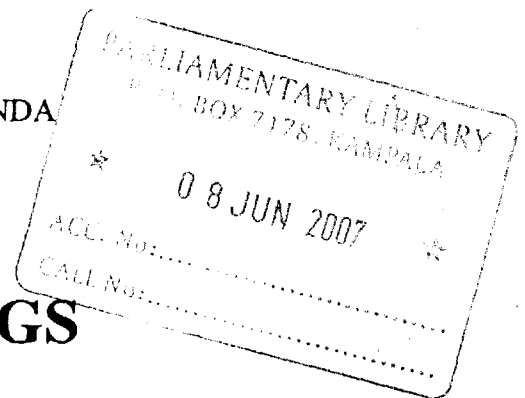




THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

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WEDNESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1995

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Communication from the Chair

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Consideration of the Draft Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

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Wednesday, 1st February, 1995

*The Assembly met at 9.30 a.m. in the
International Conference Centre, Kampala.*

P R A Y E R S

*The Chairman, Hon. James Wapakhabulo, in the
Chair)*

(The Assembly was called to order)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

THE CHAIRMAN: Hon. Delegates, we will recollect that, earlier on when we resumed from recess, I did indicate that, there will be a continuous review of the work that we are undertaking now, and see how we can improve or speed up in our achievements. Now the position is as follows: My Deputy had interaction with chairmen of the various committees, and the position as you know, we have already completed the chapters that were previously in the hands of committee 3. So, we are now dealing with Chapter 2 from Committee 4. The Committee 4 report on Citizenship is now ready on Chapter 4, and I think it is being distributed, if it has not already been; and I intend to call upon the Chairman to present that report tomorrow afternoon as soon as we complete our revisit of the language question; and therefore, Delegates are urged to read through the Draft Report so that we do not have to ask the Chairman to read it first to us verbatim and then we go through it, article by article. I think we shall just go to the report like we are doing with this Chapter 2. So, I would like to urge the members to read the report of Committee 4 on Chapter 4 - Citizenship.

Committee I has three Chapters ready - The Public Service, Inspectorate of Government and the Leadership Code - that is Chapters 12, 15 and 16 - and these will be presented as soon as we complete consideration of Chapter 4. So, we have enough business. Meanwhile, the sub-committee of the Business Committee is reviewing the progress and the work-plan and very soon the Business Committee will meet to take further decisions on the basis of the Report from the sub-committee. I must say, the Committees are proceeding quite well and I think given the speed at which they are working, we shall soon have all the business in the hands of the Plenary so that we continue to process the Chapters with a view to having one continuous document as soon as possible. That is all the communication is from me this afternoon.

CONSIDERATION STAGE OF THE DRAFT
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UGANDA

CHAPTER TWO - THE REPUBLIC

ARTICLE 6 - NON-ADOPTION OF STATE
RELIGION

MR. KATENTA APUULI (Conservative Party): Thank you, Mr. Chairman and hon. Delegates. Select Committee 4 considered Article 6 of Chapter 2 in the Draft Constitution and found that since Uganda is a multi-religion society, there is no justification to adopt any religion as a State Religion. Therefore, the Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary that this Article as it is in the Draft Constitution stand part of the Constitution to read: *'The Government of Uganda shall not adopt any religion as a State Religion'*. Sir, I beg to move.

MR. AWORI (Samia Bugwe - North): Mr. Chairman, I am seeking clarification from the two Chairs, that is of the Committee and of the Assembly, for the matter of religion. Mr. Chairman, Uganda happens to enjoy membership to certain international organisations by virtue of religious association. I am just wondering by adopting this particular Article whether it will not prejudice our status in such international organisations with pre-religious inclinations.

THE CHAIRMAN: Hon. Awori, you are not being very explicit in your language. Could you come out exactly and say what you mean so that we may answer directly also.

MR. AWORI: Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that Uganda is benefitting from its membership of the Islamic State Organisations. I am just wondering whether our membership is being biased and prejudiced by passing *(interruption)*-

THE CHAIRMAN: Can I ask also a question of any Member who may know. May be hon. Nekyon can answer for me, whether it is a requirement for membership of the Islamic Conference Organisation that those member States must have adopted Islam as their State Religion?

MR. NEKYON (Maruzi County): Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform the hon. Member and the entire Assembly that the condition for becoming a

Member of the Islamic countries is that the country should have a substantial number of Moslems in order to acquire that that country should have Islam as its State Religion. Here the emphasis is on State Religion. In some countries they say, the State Religion is Catholicism or Islam in which case other religions are minor or negligible. That is what we mean by State Religion. Certain things are done specifically for that purpose.

