

2/0cc

TELEGRAMS: GEN POL*
TELEPHONE: 234992



UGANDA POLICE FORCE

IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON 24/19/47
THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE Ref, NO

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF LEGAL &
LOANS OFFICER,
P.O. BOX 7055,
KAMPALA" UGANDA.

Date .11th February, 1991.....

The Secretary,
Uganda Constitutional
Commission, P. O. Box 7272,
KAMPALA.

POLICE CONTRIBUTION TO THE MAKING OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

In line with the establishment of the Constitutional Commission, among other things, to draft the National constitution for Uganda, the Uganda Police Force has considered. it necessary to 'be party to the contribution towards the making of this National Constitution.

In pursuance of this goal a Constitutional Seminar was held at the Senior Police Officers' mess on 9th and 10th may, 1990. Al though it was not possible to directly involve all members of the Force in the debates at the Seminar, the following categories of Police Officers attended. and participated in the Constitutional debates-

1. All Directors in the Uganda. Police Force.
- 2 All Heads of Department in the Force.
3. All Regional Police Commanders.
- 4 • .All Regional C.I.D. Officer .
5. All Regional Special Branch Officers.
6. District and Divisional Polio commanders
7. All District and Divisional C.I.D. Officers.
8. All District and Divisional Special Branch Officers•

Other Police Officers were given .Opportunity to discuss and present their contribution from their various Units of the Force.

The Police Force was privileged to have members of the Constitutional Commission under whose auspices an oversight this Seminar was organised, in attendance. The Force was further honoured with the official opening of the Seminar by the Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. Ibrahim Mukiibi and its closure by the Chairman of the Constitutional Commission, His Lordship Justice Ben Odoki.

A total of ten papers were presented and debated. at the Seminar, all except one being presented by Police officers. They covered the following areas-

- 1.The police.
- 2.The Army
- 3.Women and the
- 4.Constitution Forms of Government
- 5.Traditional Rulers
- 6.The Constitution, Human Rights and the Police
7. Land
- 8.political Parties in Uganda. Constitutional Process •
- 9.Political appointments to Public offices
- 10.Citizenship

THE POLICE.

During the preparation of the Independence Constitution, very little importance was attached to the contribution from the Police Unlike in the case of the Kenya Police, the Uganda Police did not participate in the Lancaster Conference. This omission resulted in the failure of the Conference to articulate vital issues related to internal security and policing.

We, therefore, applaud the need. to effectively involve the Police Force in the deliberations for the making of a national constitution for Uganda and the need for the Police to fully understand the nature of the Constitution and how it seeks to protect the basic rights of the individual.

It is noted that totalitarian provisions exist in the law which grant wide powers to the Executive organ of Government by virtue of which instructions or orders may be given to the Police the inevitable compliance of which is tantamount to violation of human rights e.g. the Nakulabye Incident of 1964-'

a)

These actions are often done in the interest of peace and public order yet the resulting violation of human rights is protected by Article 123 of the 1967 Constitution: Wide powers again feature in the Public Order and Security Act No. 20 of 1967. The following recommendations are therefore forwarded for inclusion in or amendment of the Current Constitution;

1.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1.1 Article 69 of the 1967 Constitution should be amended because it grants very wide powers to the President or an authorised Minister. Such powers should be vested in either the Inspector General of Police or a Police Authority, the latter whose composition should be prescribed in the Police Act; The Police authority to be composed of H.E. The President as Chairman and such other members including the minister of Justice, Judge, the Inspector General of Police and a few Senior Police officers as Parliament may prescribe. The exercise of the authority vested by Article 69 Clause (2) should be subject to ratification by Parliament and clause (3) of the same Article should be eliminated because it renders the powers in clause (2) totalitarian.

It is further recommended that the Police authority should be responsible, in consultation with the Police Council, to set the standards of recruitment, determination of terms and conditions of service, promotions and discipline.

