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Uganda	Complex	2/66	—	Allegations of corruption and persistent ethnic tensions within federal democracy lead to suspension of constitution, centralization of political authority, and creation of de facto one-party state under control of President Obote (REG 2/66-1/71). General Idi Amin seizes power in 1971 and systematically exterminates political opponents and personal enemies. Tribes closely associated with his predecessor also are targeted (GEN 2/72-4/79). After Amin is overthrown by Tanzanian intervention, Obote again takes power. Amid banditry and rebellion by tribal supporters of Amin, Obote's political and tribal rivals are slaughtered on massive scale (GEN 5/79-1/86). Widespread corruption, repression, and ethnic conflict lead to overthrow of Obote's military-backed civilian regime by General Musaveni's National Resistance Army (REV 1/83-12/85). From 1986, Langi and Acholi peoples are at war with government forces dominated by Bagandans (ETH 10/80 ongoing).