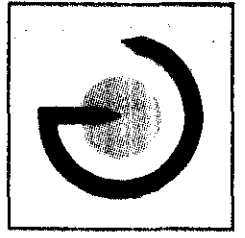


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**INSIDE
UGANDA'S
LEADING
DAILY**

COMMENT

**Low turn-up
is not a
victory
for parties**

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EDUCATION

**Clever stu-
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SPORT

**Cranes
get first
win in 10
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MUSEVENI TO VISIT KIGALI

JIMMY ADRIKO

PRESIDENT Museveni will visit Rwanda on the invitation of his counterpart Paul Kagame, reports **Peter G. Mwelsige**.

A joint communiqué issued yesterday after two days of talks between the leaders at the Imperial Botanical Beach Hotel in Entebbe, said Museveni had "gladly accepted" the invitation. It said the date of the visit would be communicated later.

The communiqué said Kagame was in Uganda at the invitation of Museveni and that the two held extensive discussions on the problems affecting the region.

"On the recent clashes between the UPDF and the RPA in Kisangani, the two leaders regretted these unfortunate developments which were a setback to the Lusaka cease-fire agreement," it said.

It said the presidents reaffirmed their commitment to the demilitarisation of Kisangani and "called on other parties to the cease-fire agreement to reciprocate and not take advantage of Rwanda and Uganda's withdrawal from Kisangani."

The communiqué said Museveni and Kagame reiterated their "strong commitment" to the implementation of the Lusaka agreement and resolved to work together for "its implementation."

The leaders called on the UN to deploy observers to support the Lusaka agreement and to provide necessary resources to the facilitator of the national dialogue in Congo.

Museveni and Kagame held a press conference, which lasted about 20 minutes. It was conducted in a jovial atmosphere, with Museveni cracking some jokes while Kagame did more of the laughing.

Asked about the way forward, Kagame said, "The important thing is that the two presidents met and discussed and the idea was to reach a conclusion on how to solve what happened in Kisangani. We stressed that the will and capability to find solutions to the prob-



Turn To Page 2

TALKING: Presidents Kagame and Museveni addressing a press conference at the Entebbe International Airport yesterday.

Movement won't turn one-party State

THE Movement cannot evolve into a single party State despite the landslide win in the June 29 referendum poll, the information minister Basoga Nsadhuh has said, reports **Alfred Wasike**.

"There is no way that the Movement system of governance can degenerate

into a defacto one-party State. The Movement is not a party," Basoga said yesterday in reaction to a statement from international donors on the referendum.

The donors on Saturday said the landslide win should not encourage the Movement to evolve into a one-party

State. They said although the poll was "conducted in a peaceful and orderly fashion," the campaign was flawed.

"We have in-built mechanisms which can check the Movement. Look at the right of recall from the LC1 to Parliament. Ministers in Uganda have been censured

by Parliament," Basoga said.

He dismissed the claim that the campaign process was flawed. "In fact it was very transparent. Both sides got equal resources. The Government even gave both sides free space in the so-called Government-owned media," he said.

The day they announced that prices were reduced, I did not celebrate. I even entered bed early

By Charles Wendo

Lowering AIDS drug prices was a farce

AIDS patients who rushed for treatment after the drug companies announced in May that they were reducing prices, have gone back more dejected than ever. The prices have instead risen, doctors have said.

The intended price reductions, by as much as 80% for some drugs, was announced after negotiations between UN agencies and the makers of AIDS drugs.

The move came a day after US President Bill Clinton declared that his government would not block sub-Saharan African countries wishing to produce cheaper versions of AIDS drugs. The change of heart, he said, would enable more AIDS patients afford the drugs.

Dr. Peter Mugenyi, Director of the Joint Clinical Research Centre and Dr. Elly Katabira of Mulago Hospital said they were being "swamped" by desperate patients who rushed to AIDS clinics after the announcement by the drug companies.

The multi-national drug companies still insist they have intentions to reduce the prices, but on the ground there is nothing to show, doctors say. They blame the drug companies for trying to look good by announcing price

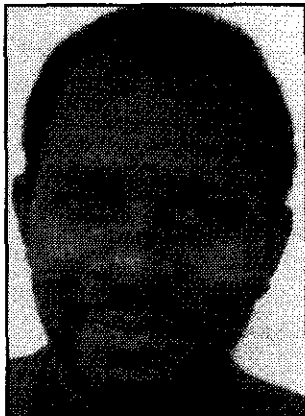


reductions which they would not immediately implement.