1.1.2 A National Security Council to which the Army, the Police and Prisons Services should be members, be established under the Constitution. Its role, inter alia, should be to recommend to Parliament what laws to be enacted for the maintenance of Public Safety and Security. It should also recommend on National Security Strategies and Precautions. The National Security Council should also discuss and recommend the strength and requirements of the Police and Prisons Services vis-à-vis the security needs. The current National Security Council seems not to address the serious question of strengthening the Police Force for internal security but leaves the matter to the Minister;

1.1.3 It is recommended that the appointment of the Inspector General of Police by H.E. The: President should be in consultation with the Police Council so that Candidates are partly vetted. on the basis of professionalism and commitment to Police work. Mere Political appointment of the Inspector General of Police, could lead to a disaster in the Police leadership. It is also strongly recommended that the Inspector General of Police should not be appointed in an acting capacity because it brings about instability in job security for a person who is to lead a delicate department. It would, for example be ridiculous to appoint an acting Army Commander.

1.1.4 Far the structure and command of the Police Force, it is recommended that there should be decentralisation of power and the creation of a strong system of local government. If the people of Uganda decide that there should be a federal state, then there will be need to strengthen the present Regional Police Units by shifting the authority, functions and financial control to the Regional offices so that the Regional Police Commanders will have authority quite equivalent to the authority currently vested in the Inspector General of Police.

1.1.5 :Bearing in mind the historical turbulence that our country has undergone, there is need to establish a Ministry for Police which will critically address Police problems. It is hoped that this will reduce the current bureaucracy in communication for example where, due to the urgency of the matter, it is expedient for the Inspector General of Police to deal directly with H.E. The President. It, is also hoped that it will enhance efficiency since the ministry will be specifically catering for the Police.

2.0 THE ROLE OF THE ARMY IN UGANDA

Reckoning from Uganda's Independence, principles of fair play and tolerance of actual or perceived opposition have lacked and the contrary have been perpetuated using force against others, State Institutions, the Army inclusive. With the means of violence and the weapons that the Army is equipped with, the powers that were used to outwit their opponents. The Army became an instrument that makes, maintains and unmakes Government thereby stifling the development of democracy.

b)

The Army, having 'been ushered into the political arena, gave leadership a trial in 1971 and its regime gave the country a horrific experience. The post-Amin era still witnessed the involvement of the Army in Uganda.' s politics.

It is noted that the use of the Army to resolve purely internal political conflicts has resulted in the destruction of peace , stability and the economy of this nation. Therefore reforms have been suggested in the context of the following factors which contributed to the previous Army' s bad reputation-

- i) Lack of national consciousness and commitment.
- ii) Lack of awareness of the role of the Army.
- iii) Lack of awareness of the functioning of other Government machinery and national institutions;
- iv) Deep-seated prejudices and resentment towards other forces.
- v) Excessive Presidential control over the Army,
- vi) Use of the Army to deal with internal situations.
- vii) Poor conditions of services and welfare in the Army.

2.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1.1 Noting the general ignorance of the public on the role of the Army in the politics of this country, it is important to specifically provide for the establishment and role of the armed forces. This role should be clearly distinguished from the roles of other security organisations. There should, therefore, be created a national army composed of genuine citizens of Uganda and representative of all ethnic groups of Uganda. Preferably the word "UGANDA" should feature in the name of the army and its' violability must be respected by all Ugandans. National standard (the lowest being proposed to be Senior IV) and the level of integrity should, among others, be the strict criteria to followed when forming the national army. The soldiers' fair knowledge of the law is also recommended.

2.1.2 An articulate and genuine Programme of political awareness and education should be instituted in the armed forces to consciensitize soldiers on national loyalty and commitment and on their role in the defence of the nation.

2. 1.3 There should be constitutional requirement for Parliamentary approval before the exercise of the Presidential powers of control of the armed forces thus. -

- i) The Presidential appointments or dismissals of officers holding the posts of Army Commander, Chief of Staff and Chief of Air-Staff should be ratified by Parliament.
- ii) The presidential power to order the operational use of the Army or to declare war or to order the Army to war should also be ratified by Parliament.

2.1.4 There should be instituted a Committee of Parliament to be known as the "Parliamentary Armed Forces Committee" to act as an advisory Committee to Parliament and the President on matters relating to the Armed Forces;

2.1.5 Parliament should prescribe the strength. of the Armed Forces and regulate the creation of any new organisations, other than the armed forces, which take on military roles e.g. the Intelligence Organisations. Their roles should be carefully refined against the roles of the other established security organisations. An example is the emergence of the Internal Security Organisation by virtue of statute No- 9 of 1987, an enactment promulgated by the President in exercise of powers vested in him by Article 64 (1) of the Constitution.

