this Stock Exchange is to enable the small African investor to elect suitable talent to the Board of Directors, so that they can get the "know how."

41. Superintending companies and business consultants will be encouraged, and it will be their main duty to establish International standards for exports of our farming and other products.

42. Most of our projects will be submitted to the World Bank and similar international bodies, to seek financial and technical assistance.

43. Tourism will be given the widest, intensive and world wide publicity through travel agencies and tourist clubs, thus ensuring ourselves the highest amount of foreign exchange.

44. The U.P.C. will follow up and extend and even further the proposed railway extension, as well as the development of an efficient network of roads.

45. Whereas a healthy margin of profits will be encouraged to all sections of trade and industry, profiteering and exploitation and overtrading will be frowned upon. The U.P.C. will ensure, and give full protection against, sharp practice and shall be merciless in dealing with offences which undermine the individual and national integrity of the country.

46. The U.P.C. will immediately take in hand the question of lowering the cost of living (COLA) by studying the prices of indexed items.

XI **EXPARTRIBUTE CAPITAL** 47. Foreign capital is needed to assist in the development of the country. The U.P.C. is fully aware of the need to create a favourable investment climate. The private investor, both domestic and foreign, will be free to dispose of his profits as he pleases, but will be encouraged to retain the major part of it for expansion of industry and commerce.

48. There will be no restrictions—currency or otherwise—to the free movement of capital. Special concessions in order to attract foreign capital and promote investment activity shall be examined.

49. All investors will be influenced to conform with the law and even more so with the spirit and the purpose of the U.P.C. investment programme.

50. The U.P.C. does not intend to nationalise privately owned plantations and industries.

XII **TAXATION** 51. The U.P.C. policy is to increase government spending on capital investment, and for social and community development purposes. In the long run more government revenue, and therefore its increased ability to spend, can only come from increased production. In the meantime a review of the sources of income—export taxes, import duties, excise and income tax, etc.—will be made, and steps will be taken to ensure that the government obtains sufficient revenue to carry out its policy.

52. Taxation will be based on ability to pay, and the burden will be fairly spread on all sections of the community.

XIII **LABOUR, WAGES AND SALARIES** 53. A full enquiry into the structure of wages and conditions of work will be undertaken with a view to establishing a wage structure which guarantees a decent minimum standard for all workers, and their families. The cause of the low wage structure is the unlimited supply of unskilled labour, largely due to immigrant labour and the low agricultural incomes. The U.P.C. proposes to discourage immigrant labour. The wage structure will, however, have to be related to the peasant agricultural incomes. In the long run the only way to raise the structure of wages is to increase agricultural and industrial production.

54. A study will be made and an endeavour made to provide a scheme for the provision of old-age pensions for every citizen in the country.

55. The U.P.C. will work for the establishment of full employment, improved working conditions and the extension and maintenance of social security for all workers. There will be a statutory provision making it obligatory for all employers to make arrangements for the welfare of the workers. The U.P.C. will extend, protect and maintain the system of free labour, and all forms of compulsory or forced labour will be abolished. The U.P.C. will seek to remove all forms of discrimination against African workers, vis-a-vis workers of other races. The principle to be followed shall be equal pay and treatment for equal work. Legislation providing for suitable housing conditions at the centres of employment will be enacted.

XIV HEALTH POLICY 56. U.P.C.'s health policy will aim at securing the benefits of modern medical science and the provisions of modern health services in the country with a view to improving the general standard of health of the population. Since medical and health services are but a part of the co-operative effort to improve the well-being of the people, the efforts to improve the general standards of health will have to be co-ordinated in the general efforts to improve the physical and social environment in all aspects. There should, therefore be the closest co-ordination of the activities of all bodies and organisations—official and unofficial—which affect and share the common aim.

57. The primary aim of U.P.C.'s health policy will be not only to cure diseases, but also to improve health standards and to control the transmission of disease. The programme will include not only the provision of sufficient drugs, more hospitals, dispensaries, clinics and health centres in order to bring as many places as possible within easy reach of medical and health services, but will also involve attention and care being devoted to maternal and child health and welfare, improved housing conditions, provision of good water supplies, better sewage systems, the improvement of the diet of the people and the teaching of proper hygiene. In general preventive measures—resulting from improvement of general hygiene widespread health education and by all means—will engage the attention of the U.P.C.