In Scandinavia, for instance, the collection for churches is not done in the way we pass around baskets. That collection for the churches is part of taxation. So, when you pay tax, a percentage is passed over to the churches as an official act.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Don't you think that answers you hon. Awori?

MR. AWORI: I do appreciate the explanation. But nevertheless, we happen to be Members of the former British Commonwealth where the chairperson or the head happens to be also the head of religious organisation. So, Mr. Chairman, *-(interruption)-*

MR. BATEGANYA (Bukooli Central): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to inform you that I practice the Roman Catholic Faith although I speak Arabic. At the same time I would like to supply information to hon. Awori that Pakistan has been admitted to the Commonwealth although it is an Islamic Republic. So, belonging to the Commonwealth does not necessarily mean that you have to have a State Religion in order to belong there. That is what I wanted to supply. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

MR. NSUBUGA NSAMBU (Makindye Division - West): Mr. Chairman, on the whole, most of the Moslems I have met have no quarrel with the provision of that Article. But they complain that when it comes to attending these functions, you send there the Peters, Josephs and at this they feel offended. Also at times you appoint ladies to be chairpersons in Moslem Societies which is really repugnant with the culture we are talking about in Article 64.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you urging the State not to send christians to the Mosques during prayers for national functions?

MR. NSUBUGA NSAMBU: As observers but not for prayers of course. Definitely you cannot say that a christian goes to a Mosque to pray.

MR. ABU MAYANJA (Busujju Country): Mr. Chairman, I would like to add that originally when the association of countries known as O.I.C, (The Organisation of the Islamic Conference) was formed, there are those countries which had majority moslem populations. But because of the accidents of our history, we happened to have a Moslem as head of State of Uganda at the time Uganda was admitted on some slight misinformation as a Member of the Organisation. Now since that time when there was change in the headship of this State, it was decided, as I understand, as an act of State that Uganda should retain its membership of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the members of the Conference itself continued to welcome Uganda even after they became aware that Uganda is not a majority Moslem Population Country. So, I think it is right that this thing should be stated openly so that everybody knows. I do not think that the adoption of this Article would affect our membership in the O.I.C, Mr. Chairman.

MR. RWABIITA (Ibanda South): Mr. Chairman, I think it is important to remember that we are making this Constitution for the people of Uganda. Therefore, the outside world comes in as secondary. But State facts as they stand, Mr. Chairman, during the census of 1991, the following figures were given that, in Uganda, by 1991, catholics were 7.5 million and that is 44 percent. Protestants were 6.6 million, that is 39 percent. Moslems were 1.8 million, that is 10 percent. Other religions, plus pagans was 7 percent. But this 7 percent has got some important minority groups: for example pagans were considered to be 650,000. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, if one is to declare a state religion, he will be causing a lot of confusion in our society. It will be much better if each one practices his or her own religion according to his will rather than being forced by government to put a state religion. Therefore, I support the Clause No. 6 that the government of Uganda shall not adopt any religion as a State religion because that would bring a lot of misunderstandings and conflicts, amongst our people.

For example, when in 1975, I think the then Government tried to claim that Uganda had a state religion; it raised a lot of concern and everybody was fidgeting. So, I think it is not necessary to declare a state religion, Mr. Chairman.

MR. OMARA ATUBO(Otuke County): Mr. Chairman, mine is really dealing with the technicality of the Clause. If we are to go by the recent statistics, Christians are about 8 percent, 10 percent are Moslems and the other 10 percent are other believers. Are we therefore, by this article saying that, if we are to hold a referendum in Uganda, and two thirds majority being the people who are Christians, we are to say, Christianity shall be a state religion that will be allowed by the constitution? Because, Mr. Chairman, we are saying 'The Government of Uganda'. I would have imagined that, the purpose of that article is that, whatever the case, Uganda shall not have a state religion. Which means it is very substantially different from saying, "A Government of Uganda shall not adopt any religion as a state religion". So, I am wondering whether the committee considered these views of mine and possibly came out with a broader formulation of the article where it is not really the government as such, but the very fact that, even the majority should never infringe on the right of the minority. And although of course there are a substantial majority which think they have a right to infringe on the right of the minority; but I think in a situation of religion, even a majority should never infringe on the right of the minority. So, could the Chairman of the Committee try to address my point. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: You see, he has raised essentially a legalistic point as to the wording of this and how it could be interpreted.