The functions of the Internal Security Organisation are to a large extent similar to the functions of the Special Branch of the Police as established by the Police Act Cap 312. It should be noted that the latter enactment was duly debated and therefore received mass approval as against the former.

It is further recommended that all the personnel in the armed forces should be properly enlisted, serially numbered and well documented.

2.1.6 The Defence Council and the Chiefs of Staff Committee should be re-instituted as Supreme Organs for the administration and control of the armed forces:

2.1.7 It is recommended that if Uganda chooses multi-party politics, the Army should remain neutral.

2.1.8 Army's participation in Parliament should be clearly stipulated.

2.1.9 Definite terms and conditions of service in the Army should be established and definite terminal benefits be laid down in the legal framework.

2.1.10 Military budgets should be open to auditing to improve on the financial management in the Army.

2.1.11 Penal Provisions should be included to punish persons who abrogate the Constitution unconstitutionally.

3.0 WOMEN AND THE CONSTITUTION

International conventions to which Uganda is a party provide for the rights of women. However, culture and social beliefs relegate women to a position of inferiority. This is manifested in many Ugandan societies where it is a common practice for husbands to beat their wives, thus violating their right of protection against torture, degradation and inhuman treatment and possibly the right to life.

Whereas the Constitution provides every person with the right not to be held as a slave and not to be subjected to forced labour, ironically these rights are not available to the woman since their activities which more often than not are dictated by men. The same applies to the freedom of assembly and association, freedom of conscience and the rest of the rights and freedoms that ought to be available to every person.

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1.1 The basic rights and freedoms pertaining to women should be included in the Constitution.

3.1.2 The Constitution should spell out appropriate means and a policy for eliminating discrimination against women in all its forms.

3.1.3 It should be ensured that women enjoy equal rights economically, also equality in employment opportunities and remuneration, equal education opportunities, equality before the law, measures to combat slavery and mistreatment of women are put in place and equality should be fostered in matrimonial and other domestic affairs.

d)

. • 8

4.0 FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR UGANDA.

The following forms of governments were considered.-

4.1 Monarchy

It is to be noted that a monarchy works perfectly in a homogeneous tribal setting and the monarch is accepted as a matter of faith. Therefore, Since the socio-economic circumstances have greatly changed in Uganda today, a monarchial system will be a gross misfit, even in the areas where it once thrived.'

Further, Uganda as a State today calls for a form of government which transcends tribal and traditional allegiances since they have so far imperiled the notion of national unity. It is recommended, therefore, that all that could be salvaged from monarchism is the cultural respect embedded in its rich traditions but not as a form of governance.

4.2 The Republic.

Since the ethnic diversity in Uganda cannot allow the institution of a single acceptable hereditary ruler, there is a good cause of Uganda to remain a Republic.

The advantage with this system is that it offers optimum opportunity for election of the most suitable and most competent candidate to lead the nation rather than mere succession by right of birth It is hoped that such an elected leader will be more responsive to the interests of the e electorate. The participants observed that a republic could retain the traditional institutions but with only a cultural heritage role.

4.3 Federalism •

Although this form of Government has the advantage of allowing easy and close proximity of the people to their Government thereby enabling the . people to participate more actively in the affairs of their state, maintaining easy and quick channels of communication hence cutting down the effects of bureaucracy associated with centralised systems, its application in Uganda at this stage men the country experiences tribal divisions is bound to accentuate these divisions and further stifle the concept of nationalism. It is also to be observed that the emergent states may not be functionally viable. Further that al though it is true that all parts of

Uganda. are endowed with some resources the states may not have the means and skilled man-power to mobilise these resources. It is also to be observed that hitherto there has been a concentration of national resources to certain areas which are the administrative. commercial or industrial nerve centers of the country. The idea of sharing up these resources between the emergent, states is likely to generate a catastrophic crisis.

It is therefore recommended that in order to inculcate a spirit of nationalism and to curtail the ethnic divisions, a unitary form of Government is suitable for Uganda.

Single vs. multi-Party Democracy

It is to be noted. that although in a multi-party form of Government adequate options are provided. for the choice of a leader, political parties polarised the country along ethnic and other sectarian lines creating lack of unity. consequently time and resources 'Were geared to party survival and the spirit of national. consciousness was ignored. On the other hand in a single party system, all the national resources can be concentrated and harnessed to bring about quick economic development. National unity and consciousness can also be forged and achieved. easily. A single party democracy, therefore. Would be ideal for Uganda.