Estimates of the number of AIDS patients in Uganda vary from 150,000 to 300,000. But only 1,000 are currently taking the AIDS treatment that costs between sh300,000 and sh900,000 per month.

Dr. Mugenyi said the false hope that the announcement gave only "worsens the misery of AIDS patients."

"These redundant announcement are very destructive to people who are already frustrated by the high costs of drugs," he said.



NEGOTIATE : Rwomushana

A source who described the move by the drug companies as "political machination," said it was meant to forestall the push for the manufacture of cheaper versions of the AIDS drugs in developing countries.

Drug access activists argue that a better deal would be to license companies in the developing



PROFIT: Rubaramira

countries to manufacture the AIDS drugs at cheaper costs.

"We do not know how long this offer is lasting. We need a sustainable solution," said Dr. Chris Ouma, an AIDS doctor working for Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) in Nairobi.

Dr. Wilberforce Wanianga, a Cosmos Ltd.



DESTRUCTIVE: Mugenyi

manager, said, "The day they announced that the drug prices were reduced, I did not celebrate. I even entered bed early."

He argues that the announcement was simply a way to invalidate initiatives by drug companies in the developing countries to obtain licenses to produce the drugs cheaply.

The manufacturers of AIDS drugs always argue that they want to recover the money that they spent on developing the drugs.

But Major Rubaramira Ruranga, chief of a lobby group for people living with HIV/AIDS, accused the pharmaceutical companies of making abnormal profits. He says Glaxo-Wellcome last year alone made a profit of 589 million dollars on the drug Combivir.

"It is very hard to justify this," he said.

The AIDS drug manufacturers, in yet another meeting with UN agencies and AIDS official from various countries, on June 20, repeated their intentions to reduce the drug prices.

Prof. John Rwomushana of the Uganda AIDS Commission who attended the meeting, said Government would separately negotiate with each of the companies.

"The companies have intent to reduce prices but because of anti-trust laws, they cannot give a blanket figure jointly. Negotiations have begun and they are continuing and our preparedness (to manage the drugs) is OK," he said.

It remains to be seen when AIDS patients who are desperate for care will be able to buy the drugs at lower prices.

Back pain can be avoided

By Angela Witshire

BACKACHE is usually caused by excessive strain on the muscle ligaments and small joints of the lower back.

Psychological, social and economic factors play an important role in chronic back pain and disability. It affects people who are involved in lifting heavy objects, sitting in one position for a long time or bending in an awkward posture.

Sleeping on an uneven mattress can cause backache too. Make sure your mattress does not have "mountains and valleys." Backaches can be prevented.

• Take regular breaks from your desk to stretch and walk around to ease muscles and joints. Avoid

being "glued" to your desk from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. It is not healthy.

• Wear low heeled shoes. High heels exert strain to your lower back causing more harm to your health.

• Exercise regularly to strengthen your muscles.

• Loss of excess weight is of great help. It tones down the weight on the lower back, maintains standard weight and prevents back pain.

• Stop smoking because it cuts short the blood supply to your body. It hinders proper blood supply to the spinal muscles and intervertebral discs thus leading to pain.

• Improve on your posture by walking upright with shoulders held back and don't bend your back.

• Avoid excessive stress, which tenses back muscles. Go for a back mas-

sage to relax your muscles.

Many cases of recurrent backache can be prevented by lifting objects correctly.

Stand close to the load with your feet on either side of it. Bend the knees keeping your back straight and upright. Keep your elbows tucked in, grasp the load with both hands.

Lean forward slightly and in one smooth action, straighten your knees while lifting the object holding it close to the body.

Do not lift a heavy load, resist the temptation to keep your back straight at all times. Never combine bending and lifting. Poor back posture causes joint dislocation.

The writer is a medical doctor

Health alerts physicians about legionnaires disease

By Charles Wendo and Nathan Obbo

THE Ministry of Health has alerted health workers in all districts to look out for a possible outbreak of legionnaires' disease, an infection spread mostly through air cooling systems.

The disease, also called legionellosis, can be mild or severe enough to cause death. The symptoms include flu-like signs, difficult breathing, body pains, headache, chills, tiredness and dry cough, fever and diarrhoea. The victims produce little urine. But some cases may go unnoticed.

The germs that causes the disease are spread through air conditioners, evaporative condensers and saunas. The germs can also be found in water channels, ponds, hot and cold water taps and hot water tanks.