PROF. NABUDERE(Budadiri West): Mr. Chairman, I was also troubled by the wording and I had always in mind the expression, which I do not know whether the Committee considered the expression which should have been used or the formulation. A much shorter formulation would be, "*Uganda shall be a secular State*"; that is quite straight forward and it does deal with issues that have been raised by hon. Omara Atubo, so that the issue is known once and for all that Uganda is a Secular State without having to go into the question whether the Government can or cannot make Uganda choose one religion to be a State Religion in Uganda.

MR. ELYAU(Kalaki County): Mr. Chairman, this is a very important issue. But Uganda all along has been well harmonised as far as religion is concerned. In some of our areas where there are no Moslems, people have been asking us that why is it that the Moslems demand to slaughter all the animals? If you slaughter an animal as a christian,

nobody will buy it unless it is slaughtered by the Moslem. I think let us leave this. Thank you.

MR. BIDANDI SSALI(Nakawa Division): Mr. Chairman, the issue brought up by hon. Omara Atubo and commented on by hon. Nabudere is a drafting matter and really I do not see us here sitting here on a drafting issue. We have got technical fellows. I think as far as this House is concerned, what we want is clear. We do not want Uganda to have a legally state religion. Mr. Chairman, I was in fact earlier on, putting up my hand to move that the question be put so that this remains a matter of drafting; the Legal fellows go and put it in the language that fits a Constitution. Otherwise going on to slaughtering of animals as to whether this will affect the international relations; supposing the answer is 'yes' that if we pass this we shall be expelled from the O.I.C, will hon. Awori here move an Amendment that we should adopt Islam as a State Religion so that we are not expelled?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, hon. Bidandi Ssali, you are going beyond what the intentions of hon. Atwoki were. He sought clarification in light of our membership of an International Body. It was given and I do not think we should argue further on that one.

MR. BIDANDI SSALI: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Question be put.

THE CHAIRMAN: But at the same time I think hon. Bidandi Ssali must appreciate that the point raised by hon. Omara Atubo is valid. It drew our attention to some kind of shortcoming in the writing of this particular provision; it creates a guide to the Technical Committee when writing to take that into account.

MR. KATENTA APUULI: Mr. Chairman, I am also an assessor, not a Lawyer, but I assume that the mechanism of declaring a State Religion would be a function of the Government and therefore, if the Government is forbidden to go through the mechanism of declaring the State Religion, then it would not become a State Religion. In which case I would assume that leaving the word here, if the Government of Uganda is forbidden to enter into a mechanism that declares a State Religion then no State Religion would be declared. Otherwise if he alluded to a referendum, would it be spontaneous or a Government would have to organise that referendum in order to arrive at a decesion of 75 percent?

THE CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman, it depends on how you will frame the powers of originating the legislation. For instance, if at the end of the day we say that a Member of Parliament is competent to originate and the manner in which it is done and passed could affect certain things, then he could do it without the Government. The Government may oppose, but he may have the numbers to carry it. So, I think what hon. Omara Atubo was saying is, let us make it a statement. We could say, 'Uganda is a secular State'. Then there it becomes very difficult for you to bring a piece of legislation in view of the Constitution or Provision; or 'Uganda shall not adopt any Religion as a State Religion' That way you will be putting a bar. I think as hon. Bidandi-Ssali said, the message has gone through.

MR. AWORI: Mr. Chairman, in the light of the information which has come up on the Floor, and other clarifications, I am now of the opinion that we delete this particular Article in the Draft Constitution. It serves no useful purpose.

MR. KATUREBE BART (Bunyaruguru County): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is very clear to me that this Article serves a very useful purpose. Particularly in light of the information given to us by hon. Mayanja that at some point in our history somebody misrepresented this country as having a particular religion. It is very important to put it in our Constitution so that in future no one misrepresents this country as having a particular State Religion. However, I would agree with the point raised by hon. Omara Atubo and hon. Nabudere that we redraft and we could take hon. Bidandi Ssali's point and refer that to the Technical Committee for redrafting along the lines after we have agreed on the principle that Uganda shall not adopt any State Religion. But certainly this is a very useful Article and I do not agree with hon. Awori that it should be deleted. Thank you.

MR. ABU MAYANJA: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to say if it could be read, 'No religion shall be declared to be a State Religion of Uganda'.