It is also recommended that the removal of the President from office upon a unanimous decisions of all the members of the Cabinet and the pre-requisite for the vote of no Confidence in the President, of a 2/3 majority of the members of National Assembly, be relaxed. That in the latter case a 51% simple majority be sufficient to pass such vote.

5;0 TRADITIONAL RULERS

Traditional rulers who, in some areas were appointed by the colonial administrators, were faced with the dilemma of whom to owe allegiance especially where, as was often the case, the norms and. practices of their people conflicted with the colonial policies. Forging the interests of a particular ethnic group was a common role for the traditional. rulers. National interests received secondary attention.

It is argued that a strong system of local Government can provide the much desired opportunities for ethnic groups to manage the affairs of interest to them. Such a system can satisfy the needs of the people for popular democracy

and it is the satisfaction of these basic political needs that can minimize the incidence of political conflict and violence in the country. However, the Resistance Councils and Committees system, in the view of the participants, is a means by which the centralised. power has been devolved. to local authorities.

The value of traditional leaders, on the other hand, cannot be overlooked. They are a vehicle for cultural and ethnic identity, they play an important role in social harmony and were points of reference in the observance of normative patterns. They still play a positive role in the settlement of clan disputes.

It should also be noted that a bigger percentage of Uganda's population falls in an age group to whom traditional leadership is alien. It is therefore recommended that traditional leaders stay out of modern politics and remain as reservoirs of our traditional and cultural heritage.

6.0 HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE POLICE.

Aware that Uganda recognises the United Nation Charter and the Covenants on civil and Political as well as on economic, social and cultural rights and that she is a party to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the members of the Uganda. Police Force are mindful of the obligation to respect human rights and promote their exercise.

It is noted that it is not for the Government to give people freedom, rather, the state is supposed to guarantee that their rights are not violated or freedoms are not taken arbitrarily, so that freedom may be enjoyed.

The Uganda Police Force is responsible for ensuring that law and order prevails in Uganda. and that the individual in pursuit and enjoyment of his rights does not infringe the orderliness or security of society and if he does, he will be brought to justice. The Police, therefore, generally initiates criminal proceedings against suspected offenders. It is given wide powers to enable its members to perform their functions effectively and efficiently.

The concepts of law and order or national security have often been used as a cover up for suppression and denial of individual liberties by law enforcement agencies. Inconsiderate members of the armed forces have, in the past, been set on the citizens of this country in the name of searches for or operations against anti-government elements. The outcome of such operations has been characteristic of horrific Violation of human rights and freedoms •

It is to be noted that in spite of the existence of provisions of the law regulating Police actions, infractions of the rights and freedoms of individuals are committed by members of the Uganda Police Force. Some of these infractions have a political origin, the victim being either an active political figure or an active supporter of a political cause. As a result of interference by political heavy-weights, the Police has at times been prevented from following established procedures and instead used to suppress opposite opinion, for example by giving orders to re-arrest an accused person after his acquittal, without justifiable cause.

6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS.

6.1.1 There is need to expand and decentralise the office of the Inspector General of Government in a bid to improve its accessibility country-wide.

6.1.2 In order to facilitate effective investigation of human rights violations (often having a taint of crime), the Criminal Investigation Department should be strengthened in the areas of manpower, equipment and training. Similarly, other operative sections of the Police Force e.g. the Mobile Police Patrol Unit should be strengthened so that the Police Force is de facto granted the monopoly of dealing with internal security, including anti-Government activities.

6.1.3 In light of the need for political awareness, the office of the National Political Commissar should conduct politicisation Programmes so that the public, especially politicians, are enlightened on the role of the Police and the extent of the Police Powers. It is hoped that this will greatly curtail the misuse of the Police and will educate the public on their rights in relation to the Police.

It is suggested that in order to shield off the political interferences, the Police Force should be removed from the direct control of the Minister of Internal Affairs (The Political Head), who is, by the definition of the Police Act, the Police Authority and a separate Police Authority or Police Service Commission be established. Such Authority or Commission will be directly responsible to the Executive under the Superintendence of the Inspector General of Police.

This arrangement would strengthen the position of the Inspector General of Police who has hitherto been the rubber-stamp functionary of politicians. This arrangement also tends to ensure the apparent independence of Police as a civil service organ but also raises the level of accountability in the event of violation of human rights.