58. The U.P.C. will seek to meet the needs of more effective and more co-ordinated and extensive medical and health services by making the best use of the available manpower, e.g. by assisting a more uniform distributor of medical personnel throughout the whole country—deployment of general practitioners in over doctored areas, and financial resources; by subsidising the training of more African doctors, state registered nurses, health inspectors and pharmacists; by facilitating overseas post-graduate study for selected African personnel by recruiting more medical specialists, nursing officers and other qualified staff from abroad; and training more medical assistants, nursing orderlies, nurses and mid-wives and nursing orderlies. The number of beds at the existing hospitals will be increased. More hospitals will be built. Construction of more dispensaries, clinics and health centres will be undertaken. Private and missionary enterprise in nursing and convalescent homes will be encouraged and, if possible, state subsidised.

59. There shall be instituted a Central Medical and Health Authority to co-ordinate all medical and health services—official, local, missionary and private practitioner—and to deal with the overall planning of the expansion of medical and health services.

60. It shall be the special duty of the U.P.C. to combat malnutrition. Individual instruction on proper feeding and the better management of diets in the care of children will be imparted in schools, hospitals, dispensaries and at the clinics and health centres. Through women's clubs and Community Development projects, mothers will be taught how to prepare good food and how to avoid the intestinal infections and infestations among children which, together with malnutrition, the cause of the poor health among children. The growing and use of fruits and vegetables and other better foodstuffs will be encouraged. Mid-day meals for children going to day schools will be provided at subsidised rates. High priority will be given to the employment of nutritional experts and efforts will be made to obtain a highly balanced diet.

61. The policy of free treatment to all needy cases in Government Medical units will be continued. However, with the abolition of special hospitals for Europeans and Asians, and those specially reserved for civil servants, there will

be instituted statutory charges for anybody wishing to be admitted to the existing European and Asian hospitals. Any racial or class discrimination in the dispensation of medical services will have to be eliminated. In case of persons in affluent circumstances, the cost of special attention will be charged.

XV EDUCATION POLICY 62. In Uganda's rapid march towards independence, interest in education centres on two main aspects:—

- (a) Education for a basic livelihood and living in a modern democratic state.
- (b) The training of leaders and the led for responsibilities in the maintenance and understanding of the complex machinery of Government and the world around.

63. In the first instance, a self-governing Uganda will inherit from the Colonial regime, in broad terms, educational objectives that are basically sound except that the U.P.C. will further concentrate on certain aspects which have been inadequately looked after—such as:—

- (a) Development of sound standards of individual conduct, behaviour and integrity.
- (b) Understanding and respect of the culture of the community and full participation in its enrichment.
- (c) To nurture the germ of self-development.
- (d) Universal literacy.
- (e) Imparting of skill and a recognition of the dignity of labour.
- (f) A rise in the standards of living.
- (g) Placing of educational facilities within reach of every child.
- (h) Provision of the urgently needed trained manpower ready for positions of responsibility, i.e. professional and sub-professional men, qualified technicians, clerks and an expanding class of craftsmen and artisans.
- (i) Salvage all possible talent and offer utmost opportunities for higher education.

64. The U.P.C. educational policy will establish a unity in the educational system, and will present the country with a definite programme of priorities needed in fulfilling the demands of an independent country, consistent with the country's economic resources.

65. The big problem in Uganda on the threshold of self-government is in the shortage of trained manpower. This shortage will be more acutely felt with the launching of U.P.C.'s more realistic programme of Africanisation.

66. The emphasis is on selection and acceleration of the pace of the programmes, and to avoid a fall in standards of efficiency or a complete breakdown, the U.P.C. will, therefore, introduce a crash programme in certain aspects of its educational policy.

XV (i) *Educational System* 67. In accordance with the desire to see the emergence of Uganda as a nation, U.P.C. will give priority to acceleration and implementation of integration of education.

68. Special emphasis will be placed in immediate implementation of integration at primary schools, secondary, academic, vocational and technical school levels.

69. At primary school level a gradual policy of integration will be pursued in all the townships of Uganda in accordance with the mixed character of the population. The present policy of the use of English as a medium of instruction from Primary I in Kampala will be extended to other towns.

XV (ii) *Language and Rural Schools* 70. In the rural areas vernacular will remain the medium of instruction in the early stages of Primary Education. However, a vigorous policy of weighting the place of English throughout the primary school course will be pursued.