THE CHAIRMAN: I now put the Question that we adopt Article 6 to eventually become Article 7 if we adopt the other one which is recommended at 6.

(Question put and agreed to)

MR. KATENTA APUULI: Mr. Chairman, Committee 4 did consider the issue of Uganda's National Symbols and after extensive discussion, we sought to recommend to this Plenary that the symbols of our Republic should be enshrined somewhere in the Constitution. In which case, we wish to recommend that a new Article 8 be introduced to stand part of the Constitution and to read, 'Uganda shall have a national Flag, Court of Arms, Public Seal and a National Anthem of which shall be prescribed by Parliament'. Mr. Chairman, I beg to move.

DR. MAGEZI (Jinja Municipality - East): Mr. Chairman, while I have no strong objections to this new Clause, I seek explanation from the Chairman of the Committee whether the issue of a National Dress was considered at all.

Secondly, whether where you have something like a *'Ekitibwa kya Buganda'* being sang at various functions, we should not prescribe what takes precedence. Because I can see even in Busoga soon we shall have a Busoga Anthem. It would be necessary I think, unless he clarifies otherwise, to specify that action. All those can be recognised by Government and this National Flag and other things take precedence over regional symbols.

CAPT. MUKWAYA: Mr. Chairman, I am seeking clarification from the Chairman of the Committee whether they thought of attaching a schedule if this recommendation is adopted, to prescribe the details of these symbols like the National Flag which has particular colours, a Court of Arms which has particular symbols, a Public Seal which many of our citizens may not know what it looks like and a National Anthem which has verses. I seek clarification whether it will not be important for these symbols to have a specific schedule. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. WANENDEYA (Budadiri East): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I agree with the Committee's recommendations and in addition, if I may add, I would like us to have included in our Constitution what I would consider as National etiquettes. What I have in mind, Mr. Chairman, are things like - and this is done in some countries - a national flower, bird, tree and that kind of thing. So, I would, with all due respect, Mr. Chairman, wish to add that in Uganda's etiquette, we would have Uganda Kob as a National Animal, the Bird would be a Crested Crane, the Tree would be the Elgon

Olive, and the Flower, would be the African Violet as one of the things to be included, so that it makes an identification to a Ugandan so that wherever we go, people would protect this and it would sound quite a good idea. Therefore, I beg to move that as an Amendment, Mr. Chairman. I thank you.

MR. SEBI DATA: Mr. Chairman, I would like to find out from hon. Wanendeya. He pronounced a word which I could not quite follow and understand whether the word was 'adequate' or 'antiquity'. Please, hon. Wanendeya. Thank you.

MR. WANENDEYA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the benefit of hon. Sebi, the word is *etiquette*.

MR. BASALIZA HENRY (Fort Portal Municipality): Mr. Chairman, I find this Amendment too limiting. The National Symbols which are included here, are only four. Now, I imagine in future we are likely to have other national symbols and Honours. We have been reading in papers that there is a plan of giving some people national honours which will also be national symbols. Now, Mr. Chairman, may I move an Amendment to the effect that 'Uganda shall have a National Flag, Court of Arms, a Public Seal and National Anthem and any other national symbol which shall be prescribed by Parliament'.

THE CHAIRMAN: But are you really saying that honours for bravery on the field should be covered in this? I thought this is talking about state symbols for certain purposes.

MR. RWOMUSHANA (Rujumbura County): Mr. Chairman, I do support the spirit of putting up symbols, flags and the rest of it in our Constitution. But Mr. Chairman, there is quite a lot of stigma and sentiment attached to these symbols and therefore, I would go along with the view of one hon. Member who says we should have a schedule to enumerate or enlist these symbols that tomorrow we avoid manipulation. We are told that you could not capture Government unless you had captured some symbols. They used even to tell us that when you drop down the National Flag during the ceremony you could easily be shot dead. But what is important Mr. Chairman, politicians tend to have a lot stigma attached to colours. We were told when we were young that there was a plan to have green to be part of the colours of our National Flag and it was out of manipulation that it was rigged out by the dictator Obote. So, Mr. Chairman, we did not have a

schedule to protect our colours to avoid manipulation. Thank you.

MR. KABUGO. M (Nakaseke County): Mr. Chairman, we have already laboured on the recommendation of Committee 4 and we were almost reaching the consensus to express ourselves on this issue. Mr. Chairman, when Uganda became independent, there was a competition to adopt a Flag which is now in front of us and Court of Arms as well as the Public seal. Are we really trying to say that we are trying to deviate from those which are in existence and create new ones symbols?

