

degrees. The College has already a high reputation for its work in social research, biological sciences and in medicine. Next year, it is expected that it will combine with two sister institutions, the Royal College, Nairobi, and University College, Dar-es-Salaam, to form the University of East Africa.

Political Developments

The first Europeans to enter Uganda were the explorers Speke and Grant, when they discovered the source of the Nile in 1862. These were followed by other explorers, including H. M. Stanley, and by Protestant and Catholic European missionaries, whose rivalry actually led to war between Protestant and Catholic Africans in 1888-91.

After the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890, which confirmed the inclusion of Uganda within the British sphere of influence, Lord Lugard was sent to open up the country for the Imperial British East Africa Company. The Company was unable to bear the subsequent costs, however, and in 1894 the British Government established a protectorate over Buganda. In the ensuing years, the surrounding territory was taken under control and, by 1900, agreements had been concluded in the present territory of Uganda between the British Government and the various local kings and chieftains.

Political progress in Uganda has been complicated by the relation between the Kingdom of Buganda and the remainder of the country. However, since 1945, when Africans became members of the Legislative Council of the protectorate, the progress towards self-government, influenced by events in the rest of Africa, has been rapid. At a conference held in London in September and October 1961, it was agreed that Uganda should have internal self-government on March 1, 1962. Following the general election held on April 25, 1962, Mr. Apollo Milton Obote, leader of the Uganda People's Congress, was able to form a coalition government with the support of the Kabaka Yekka, the followers of the Kabaka (King) of Buganda. This coalition has successfully led Uganda into independence.