71. The U.P.C. will encourage an earlier introduction of English as a subject of curriculum. Eventually instruction as a subject will begin from Primary I in all rural areas as a means of raising the standard of English and relieving the pupils from the burden of a cramped programme later.

72. To satisfy the need for a common language, Swahili will be introduced in all the schools of the country.

XV (iii) *Educational Agencies* 73. It will be the policy of the U.P.C. to co-operate with existing voluntary agencies in the administration of education within the general framework of an integrated system. This implies the control of the siting of new Schools and education centres, and the extension of existing ones. It may also involve gradual adjustment of the existing schools to provide the most effective service for the community, to prevent serious overlapping, to keep a proper balance of staff in existing schools and to maintain adequate standards.

74. Due to limited resources, the U.P.C. will initially encourage educational expansion through Capital expenses on building and equipment. The present system of inspection will be retained and keyed up in order to ensure the fulfilment of ideals within the overall plan.

75. Private agencies interested in bringing their institutions under Government control will be encouraged.

XV (iv) *Primary Education* 76. Although for some time the U.P.C.'s direct responsibility in planning and administration will continue to begin with primary education, a more liberal policy will be worked out to encourage the institutions of nursery or preparatory schools to ensure a fair opportunity for children entering Primary I classes.

77. Policy on primary education will be governed by the following considerations:—

- (a) A drive to make a start on Universal Primary Education for all children.
- (b) The need for a drastic reduction or virtual elimination of wastage in school attendance.
- (c) The need to establish literacy in English at an early stage in Primary Education.
- (d) The need to relate education to the background of the child.
- (e) The need for the teaching of proper hygiene.

78. In accordance with these objectives:—

- (a) Special importance will be attached to an early introduction of some degree of free primary and compulsory education. As soon as funds permit, free primary education will be offered to all children for the first 4 years of 8 years primary school course. It is the intention of the U.P.C. to eventually extend facility of free education to the full 8 year curriculum.
- (b) In view of the serious plight of women's education, the U.P.C. will make special concessions on school fees for girls in the primary schools of the country, whose parents are unable to meet the fees.
- (c) Special teams in co-operation with parents to intensify propaganda against withdrawing children from school at an early stage will be instituted, the help of social workers being enlisted.
- (d) A careful record of each child will be demanded from heads of primary schools and secondary schools. This will ensure that each child is encouraged to the right vocation.

79. In short it will be the intention of the U.P.C. to make a direct challenge to the alarmingly high percentage of wastage in primary schools. An early effort will be made to obtain expert advice on the causes and extent of wastage throughout the country by means of Government sponsored research programmes.

80. Close attention will be given to the geographical distribution of schools to safeguard the interests of children now having to walk long distances. It is U.P.C.'s intention to establish the practice of organising mid-day meals in schools to cater for children in day schools.

81. Through social and community programmes, school children will be encouraged to take a greater interest in their background.

XV (v) *Post Primary Education* 82. Accelerated pace of Africanisation during the transition period to independence and the period following the granting of independence will rest on the policy adopted for Post Primary stage of education.

83. The U.P.C. education policy does, therefore, aim at the following objectives in Post Primary education:—

- (a) An immediate increase in the secondary academic school places.
- (b) A widened range of opportunities for primary school leavers, e.g. through establishment of vocational cum academic secondary schools catering for the varied abilities, development of technical schools, preparing pupils for higher training, etc.
- (c) Establishment of a technical college of University status, either in association with a future Makerere University, or, if funds allow, as a fully fledged separate institution. Highest standards to be maintained.
- (d) Support for University authorities in the foundation of a school for public administration.

XV (vi) *Secondary Academic Schools* 84. Uganda is at the moment experiencing a serious bottleneck in the secondary academic school facilities. The great demand for suitable candidates to implement the policy of Africanisation calls for rapid expansion in this sphere.

85. The U.P.C. policy will call for an increase in the size of the existing secondary schools, care being taken not to lower standards through overcrowding.

86. As a part of this policy, a capital expansion programme will be launched to equip the secondary schools with the necessary up to date laboratory and other apparatus.

87. The aim in the U.P.C. policy will be to raise the standard of secondary academic schools to the level of other advanced countries in the world.

88. It is only by giving the Uganda child the best of education that we can expect him to hold his own in high highly competitive world. It will be a scheme devised to utilize the human resources of the country to the full.