The alert follows a warning from the Australian High Commission in Nairobi after the disease broke out in Australia. At least two people had died and 74 others treated in the state of Victoria in Australia by mid-May.

Dr. Sam Okware, the commissioner for health services in charge of community health said, "It is not a problem here now. But we have passed it to our districts. The world is very small now."

Human beings get infected when they inhale the germs in air-borne droplets from contaminated water systems. However, one person can not infect another directly.

The disease affects mostly heavy smokers, heavy drinkers and men aged over 50 years. Other high-risk categories include diabetics, people with lung disease, and those with low immunity such as HIV-infected or malnourished persons.

Dr. J. Kamugisha, the assistant commissioner for epidemiological surveillance, said the disease has not yet been detected in Uganda, but health officials



NO PROBLEM: Dr Sam Okware

all over the country had been given guidelines on how to detect it in case it strikes.

Kamugisha said that the headquarters would be in radio contact with the districts every week for updates. He said any suspected case of the disease should be reported to the Health ministry.

Whereas legionellosis is treated using antibiotics like erythromycin or rifampicin, the diagnosis is usually difficult. It looks like a number of other diseases such as flu. The infection can be confirmed through a lengthy laboratory process of detecting the germs in sputum.

For prevention, medical experts recommend routine testing and disinfection of all cooling towers (used for air conditioning or industrial cooling).

The disease derives its name from the fact that it was first detected in Philadelphia, USA, in 1976 among people attending a meeting of the American Legion, a war veterans' association. So the germ causing the illness was named *legionella pneumophila*.

Garlic helps in blood circulation

BONN— Garlic and its healing properties are the subject of an investigation by scientists in Bonn, Germany, their research concentrating on wild species in the allium genus of the lily family, to which garlic belongs.

Garlic (*allium sativum*) itself is the product of human intervention down the centuries, and the wild species that contributed to what we now use in the kitchen can no longer be discerned.

The aromatic plant's healing powers are attributed by and large to the compounds of sulphur it contains, which can now be tracked by a fully automatic "biosensor".

Garlic, which was added to the lexicon of European medicines in 1998, is said to

have a positive effect on the blood circulation, and has been shown to inhibit the formation of blood platelet lumps.

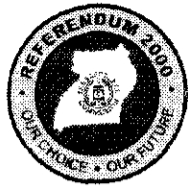
Researchers have found an allium species - *allium obliquum* - in eastern Europe that contains considerably higher quantities of the substances they are looking for than does garlic.

They are investigating whether this species is suitable for cultivation, or whether it can be crossed for cultivation.

The aim is to evaluate all the estimated 800 *allium* species for their therapeutic uses. The researchers have some 400 of them at their disposal at the Gatersleben Plant Research Institute in Germany for this purpose.



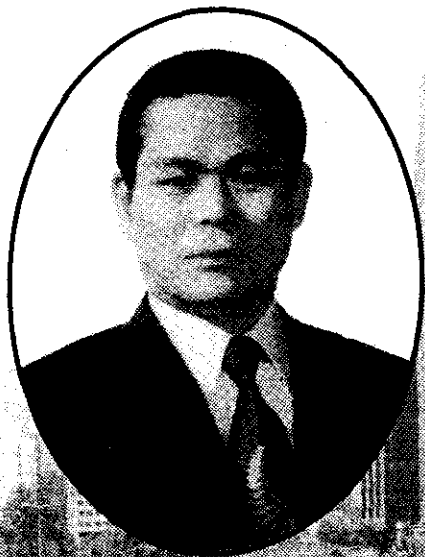
Referendum 2000 check list by electoral area