MR. KAGIMU (Bukomansimbi County): Mr. Chairman, I really fail to grasp the importance of what we are discussing. It is as if we have nothing to discuss. I wonder whether we are having something serious today. I ask that you put the Question on Article 8.

MR. NEKYON: Mr. Chairman, I think there are two divergent views now. The recommendation stated clearly that we leave the work of deciding on these symbols to Parliament. But some of us are now saying that we should form a schedule in this Constitution. Which means we should decide what we put in the schedule - nothing to do with Parliament. The reason is, these symbols are already known. They are established. Why do we now say, we take them to Parliament - to do what? We just say, they will now form a separate schedule in this Constitution. If we say, we leave it to Parliament, you are authorising any Government that comes to power to change them. Today we have one national Anthem, tomorrow someone brings a tribal anthem to become a national anthem and they change the Flag. What a view! I think it is better for us to just enshrine what now exists in the Constitution.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, of course from a purely legalistic point of view, the fact that it states in terms as it is recommended. It does not mean that we throw out of the window what already exists. All that will happen is that it will be deemed to have been implemented if we adopt the Laws under which the present symbols have been declared. Because I think they were set up by various of Acts of Parliament.

MR. KATENTA APUULI: Mr. Chairman, I will start with the issue raised by hon. Magezi as to whether we considered national dress. In discussing

this matter, we limited our consideration only to the already established national symbols, that is, the flag because it already exists, Court of Arms because it already exists, the Public Seal because it also already exists and the Anthem; and these symbols are already official symbols of the Republic of Uganda. All we are saying and recommending to the Plenary is that they should be recognised here in the Constitution and should therefore be entrenched. We did not discuss the National Dress because of lack of its officialdom. We do not have an official national dress therefore, we could not address that issue.

Secondly we did not consider the issue of the '*Ekitibwa kya Buganda*'. My experience coming from the kingdom district is that when there is a ceremony, we sing the National Anthem and then we sing the anthem of Toro. I hope that that is the normal way to do things. Therefore since we are considering national issues, the tribal anthem of Buganda or Toro did not come up.

Hon. Mukwaya suggested that we should have these official national symbols in a schedule. I have no serious objection to that, hon. Chairman. However, I thought that if this Law is prescribed by Parliament, the Law prescribing could really come out with details rather than the details appearing here in the Constitution. Because so far I am not aware that there is a dispute as to our national symbols. However, I think that the National Anthem and all these other descriptions, some of them are extremely elaborate especially with regard to the Court of Arms which is part of the national seal. So, it would have to be a very elaborate schedule if we have to put it in the Constitution. I would rather recommend that that is left to the Law that describes national symbols.

Hon. Wanendeya wanted to know whether we discussed etiquette. No. We did not discuss etiquette because really it is not a constitutional matter and etiquette is a cultural development which changes from time to time. Therefore, we did not think that it was appropriate for us to constitutionalise that.

Hon. Basaliza wanted to know why we limited ourselves to the four. We did so simply because they are the established official positions as of today. Since Parliament can legislate on any matter, if we get five national symbols next time, Parliament may choose to amend the Constitution appropriately, because to get a national symbol like a Flag, there must be wide enough consultation. Therefore, that

will be sufficient ground for them to have the necessary two thirds majority to enable them to amend the Constitution.

Hon. Rwomushana sought to talk about stigma and sentiment and therefore, was supporting the position of the schedule and my answer to him would be the same as I gave on the issue raised by hon. Mukwaya. I thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, the fear was that we already have these symbols and we are giving Parliament the chance to decide. I think that was the point which was raised by hon. Nekyon and others. Now instead of describing in a schedule, for instance, to say under the sub-title that the National Flag, Emblem, Seal, Anthem are those that were in use on the coming into force of this Constitution?

MR. KATENTA APUULI: Yes, that was the consideration that the ones that are in use currently should be the ones to be mentioned in the Constitution.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, but instead of putting them in a schedule, since we have them in various statutes, what we want is to adopt them. That is why I was suggesting a formulation.

MR. AWORI: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if they also considered the presidential standard.

MR. MULENGA (Democratic Party): Mr. Chairman, I would like to answer your question. I think it is better to put it that way that the existing ones shall be the symbols because the present formulation by the Committee 4 would suggest particularly when you put it in the future, as shall be prescribed by Parliament that we are anticipating abolishing these ones and Parliament in future will change. But for amendment as talked about by the Chairman, if in future the Parliament of the day feels that they want to over-haul, then they will be burdened with changing the Constitution. So, Mr. Chairman, I would endorse your suggestion that we state categorically that the existing ones shall remain the symbols of the Nation. Thank you.