89. Priority will be given to those areas that are inadequately served by secondary schools. At least one large secondary school will be set up in each district not previously served.

XV (vii) *Vocational cum Academic Secondary Schools* 90. At this stage in the country's development, government will concentrate on diversification of post-secondary school education through the creation of comprehensive vocational cum academic type of secondary schools.

91. These schools will include, partly academic and technical and vocational facilities to cater for the large number of pupils now denied post primary education by the existing selection methods.

XV (viii) *Technical Schools* 92. The present policy of establishing technical institutes will be stepped up. The aim will be to give pupils, who through aptitude tests, have proved capable of successfully pursuing technical training, an opportunity to specialise in this direction.

93. It will be the U.P.C. policy to establish at an early stage a Technical College which could expand to offer courses of a University type.

XV (ix) *University Education* 94. In this sphere, the U.P.C. will offer full co-operation to and seek guidance from University Authorities and other East African Governments in the development of autonomous University institutions.

95. The U.P.C. policy, therefore, envisages in the near future the rise of Makerere to the status of a fully fledged autonomous institution, working in close collaboration with sister institutions in other East African territories in safeguarding University standards.

96. It is clear that the envisaged programme of Africanisation will be seriously undermined unless some understanding is reached with the University Authorities in East Africa on an early establishment of a School of Public Administration.

97. The U.P.C. policy in this field is to urge interested parties in the establishment of such a school. If the other East African Governments do not move quickly on this issue, it will be necessary for the U.P.C. to establish a training centre in Uganda.

98. The establishment of such a school shall be regarded as a priority in the implementation of a vigorous policy of Africanisation.

XV (x) *Adult Education* 99. Intelligent participation in the development and government of an independent Uganda will call for a vigorous policy of adult education through continuation classes and community projects.

100. To this end it will be necessary to have a full Department of Adult Education and Social Welfare to ensure the necessary concentration of attention.

XV (xi) *Education for the Disabled* 101. An increased direct government assistance is envisaged here. Financial assistance will be arranged in connection with the training of the blind, the deaf and dumb children.

XV (xii) *The Teaching Service* 102. It is clear that the key to the expansion programmes envisaged for an independent Uganda lies in a contented and efficient teaching personnel, adequate in numbers and effectively trained to maintain the high standards required of the new education system.

103. Serious initial difficulties will be experienced, especially in staffing the Teacher Training Colleges to supply the expanded programmes. Shortage of staff is being felt at present in connection with the development of High School Certificate courses. Priority will be given to the formation of a Unified Teaching Service in accordance with the policy of integration of education. Teachers will be encouraged to support a rise in the status of the Uganda Teachers' Association as the effective body to discuss with Government professional matters and the welfare of all teachers.

104. It will be a U.P.C. aim to see that teachers are effectively represented in bodies dealing with education and related problems.

XV (xiii) *The Teaching Staff* 105. The programme of educational expansion outlined in connection with the Secondary Technical Education would require a planned policy of recruitment of expatriate staff in the initial period of development.

106. It will be government policy to protect the interest of such staff throughout the duration of their contracts. The aim will be to co-operate with the Commonwealth Education Institute and other interested bodies in working out suitable inducements to attract such urgently needed staff. Special emphasis will be placed on local training of the teaching staff. It is in the expanded output from our training institutions that the key to the education progress lies.

107. As part of a crash programme to provide the country with the needed staff, rather more scholarships for overseas courses will be given to experienced and promising teachers.

108. In view of the limited resources, an undertaking will be required of the successful candidate to serve the government for a period of years.

XVI THE YOUTH 109. When the U.P.C. gets into power, it will use the full strength of the Government to make sure that the Youth gets a better, happier and fuller start in life, to lead him into healthy citizenship.

110. First of all the U.P.C. will ensure that as many boys and girls who can benefit from higher education do not lose their chance through lack of money. The U.P.C. will offer more bursaries and scholarships. For those who are compelled to start work early in life, the U.P.C. will provide wide opportunities for part-time education to help them train for worthwhile careers and widen their horizons as good citizens.

111. The Youth Employment Service will be developed to help the young people find suitable jobs. Facilities for sport and recreation for young people will be developed.

Published by:-

THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of
THE UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Printed by:

KAMPALA PRINTING PRESS LIMITED
P. O. Box 1144, KAMPALA. Phone 4218,