DISTRICT ELECTORAL AREA NAME	TOTAL No. OF REG. VOTERS	MOVEMENT	MULTIPARTY	VOTER TURN OUT%	DISTRICT ELECTORAL AREA NAME	TOTAL No. OF REG. VOTERS	MOVEMENT	MULTIPARTY	VOTER TURN OUT%	DISTRICT ELECTORAL AREA NAME	TOTAL No. OF REG. VOTERS	MOVEMENT	MULTIPARTY	VOTER TURN OUT%	DISTRICT ELECTORAL AREA NAME	TOTAL No. OF REG. VOTERS	MOVEMENT	MULTIPARTY	VOTER TURN OUT%
ADJUMAN					KABAROLE					LIRA					MUBENDE				
East Moyo county	41,620	15,920	2,280	46.2	Bunyangabu Cty	49,436	27,586	606	58.3	Dokolo county	37,258	15,265	2,965	51.2	Busujuu county	77,884	16,089	2,511	13.5
APAC					Burahya county	67,053	36,988	674	58.3	Erute county North					Buwekula county	75,842	18,811	2,647	29.3
Koile county	59,015	10,576	7,791	32.7	Kibale county	61,067	14,953	175	25.1	Erute County South					Kassanda Cty North	64,789	11,220	2,211	21.6
Kwania county	42,063	12,004	3,599	38.6	Kitagwenda county	43,670	32,753	403	76.8	Kioga County					Mawokota Cty North	44,863	15,748	1,032	39.1
Maruzi county	42,873	8,447	3,574	30.3	Kyaka county	33,870	24,882	116	75.1	Moroto County					Mawokota Cty South	36,748	13,529	783	40.4
Oyam county North	50,060	9,156	7,441	34.5	Mwenge Cty North	51,314	35,631	353	71.3	Otuke county					Entebbe Municipality	35,093	8,105	1,271	27.8
Oyam county South					Mwenge Cty South	40,542	25,325	253	64.4	Lira municipality					MUKONO				
ARUA					Fort Portal Muni.	23,980	8,764	339	38.7	LUWEERO					Bbale county				
Aringa county	61,097	15,617	7,615	39.8	KALANGALA					Katikamu Cty North	38,586	16,504	925	46.9	Buikwe Cty North				
Ayivu county	59,963	17,600	3,213	37.0	Bujumba county	7,448	2,447	277	38.5	Katikamu Cty South	49,645	16,732	1,773	38.9	Buikwe Cty West	43,754	12,866	1,622	34.6
Koboko county					Kyamuswa county	6,475	1,908	265	34.7	Nakaseke county	63,312	31,099	1,136	52.3	Buikwe Cty South	48,590	14,491	1,057	33.2
Madi-Okollo county	34,107	9,797	2,272	37.3	KAMPALA					Bamunika county	50,340	21,249	1,118	46.1	Buvuma Cty (Islands)				
Maracha county					Kampala Central	46,220	22,795	3,336	58.4	MASAKA					Mukono Cty North				
Terego county	54,869	16,060	4,107	38.8	Kawempe Div. North	56,344	20,389	4,300	45.6	Bukomansimbi county	59,201	18,685	950	34.3	Mukono Cty South	47,977	14,596	1,244	34.4
Vurra county	32,157	14,301	1,906	53.4	Kawempe Div. South	51,519	22,562	3,259	52.3	Bukoto Mid-West	35,956	12,621	565	38.6	Nakifuuma Cty	73,869	21,536	2,039	33.8
Arua municipality	24,312	3,811	1,544	23.3	Makindye Div. East	57,069	24,094	5,980	55.4	Bukoto West	34,106	14,477	492	45.1	Ntenjeru Cty North	49,579	15,779	1,435	36.5
BUGIRI					Makindye Div. West	70,825	27,808	5,605	49.0	Bukoto East	36,740	8,486	651	26.0	Ntenjeru Cty South	38,736	11,400	1,339	34.4
Bukooli Central	60,315	23,241	3,170	45.7	Rubaga Div. North	57,737	23,334	3,983	49.0	Bukoto South	33,863	9,748	618	32.0	NAKASONGOLA				
Bukooli North	46,062	18,384	1,745	45.3	Rubaga Div. South	66,862	22,960	4,262	42.8	Bukoto Central	31,549	7,981	575	28.6	Nakasongola county	54,145	28,780	641	55.2
Bukooli South	50,026	19,195	3,104	45.9	Nakawa Division	89,812	41,750	10,084	60.3	Kalungu East	36,761	10,857	635	32.2	NEBBI				
BUNDIBUGYO					KAMULI					Kalungu West	33,873	9,469	769	32.0	Jonam county	44,553	13,294	4,640	42.6
Bwamba county	58,665	33,205	751	59.7	Budiopie county	72,871	33,122	1,102	49.4	Masaka Municipality	39,068	6,098	717	18.3	Okoro county	61,137	26,228	2,982	53.0
Ntoroko county	16,423	9,889	497	65.1	Bugabula North	41,856	17,944	1,102	46.8	MASINDI					Padyere county	64,507	23,613	5,189	46.3
BUSHENYI					Bugabula South	53,621	22,093	1,212	44.8	Bujenje county	25,624	13,843	591	58.5	NTUNGAMO				
Buhweju county	29,070	23,458	415	83.5	Bulamogi	63,335	34,678	1,010	57.8	Buliisa county	23,438	9,903	794	47.1	Kajara county	46,674	32,342	1,814	75.1
Bunyaruguru county	43,638	29,478	923	70.6	Buzaaya	60,029	26,105	1,535	47.3	Buruli county	33,873	11,092	860	36.7	Ruhama county	82,601	70,893	1,305	88.6
Igara Cty East	43,879	23,776	1,452	58.5	KAPCHORWA					Kibanda county	50,949	18,061	2,196	41.7	Rushenyi county	47,814	38,546	1,327	84.0
Igara Cty West	41,741	24,822	1,431	64.7	Kongasis county	17,298	9,774	905	63.0	MBALE					PALLISA				