DR. KABAYO (Kassanda County): Mr. Chairman, in light of the support for the inclusion of a schedule in the Constitution and also in light of the fact that the symbols we are talking about are already in existence; and further also considering the merit in

the remarks of hon. Nekyon regarding putting this to Parliament, could I propose a formulation for this new Clause to read: *'Uganda shall have a National Flag, Court of arms, a Public Seal and National Anthem whose description appear in the schedules in this Constitution'*. You specify the numbers depending on the the latest.

THE CHAIRMAN: But that formulation does not bring out the idea of those already in use.

MR. KOMAKEC(Aruu County): Mr. Chairman, Perhaps the phraseology like this might help. *'Uganda shall have a National Flag, Court of Arms, a Public Seal and National Anthem as are existing at the commencement of this Constitution'*.

THE CHAIRMAN: You see, if really you want to carry over these others, I think I am not trying to push the formulation I put on the Floor. But it was much simpler because we do not even have *'Uganda shall have'*. We just say, on the side note Order *'The National Flag, National Emblem, National Seal and the National Anthem, are those that were in use immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution.'*

PROF. NABUDERE: Mr. Chairman, if that be the position, a problem might arise whether in fact some of the wordings, for instance, in the Court of Arms, would conflict with the provision we have just approved that *'Uganda shall be a Secular State'* because the Court of Arms talks of *'For God and my Country'*, whether consideration has been given to that.

THE CHAIRMAN: A reference to God does not mean that it then has become a State Religion. I think we are entitled to refer to God from time to time.

MR. NGOBI(Presidential Nominee): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have also been worried about asking Parliament to prescribe these National Flags, Symbols as mentioned here. We had a case at the beginning of Independence of Uganda where the original Flags had been prescribed by a particular party. Then when another party came in this was changed. I think that it is better in order to avoid changing and of course to consolidate our identity that we may maintain what we have. So, I am therefore, moving an amendment to say that *'Uganda shall maintain a National Flag, Court of Arms, Public Seal and National Anthem as exist now*

before the coming into force of this Constitution'. I beg to move.

THE CHAIRMAN: You see, we have many texts really but in terms of substance I think we agreed. What we want is to carry over the existing arrangement. Let us finalise like this: *'The National Flag, National Emblem, the National Seal and the National Anthem are those that were in use immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution.'*

Now if the formulation is accepted, shall I put the question. *(Interjection)* This is a Motion from the Chair and it is not allowed. Can I ask hon Mulenga to move it.

MR. MULENGA: Mr Chairman, something similar. *'The National Flag, the National Court of Arms, the Public Seal, and the National Anthem in use immediately before the coming to force of this constitution shall be the National Symbols.'*

(Question put and agreed to)

THE CHAIRMAN: The formulation as read out by hon. Mulenga.

MR. WANENDEYA: Thank you very much, Mr Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring the attention of delegates to the fact that in addition to what has been passed, I would like us to include in our constitution the National Etiquettes as a second part to that. This would go a long way to at least getting Ugandans to have their kind of symbols and, therefore, Mr. Chairman, in some countries they have a National Animal which is revered by those citizens and the flower...

THE CHAIRMAN: Hon. Wanendeya, before you make speech, you have to move your Motion and see if it is seconded.

MR. WANENDEYA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,, I beg Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that article 9 be included in our constitution that Uganda shall have National Etiquettes which would be: the Animal - Uganda Kob, the bird - crested crane, the tree will be the Elgon Olive, the flower will be the African Violet. I beg to move, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Hon. Wanendeya we cannot give you the Floor, you have no seconder. So now, hon delegates apart from the question of the National

Language, we have come to the end of the recommendations concerning chapter two (2). Tomorrow what we shall do is revisit the recommended article 6 on National language and I presume consultations are taking place vigorously among the members, therefore we shall have a quick answer. After that the Chairman of committee 4 will be introducing the committee's report on chapter 4, on citizenship, and since we have adjourned early, Members will take this opportunity to go and read that chapter so that we are ready tomorrow at 2.30.p.m. I therefore adjourn until 2.30.p.m tomorrow.

(The Assembly rose and adjourned until Thursday, the 2nd of February, 1995 at 2.30 p.m).