

**POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.** Airmail is received and dispatched *via* Miami, 3 times weekly. Surface mail from all parts of the world is routed *via* the US arriving at regular 3-weekly intervals from Miami, Florida. Outgoing surface mail is irregular. Cable & Wireless (W.I.) Ltd provide internal and international cable telephones, telex and telegraph services and also operates telephones and telegraph services with ships at sea. The establishment of island broadcasting services is under active consideration and in partial operation.

**BROADCASTING.** Radio Station VS18 operates 7.5 hours a day on medium waves in English. Number of receivers (1975) 4,000.

**BANKING.** The government savings bank has 3 branches with deposits (1974), J\$40,135; depositors, 1,604. There are 3 branches of Barclays Bank International.

*Biennial Report, 1965-66. HMSO, 1967*

## TUVALU

Tuvalu (formerly the Ellice Islands) lie between 5° 30' and 11° S. lat. and 176° and 180° E. long. comprise Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti (capital and administrative centre), Nukulaelae and Niulakita. Population (Dec. 1973) 5,817. Area approximately 9½ sq. miles (24 sq. km). The population is of a Polynesian race; their language is also known as Ellice.

On the recommendation of a Commissioner, appointed by the British Government, to consider requests that the island group be separated from the Gilbert Islands, a referendum was held in 1974. There was a large majority in favour of separation and this took place in Oct. 1975.

*Commissioner:* (Vacant).

## UGANDA

**AREA AND POPULATION.** Total area 91,343 sq. miles (236,860 sq. km), including 15,217 sq. miles (39,459 sq. km) of swamp and water.

The population of Uganda is 11,171,900 (1974 estimate), including some 9,000 Europeans and 88,000 Asians. On 4 Aug. 1972 President Amin announced that he would ask the UK to take responsibility for Asians in Uganda holding British passports. Later that year 27,200 Asians had left Uganda for Britain. The majority of the Africans (1,044,000) are Baganda, the tribe from which the country takes its name. In 1966 some 68,000 Tutsi refugees from Rwanda, some 55,000 Sudanese refugees and some 33,000 refugees from the Congo were living in Uganda.

About 3m. Africans speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki River; the rest of the Africans belong to the Hamitic, Nilotic and Sudanese groups. Ki-Swahili is generally understood in trading centres. The capital is Kampala; the population of greater Kampala (1969), 330,700.

The official language is English.

**CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.** Uganda became a fully independent member of the Commonwealth on 9 Oct. 1962 after nearly 70 years of