7.0 LAND

Having reviewed the existing systems of land tenure in Uganda, the Seminar participants noted that prior to 1975 there were four main types of land tenure; being Mailo, freehold, leasehold and customary systems of land tenure. The participants noted that Mailo and freehold systems of tenure exist, de facto. Further that whereas Article 13(1) of the 1967 Constitution prohibits the compulsory acquisition or taking possession of property of any description, the reduction by the Land Reform Decree 1975 of the estates that existed at the time of its enactment to mere leasehold was unconstitutional and amounted to Compulsory acquisition of people property for which compensation ought to have been paid. The Counter-argument that the intentions of the Land Reform Decree were good in that it meant to make land available for development or utilization in such a manner as to promote public benefit, was also considered.

The Seminar also observed that peoples' land holdings were arbitrarily granted by the colonial administration to beneficiaries of land settlements under agreements with the Kingdoms of Buganda, Toro and Ankole, further that the existence of Mailo land tenure was entrenched in the Constitution by virtue of Article 126(1) yet in contrast, Mailo ownership was abolished by Section 2(1) of the Land Reform Decree, legislation which, in accordance with Article 1 of the Constitution is unconstitutional and could not have rendered the existence of Mailo tenure void without specifically amending the Constitution.

The participants expressed difficulty in the implementation of the Land Reform Decree largely because it posed threats to or actually breached peoples' rights to land ownership or holding in that whereas the customary system of land holding is predominant in most parts of the country, Section 3(1) of the Decree deleted Section 24(2) of the Public Lands Act 1969 which prohibited the alienation of a customary tenant's holding without the tenant's consent. It also designated former bibanja holders in Buganda, Ankole and Toro, customary tenants thereby exposing them to dangers of eviction from their holdings •

7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Land Reform Decree 1975 be repealed.

7.1.2 Article 126 of the constitution should be dropped in order to remove the entrenchment of the existence of the Mailo land tenure system in Uganda. with a view to introducing what are considered to be sound land tenure reforms.

7.1.3 As starting point, all land in Uganda should be vested in the Republic of Uganda and it Should be controlled and administered by Uganda Land Commission on behalf of the state in trust for the population.

7.1.4 Freehold tenure should be introduced in Uganda, and the Uganda Land Commission should in all cases, except cases of earmarked Government land grant to people freehold estates. Hence, all grants of land should be made or be deemed to have been made by the State, and accordingly former Mailo and freehold powers should be deemed to have been granted freehold in respect of the parcels they actually utilise. Existing leases granted by controlling authorities should be converted to freehold. Tenancies on former Mailo and freehold land should be separated from the said estates and vested in the state so that the "sitting" tenants have a chance of acquiring freehold titles for all the benefits that go with land certificates of title. The former Mailo and freehold owners should receive compensation for the interest in land that they forego for the benefit of their former tenants.

7.1.5 Customary tenure on public land should continue to exist until tenants are ready to apply for grants in freehold.

7.1.6 All statutory leases should be relinquished to the state and urban authorities which held such leases should retain only the land that they have properly developed which should be deemed to have vested in freehold.

7.1.7 The State should reserve a right to take away land from those who, without just cause, fail or neglect or refuse to develop the land, this being done as carefully and judiciously as to avoid creating landlessness on one hand and vicious conflict on the other.

8.0 POLITICAL PARTIES IN UGANDA OONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS.

The Seminar participants regretted that the political history of this country has been characterized by cleavages along tribal or religious lines with disastrous consequences

This is exemplified by the domination of the Democratic Party by Catholics and Uganda Peoples Congress by Protestants.

It is to be noted that since their inception in Uganda, Political Parties have failed to bring about the noble aspirations desired by our society which include peace and national unity; personal security; Social equality and economic development. Since 1986 Uganda has embarked on the enormous task of inculcating the foregoing qualities in her society. In the bid to achieve this task, a reintroduction of political parties would tantamount to creation of a feeble foundation for our society.

The Political Party confusion eroded all the well-intentioned plans of Uganda's future political, economic and social change. National reconstruction equally got lost in the divisions based on party affiliations. Political Parties have even, unfortunately been a source of state-inspired violence and institutionalized criminal violence. It cannot be disputed that the period of inactivity of Political Parties has, so far, characterised dramatic improvement in security and unity.