Ruhinda Cty	68,410	43,292	2,089	67.7	Kween county	21,201	14,434	830	73.0	Bubulo Cty West	46,584	23,163	3,170	57.6	Budaka county	207,901	108,004	15,115	60.6
Sheema Cty North	50,937	29,685	1,645	62.3	Tingey county	32,239	19,352	2,347	68.3	Bubulo Cty East	52,169	34,238	3,237	73.1	Butebo county	57,937	34,940	3,591	68.0
Sheema Cty South	33,986	18,948	1,920	62.4	KASESE					Budadiri Cty East	41,292	23,657	2,203	63.7	Kibuku county	37,949	20,886	3,015	64.3
BUSIA					Bukonjo Cty East	43,956	23,291	1,699	58.2	Budadiri Cty West	40,770	11,607	3,167	37.4	Pallisa county	60,051	27,915	7,778	61.3
Samia Bugwe North	56,421	18,528	4,057	41.5	Bukonjo Cty West	48,373	31,140	1,262	67.9	Bulambuli county					RAKAI				
Samia Bugwe South	48,583	20,481	4,452	52.9	Busongola Cty North	17,872	17,872	2,863	48.8	Bungokho Cty North	45,475	21,595	1,954	53.8	Kabula county	30,318	17,031	672	59.7
GULU					Busongola Cty South	47,687	19,223	2,153	45.9	Bungokho Cty South	63,142	19,392	3,303	37.4	Kakuuto county	30,300	11,573	541	42.0
Aswa county	39,155	2,277	6,253	24.0	KATAKWI					Manjiya county	46,579	15,890	3,314	42.3	Kooki county	66,019	33,080	915	53.2
Kilak county	51,422	7,354	9,791	36.8	Amuria county	37,902	15,584	1,967	48.5	Mbale Municipality	40,715	6,787	1,470	21.1	Kyotera county	56,199	14,728	1,050	29.2
Nwoya county	26,854	1,812	1,733	15.9	Kapelebyong county	17,828	9,020	423	55.8	MBARARA					RUKUNGIRI				
Omoro county	51,205	3,746	6,370	21.5	Usuk county	45,543	22,708	1,278	55.9	Bukanga Cty	39,780	36,139	319	92.5	Kinkizi Cty East	44,095	42,639	6	97.4
Gulu Municipality	48,144	4,729	2,487	16.0	KIBAALÉ					Ibando Cty North	43,285	36,944	357	86.8	Kinkizi Cty West	52,297	50,881	65	98.1
HOIMA					Bugangaizi county	37,148	24,399	297	68.2	Ibando Cty South	45,182	39,262	352	88.5	Rubabo county	60,524	58,357	86	97.7
Bughaya county	69,362	37,047	1,158	56.4	Buyaga county	81,368	55,521	981	70.7	Isingiro Cty North	36,240	23,110	825	66.9	Rujumbura county	73,398	70,585	112	97.3
Buhaguzi county	38,665	25,546	447	68.6	Buyanja county	22,723	14,332	148	65.1	Isingiro Cty South	47,914	46,093	29	97.1	SEMBABULE				
IGANGA					KIBOGA					Kashari	70,715	48,360	1,257	71.5	Lwemiyaga county	14,169	11,153	234	81.0
Bugweri county	51,850	18,078	1,518	39.1	Kiboga Cty East	50,297	22,334	880	48.4	Kazo county	45,156	42,281	217	94.8	Mawogola county	68,336	48,751	1,280	74.2
Bunya county East					Kiboga Cty West	46,047	24,929	611	57.8	Nyabushozi county	56,917	39,207	338	70.0	SOROTI				
Bunya county South	43,548	12,866	1,870	35.1	KISORO					Rwampara county	64,619	47,834	1,405	77.3	Kaberamaido county	21,885	9,906	2,977	60.3
Bunya county West	44,428	16,319	1,801	43.1	Bufumbira Cty East	30,141	23,139	261	79.5	Mbarara Municipality	38,239	9,411	784	27.3	Kalaki county	23,788	9,962	2,876	55.8
Busiki county	70,740	32,640	1,814	50.1	Bufumbira Cty North	24,073	11,976	85	51.2	MOROTO					Kasilo county	22,673	6,011	2,336	38.3
Kigulu county North					Bufumbira Cty South	38,607	22,705	219	60.8	Bokora county	31,942	11,315	284	37.7	Serere county	31,787	11,358	2,781	45.8
Kigulu county South	55,839	10,648	1,509	22.8	KITGUM					Chekwi Cty (Kadam)	18,087	10,099	116	57.7	Soroti county	44,191	12,565	4,667	41.0
Luuka county					Agago county	53,122	13,583	5,506	37.9	Matheniko county	16,788	4,123	298	28.8	Soroti Municipality	20,619	4,333	1,354	28.8
JINJA					Aruu county	43,563	5,030	10,077	37.8	Pian county					TORORO				
Butembe county	27,871	4,122	1,304	20.5	Chua county	58,653	2,177	1,946	7.4	Upe county	7,022	3,345	173	51.4	Bunyole county				
Kagoma county	77,116	26,652	1,891	38.3	Lamwo county					Moroto Municipality	4,006	1,074	142	32.9	West Budama Cty North	46,702	18,207	4,115	50.5
Jinja Munic. East	27,871	4,122	1,304	20.5	KOTIDO					MOYO					West Budama Cty South	46,754	15,015	3,279	41.0
Jinja Munic. West	21,169	4,005	790	23.2	Dodoto county	32,373	17,062	1,398	60.5	East Moyo county					Tororo county				
KABALE					Jie county	32,256	8,227	422	29.0	Obongi county	13,267	3,743	1,638	43.1	Tororo Municipality..	16,223	3,394	1,041	28.5
Ndorwa Cty East	40,393	38,627	206	96.8	Labwor county	17,451	9,036	454	57.0	West Moyo county	28,111	10,777	3,021	51					

Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord God Almighty

2000 Uganda Church Leaders Conference and Crusade



Dr. Lee Jae-Rock
International Speaker

CONFERENCE

Date: 5th - 6th July
(9:00am - 5:00pm)
Place: International Conference Centre

CRUSADE

Date: 7th - 9th July
(3:00pm - 7:00pm)
Place: Makindoo Stadium

Come and see the signs, miracles and wonders that God does through the Speaker Rev. Dr. Lee, Jae-Rock



BANK OF UGANDA

VACANCY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Ugandans to fill the following vacancy, which exists in Medical Department of Bank of Uganda.

JOB TITLE: RADIOGRAPHER

RANK: SUPERVISOR/SENIOR MEDICAL SUPERVISOR
DEPENDING ON QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

REPORTING TO: DIRECTOR MEDICAL

JOB DESCRIPTION

The major responsibilities will be:

- To carry out X-rays and Ultra Sound Scan Investigations as requested by the Doctors in the Bank of Uganda Clinic.
- To maintain X-ray and Ultra Sound Scan Machines in good operational order.
- As a cost centre of X-ray and US Scan Unit, he/she will be required to compile monthly operational returns to Director Medical.
- To compile and sometimes effect necessary purchases for the X-ray/Ultra Sound Scan Unit after consultation with the Director.
- The Director may request him/her to undertake any other duties outside the X-ray Unit if this is required for the

smooth running of the Department.

JOB SPECIFICATIONS:

Must be a qualified Radiographer with Diploma in Medical Radiography. Qualification in Ultra Sound Scanning is an added advantage.

EXPERIENCE: Not less than 5 (five) years

AGE: 30 - 45 Years.

SALARY AND BENEFITS: Generous and attractive.

Applications must be accompanied by:

- A detailed Curriculum Vitae.
- Copies of academic qualifications, testimonials and professional training, documents/certificates.

Applications should be addressed to:

The Director,
Human Resources Department,
Bank of Uganda,
P.O. Box 7120, Kampala.

To reach him NOT later than 18th July 2000.