

trative functions were taken over by an imperial commissioner. In 1894 Buganda was placed under a formal British protectorate, which was extended in 1896 to cover most of what is now Uganda. There were subsequent minor boundary adjustments, including the transfer in 1903 of a part of the territory to what is now Kenya.

Constitutional changes leading to Uganda's independence began in 1955 with the establishment of a ministerial system, and an increase in the number of African members of the Legislative Council took place in 1958. Special reports on constitutional development prepared by the Wild Committee (1959) and a government-appointed relationships committee (1961) preceded the convoking of the London Constitutional Conference of September 1961, which established the timetable for independence. The United Kingdom granted full internal self-government on March 1, 1962, and Uganda became independent on October 9, 1962.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Uganda's chief internal political problem has stemmed from the fact that the province of Buganda was considerably more advanced economically and socially than the other provinces and was fearful that its predominant role in Uganda's political life would be submerged in any type of state that did not provide safeguards for its traditional position. The solution to this problem in an independent Uganda is a special federal relationship between Buganda and the national government by terms of which Buganda retains much autonomy and many of its traditional prerogatives. Among the distinctive features of this arrangement is the selection of the Bugandan representatives to the National Assembly by the Lukiko, or Buganda tribal assembly. The smaller tribal kingdoms of Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole have a semifederal relationship. For the rest of the nation, independent Uganda is a unitary state, but with local services turned over to local authorities.

The most pressing internal problem has been the lost counties dispute. In 1900 the British rewarded Buganda for its support by transferring to it several counties from the neighboring kingdom of Bunyoro. Through the years the Banyoro have pressed for the return of the lost counties. A British Commission of Inquiry in May 1962 recommended the question be settled before independence by transferring to Bunyoro two counties with overwhelmingly Banyoro populations. Buganda adamantly refused to cede any territory. At the London Constitutional Conference in June 1962 the British finally imposed a solution, to be effective after independence. The two counties, while remaining in Buganda, come under central government administration; after 2 years the inhabitants will vote either to join one of the kingdoms or remain under central administration.

GOVERNMENT

Uganda became independent on October 9, 1962. The constitution was amended in September 1963 to allow for the election by Parliament of a President and Vice President, and the country, although remaining within the Commonwealth of Nations, replaced the Queen with the new President as head of the state. The Governor General departed after the elections of Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa II, hereditary King (Kabaka) of Buganda, as President and Sir William W. Nadiope, King (Kyabazinga) of Bunyoro, as Vice President. The Ugandan Cabinet is responsible to the National Assembly on the British parliamentary mode. Debates are conducted in English and the parliamentary record published in that language.

National elections were held in April 1962 and resulted in a victory for the party of A. Milton Obote, the Uganda People's Congress. Obote became Prime Minister and formed a Cabinet in coalition with the Bugandan Kabaka Yekka party. There have been a few changes within the Cabinet, which has remained in power ever since. The Democratic Party, which prior to these elections had held a majority, now forms the opposition.

ECONOMY

The economy of Uganda is heavily dependent upon exporting agricultural products. In recent years nearly 75 percent of the country's total money income has been derived directly or indirectly from exports. Cotton and coffee account for fourth-fifths of the value of those exports.

During the decade following World War II, high prices for cotton and coffee brought a period of boom to Uganda. By controlling the prices paid to domestic