The Resistance Councils and Committees institution is commended as being more democratic and less complex to the largely illiterate population of Uganda.

It is observed that it is possible to have a multiplicity of candidates, alternative choices and human expression without any political parties. The crux of the problem being national unity, peace, development and national independence, which can therefore be achieved without necessarily involving political parties but involving the populace right from grass-roots. The single party system is denounced for lack of democratic characteristics. The no-party option is considered to be advantageous since it combines the advantages of multi-party and single party while avoiding their disadvantages.

The resources and all efforts in a no-party state or grass-root democracy are concentrated on national issues. The Ugandan experience has shown so far that grass-root democracy is still the best system that has given Ugandans tangible results towards achieving national goals. It is therefore, recommended that political parties for the time being remain suspended until a more mature political policy is developed in Uganda.

9.0 POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS TO SENSITIVE PUBLIC OFFICES.

There are negative factors which influence some appointments to public offices •

Among others, they are tribalism, nepotism, regionalism, favoritism, political, social and religious biasness. Opportunism and the desire for material gain are often a concomitant. Therefore, whereas the appointees' allegiance, as a priority should be to Uganda as a State, it is owed secondary allegiance while priority allegiance and esteem go to the individuals responsible for the appointment and sustenance in office. Consequently incapable, inexperienced and unqualified persons have in the past been appointed to high public offices and befitted persons closed out of service. The following important sectors have suffered far-reaching consequences of such appointments.-

In order to achieve.-

- (i) Appointments based on merit and therefore of officers with confidence in themselves and the confidence of the subordinates.
- (ii) The eradication of vices attributed to sectarian appointments and therefore a general improvement of the public service, it was recommended that political appointments to all public offices (parastatal inclusive) should be ratified by Parliament or an elected Committee of Parliament and in particular, it is strongly recommended that appointment to the following Posts should receive Parliamentary ratification.-

- a) Chief Justice
- b) Army commander
- c) President of the Supreme Court
- d) National Political Commissar
- e) Inspector General of Government and His Deputy
- f) Inspector General of Police and his Deputy
- g) Auditor General
- h) Commissioner of Prisons and his Deputy
- i) Head of the Civil Service
- j) Governor, Bank of Uganda and His Deputy
- k) Director of Public Prosecutions and His Deputy
- l) Army Chief of Staff
- m) Chairman of the Public Service Commission
- n) Clerk to The National Assembly

10.0 CITIZENSHIP.

Noting that the current Law governing citizenship in Uganda is liberal, it is recommended.-

10.1 That a national identity card indicating date and village of birth, names of the parents and. grand-parents and. other related particulars, should be established.

10.2 A method of identifying Uganda Citizens, whether citizens by birth or otherwise. should be devised. It is to be noted that these details are not shown on a Passport.

10.3 The Centres of registration of aliens should be decentralised. It is noteworthy that aliens are found in all parts of the country.

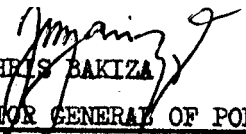
10.4 Refugees should not carry national identity cards. They should be in Camps or specified areas so that the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees caters for them.

10.5 Members of the Security Forces should not be allowed to marry non-nationals unless such spouses are prepared to denounce their citizenship for Uganda citizenship.

CONCLUSION

The making of a national constitution through a wider participation by all Ugandans. is now a reality. The organisational structure which the Uganda. Police Force will assume t will largely depend on the type of Government the new constitution will provide for. The most considered opinion in the Uganda Police Force at the moment supports the view that Uganda. is not yet ready for Party Politics. The wounds of vitious political rivalry, victimization and intolerance based on religious and tribal affiliations are still fresh in many Ugandans minds. There are fears that if any party politics are promoted at this stage, there is naturally, some nostalgia. for the political cohorts to form yet still the new political parties along the same lines which have divided the country for over two decades.

Ugandans need sometime for the wounds to heal during which time serious steps for forging lasting unity and peace should be tackled. The new constitution should contain clauses which should not only promote national unity but also ensure the accommodation of national democratic Institutions. Uganda today, needs a new Political order that hinges on peace and unity borne out of the acceptance of the diversity of view, opinions and beliefs of all Ugandans.

For; AG 
(CHRIS BAKIZA)
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE