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GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST PARLIAMENT INAUGURATED
7th JUNE, 1963

VOLUME I
PART II

1963

First Session (First and Second Sittings)

Tuesday, 23rd July, to Friday, 29th November, 1963

DAYS OF SITTING

Day	Column No.	Day	Column No.
Tuesday, 23rd July, 1963	1193-1262	Thursday, 12th September, 1963 ..	1843-1912
Wednesday, 24th July, 1963	1263-1324	Friday, 13th September, 1963	1915-1978
Thursday, 25th July, 1963	1325-1394	Tuesday, 12th November, 1963	1979-2048
Friday, 26th July, 1963	1395-1452	Wednesday, 13th November, 1963 ..	2051-2120
Tuesday, 30th July, 1963	1453-1516	Thursday, 14th November, 1963 ..	2123-2180
Wednesday, 31st July, 1963	1523-1586	Friday, 15th November, 1963	2181-2236
Thursday, 1st August, 1963	1587-1654	Tuesday, 26th November, 1963	2237-2308
Friday, 2nd August, 1963	1655-1712	Wednesday, 27th November, 1963 ..	2309-2378
Tuesday, 10th September, 1963 ..	1713-1770	Thursday, 28th November, 1963 ..	2379-2442
Wednesday, 11th September, 1963 ..	1773-1842	Friday, 29th November, 1963	2443-2534

CENTRAL CO. MENT
 STOCK No. 1333
 CLASS No. 325-374

CORRIGENDA

- Col. No.
 1247 For "The Chairman (Mr. Slade)", read "The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade)".
 1262 Top of column, 4th line—for "Swahili", read "Xosa".
 1272 Title to be inserted for Question No. 59: "Training of Engineers".
 1530 Top of column, insert:

"Question No. 66

BROADCASTING OF PARTY POLITICAL RALLIES

Mr. Ngala asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism why a Kanu rally held at Mombasa on 14th July, 1963, was relayed live to the listeners in the whole country. Whether it was now Government policy that important political rallies, whether held by Kanu or Kadu would be so relayed in future?

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

There was no Kanu rally in Mombasa on 14th July, 1963.

It is Government policy to give full publicity to the Ministers in relation to their official duties."

- 1626-1627 For "Mr. Konchellah", read "The Parliamentary Secretary for Local Government (Mr. Konchellah):"

1681 Bottom of column before Mr. De Souza starts to speak, insert:

NOTE.—The Index to both Parts I and II of Volume I is issued as a separate publication.

"REPORT

Vote 8—Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

- 1695 After "Resolved accordingly", put in terms of Motion as amended, as follows:—

"That the debate on the adjournment today shall be limited to a maximum of one hour, with not more than five minutes to each Member speaking except that the Mover be allotted ten minutes to reply."

- 1721 For "Mr. Karuren", read "Mr. Kamuren".
 1732 For "Mr. Marrian", read "The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian):"
 1771 For "Mr. Mbogo", read "Mr. Mbogoh".
 1852 For "The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine)", read "The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian):"
 1903 For "Mr. G. G. Kariuki", read "Mr. J. M. Kariuki", where it appears.
 1972 Insert title under heading "Motion on the Adjournment" of "The Trespass Ordinance".
 2049 Delete "(Mr. Njeru)" at top of column.
 2063 For "Mr. Murilo", read "Mr. Muriro".

- Col. No.
2125 For "Mr. Murgor", read "Mr. Murgor".
- 2232 For "Mr. Gichago", read "Mr. Gichago".
- 2050 Insert an "s" at end of "doctor" in title of Question.
- 2052 Insert "Considered Ruling" above Title "Seating for Members of Government and Opposition".
- 2132 For "Mr. Anyeni", read "Mr. Anyeni".
- 2419 For "Mr. Godana", read "Mr. G. Godana".
- 2494 Delete "Bill No. 41", under Title of Government Securities Bill and in line 4 of Mr. Okelo-Odongo's speech.
- 2498 Delete "Bill No. 36", from beneath title of The National Flag, Emblems and Names Bill.
- 2523 Two-thirds of way down column, The Chairman (Mr. De Souza) speaking, add an "h" on to "Mr. Nyaga" in the two lines his name appears—also in Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Odinga) in paragraph above.
- 2529 Bottom of column, under title of "The Kenya Citizenship Bill", note it was reported with amendment, not without as stated in the text.

CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF MEMBERS

1. Mr. Otieno Oyoo, the Member for Winam, died on 4th November, 1963.
2. Mr. Murgor crossed from the Opposition to the Government Benches on 12th November, 1963.
3. Mr. Seroney crossed from the Opposition to the Government Benches on 12th November, 1963.
4. Mr. Towett left the Opposition Benches on 12th November, 1963—declared himself an Independent and sat on the Cross-Bench.
5. Mr. Khasakhala crossed from the Opposition Benches and sat on the Government side on 26th November, 1963.

DELETIONS AND ADDITIONS—HANSARD STAFF

1. Delete Miss P. J. Meyer and Miss S. C. Close.
2. Add Miss R. King and Miss D. King.

[Mr. De Souza]

believe, going to happen in the Post Office and some of the other Departments of the East African Common Services.

I appreciate, Sir, that Kenyanization is inevitable and necessary and that the imbalance of the past injustices that have been created in this country must be redressed. However, I would like to see Members to understand the human element that is behind the actions of an individual when he does something which, in this case, is very stupid. The fact is that if a man is about forty or forty-five years of age he has worked for a Government for about to this particular country. He has been part of his life to this particular country. He might have four or six children that he has got to support; high school fees to pay; possibly some of them are going to universities or colleges and he is himself coming to the autumn, if not the winter, of his own career. At this time it is quite dattering to suddenly get up in the morning and find in the post a notice to say that you are relieved of your job and you have got to leave it within six months. This is, of course, a disturbing and frightening prospect for any civil servant, particularly as they are, by nature, used to the security of the office that a civil servant has hitherto had. Now, Sir, I do ask Members to appreciate this. It is not only the people who have notices who are scared and afraid, but also a large number of others who are afraid of this dismissal notice hanging on their heads, and that at any time they may get up in the morning and find in their post a nice cyclostyled letter saying that under Government Policy So-and-so, they have been relieved of their jobs. So, Sir, I would like them to appreciate that this is the first point.

The second point is that the Common Services Organization had promised that a public officers' agreement would be signed, by which the conditions of service, pensions and other items of service of the Civil Service generally would be safeguarded. I personally, Sir, have never considered that a public officers' agreement is any safeguard whatsoever to the civil servants, and I have strongly advised them that it is not necessary for them to insist or ask that a public officers' agreement be signed between the Government of Kenya and any other Government. However, it has been promised, it has been said, that such an agreement would be signed, and for reasons unknown the leaders of the Asian Civil Service were called by the Secretary-General of the East African Common Services Organization and informed that it had been decided that such an agreement was not going to be signed. Naturally, they became even more scared.

Thirdly, the people in Uganda found that there was a circular drifting around to say that all their leave pay and passages were being cancelled. Nothing had been told to the civil servants that their leave pay was going to be cancelled, there was no discussion and no negotiations had taken place whatsoever. When they saw this, rumours started going around. It was said that by next Monday their pensions would be cancelled and many other statements were made. I must say with regret—and I have inquired into this and been told by the Asian civil servants myself—that many of the European civil servants in charge advised them, and in fact directed them, to resign. They told them that they must resign, and many of these people, who were already full of panic, who found placed before them a cyclostyled sheet of paper on which it said, "I hereby tender my resignation . . ." or whatever it was, gave in six months' notice. I have not been able to find out who cyclostyled these resignations, but some people obviously sent these cyclostyled resignations to almost all the Asian civil servants in the Common Services Organization. Nobody knows whom, but somebody distributed them round to all the civil servants. When they were told that if they did not resign that day, by Monday morning their pensions, and so on, would be removed, they were in an absolute state of panic and many of them did resign.

I can assure you, Sir—and this I say after proper investigation—that most of them already regret it very much. They were completely misled and did not fully appreciate what was happening. They are very sorry about this, and I would like to assure the House that the vast majority of Asian civil servants in this country are fully loyal to this country and would not like to do anything which might in any way embarrass the Government of the country or jeopardize their own future or the future of the country. They are extremely sorry about this.

Sir, I have also spoken to them about this question of leave pay and passages.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think, Dr. De Souza, you are entitled to argue the case of these civil servants when it was suggested penalizing those to whom this Vote refers on the grounds of the behaviour of this other section of the Civil Service. You have argued it fully enough now, and it is not really relevant any further to this debate.

Mr. De Souza: As you please, Sir. May I finish the particular section with which I was dealing?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, all right.

Mr. De Souza: I wanted to say this, Sir, I have explained to the civil servants about the question of leave pay and passages, and I am pleased to inform the House that they are prepared to abandon and cancel every piece of privilege which they have hitherto received from the previous Government. They are willing to surrender their leave pay and passages very gratefully, and they would like to have the same terms and conditions as any other Government servant in this country, provided—and they hope this will be done—that when they become citizens they will be given full and equal rights in the Civil Service of this country.

In this regard, Sir, may I thank the Prime Minister for his assurance that once citizenship laws have been introduced in this country and persons have taken Kenyan citizenship, their rights and their services in Kenya will be fully safeguarded. I am sure this country is extremely grateful to him for saying that.

Sir, I would like to refer finally in this regard that the vast majority of the Asian civil servants in this country are loyal to this country; they have no other home but Kenya and they would like to devote all their working lives, their energy, their intelligence, their enthusiasm, their experience and their skill to the development of this country. They have loyalty to nowhere else and they would like to work for this country sincerely and with all the honesty that they have at their disposal.

Sir, I wanted to make one small point about the training of diplomats, but I do not think it is very necessary. All I would like to say is that with regard to the training of diplomats in the Foreign Service, it is quite correct that as Kenya is adopting a policy of non-alignment, she should ensure that her diplomats are chosen and that they do not by their training give the impression that they have to follow a foreign policy which is aligned to one bloc or the other. They must be completely neutral; we must follow our own wishes and we must not follow the foreign policy of the previous Government, or even give the impression that by following one course of training we are in fact tying ourselves to that foreign policy.

With these words, Sir, I beg to submit.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before my Parliamentary Secretary answers the questions raised on this Vote, I wish to make a few points. One of them is that some Members of my Government have criticized the employment of what they call "foreign elements".

I want to assure them that it is the policy of this Government to Africanize the Service as quickly as we can. However, at the same time, what we need to remember is not the colour of the skin of a person, or the race of anyone. We want them to be experienced, because some of these people, whom my friends regard as imperialists and colonialists, have some experience which we need. Until we train our people to hold their posts we cannot, in one day, when we achieve our independence, scrap every post and say we will put black men in them because they are black. In my Government I want experience and I do not care where I get it. Whether it comes from India or from Japan, I will get it. Unless we have a Government with capable officers to run it, then our Government will fall tomorrow. I want the people to understand this, we have this policy of Africanization, as we have during the time we have taken over the Government; people are being trained for various posts, and when they are ready we shall give them responsibility, but we cannot take people just because they are black and say, "All right, you run this, you run that." We have to learn by experience, and this is the policy of my Government. In our Kananu manifesto we state clearly, that we are not going to discriminate because of race, colour or religion. We are going to treat Kenyans on an equal footing and the law of Kenya is going to apply to Europeans, Asians and Africans, those who are citizens of this country. They are going to be treated alike. We cannot have our cake and eat it. We have stated our policy and we are going to follow it.

Another point concerning training is that some of the Government Back Benchers have spoken about training. Some of them have said that we must go and train in Ghana, in Cairo, in the Sudan, and in all the other African countries; we must not train in imperialist or Western countries. Brothers, I want to assure you that knowledge is knowledge, it does not matter who gives it. You must make a difference between knowledge and ideology. We do not send our people to Europe or America to get the ideology of Britain or America, or for that matter of Russia. We send them to get knowledge, to come back to this country to help us, to work for our country. Even in countries such as Ghana—if you go to America you will find thousands of students from these places. They study in America, others go to Britain, others to Russia. They do not all train in Accra or Khartoum, but go where they can be trained. We are going to follow the same idea; we are going to send our students wherever they can get knowledge,

[The Prime Minister]

because we need many of them. Until we can train them here, we shall have to send them abroad whether we like it or not. This is because some people think that you can only be a good diplomat when you have been trained in Ghana, Nigeria or other such places. We have men being trained today in Ghana, Nigeria, Khartoum, everywhere. We cannot select one particular country or one particular continent and say that we are only going to train our people there. We are going to send them everywhere to get knowledge so that they can come and serve our country.

Whether they are loyal or not, that is a matter for us to decide. When they come back, we will give them jobs and if they can do the work well and good, if they cannot do it, we will sack them and put somebody else in their place. My friends, you need not be afraid on the subject of the training of our staff. We need many diplomats because we are not going to restrict our diplomats to the African countries, we are sending them all over the world. It might be easier sometimes to train some of the diplomats in the countries where they will serve; so they can acclimatize themselves to the conditions of the places where they will serve. Mr. Speaker, I only wanted to make these few points clear, so the Members of the House will know where my Government stands on the point which has been raised. Some people say to me "Kenyatta we can give you all the men you want". I have been looking for a first-class African stenographer. I have got one now, but I have been looking for another one, who can work in my office. I have not yet found one. So it is not all that easy for people to shout and say "We can get them anywhere and any time". I have been looking for a long time and I have not been able to get one. You must be patient. One hon. Member mentioned my Parliamentary Secretary by name. All I can say is that whatever colonial mentality he has he has been loyal to me. He has worked according to my wishes. He has followed my instructions. I do not take instructions from him, I instruct him. I know how to instruct. If you think that I have been working under the instruction of what you call colonial or imperialistic mentalities, you had better forget it because you are mistaken. Kenyatta can look after himself. In my office, I rule. I know what I am doing. These officers have been loyal to me and I have no cause to suspect them, and if ever I have any suspicion I can assure you that I will replace them, but as it is they are doing good work. Until I can replace them with equally

capable Africans I am not going to throw them out because they are Asian or European. This I will not do. Mr. Speaker, I thought that these two points were important for me to clear and to leave the Floor for my Parliamentary Secretary to answer other minor points. Thank you.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, while the Prime Minister is still here I just wanted to refer very briefly to a matter which I raised in the Budget debate which was not answered. Before I do so, Mr. Speaker, may I say—and I am sure that it goes for all our side—that we appreciate, that timely, the significant and the really statesmanlike utterance that we have just heard from the Prime Minister, worthy of the great responsibility carried by Prime Ministers all over the world. I am sure what he has just said will go a long way—I hope all the way—to allay some of the doubts that have been raised in recent months, which have done no good to this country whatsoever.

Mr. Speaker, the aspect to which I wish to refer briefly is—and I would like the Prime Minister to hear it—that what I believe we need now is a comprehensive policy statement of the Government covering the next twelve months. This normally would come in the Speech from the Chair, but because of the special circumstances on the opening of the special circumstances of the Governor, of course, was confined to very current topics and moods of the moment. We have got the Kananu policy statement of the election but that is not necessarily relevant to the policy of this Government in the next twelve months. Utterances such as the Prime Minister's which he has just issued to this House, could have very appropriately been included in such a statement and I believe, Mr. Speaker—

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair]

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) took the Chair]

—that it would be very appropriate if the Prime Minister, as the co-ordinator of Government policy—and perhaps he could prompt his Parliamentary Secretary to reply to this—and the head of this country, could agree to this request. I am sure that it would go a long way to guiding this country over the next vital twelve months. What we do know is that our Government is very busy engaged in the creation of the East African Federation, and they are greatly to be congratulated for having taken the initiative in this. It is a pity that it has to be shrouded in so much secrecy, but perhaps our Prime Minister will tell us more about this subject as soon as he can.

An Hon. Member: We are talking about the utterances—

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the subject under debate at the moment is the Prime Minister's Office, not the utterances of the political leaders, which quite frankly I am incapable of commenting upon, in any case. What I was referring to is the need for the negotiations on the East African Federation to be brought to our notice at the very earliest opportunity. It would be right that the whole country is taken into confidence on this and that the consent of all the people of this country are behind it.

If it would satisfy the Minister for Information, I will rise to the floor he has cast me and pass this one remark and I think that it is relevant to the subject under debate and that is this, that I believe—and I believe it very sincerely standing in the position in which I am where I have no tribal affinity whatsoever—that if on both sides there could be a truce on provocation, then indeed, this country would go a long way, quickly. I believe again the one man who is setting us the example at the moment is the Prime Minister of Kenya and if we followed him in his behaviour on these matters—and avoided provocation on both sides—then indeed we would be doing what is well for Kenya.

Mr. Bonetti: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have much to say on this Vote, but I wanted to ask a few questions and to make a few comments. I am not quite sure of what the work of the Kenya Office in London is. But I see that have liked to receive more information on the work of this office because a lot of money has been set aside for this particular office. Another question is that if this office is to be there will there be also an amount of money set aside for diplomatic representation overseas. To my calculation this comes to two million shillings. This is a colossal amount of money, and I think that it is more than the whole amount that we will spend on primary education. This is something that frightens me a lot. Is it really all that necessary to have ambassadors? Is it necessary that amount of money? I think this is a clear example why the Government requires outlying districts—such as the Baringo District—where the Federation is a device to kill them. We will be able to spend less than £2 million because instead of sending three ambassadors each between Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, we

could send one. The money thus saved could be spent on the most important service: the education of the children of Kenya. I hope that when the Parliamentary Secretary replies he will tell us exactly what the London office does.

I should also like to touch on the question of administrative officers. If this comes under the Prime Minister's Office, I should like to follow the example of former speakers who have criticized the intention of having officers who have no sympathy with the African cause, or for the fight for freedom. I would like to mention the Provincial Commissioner of Rift Valley—who is still there now but who now has a different designation—and to say that such officers must be replaced. We know what they were before, we are not prepared to be ruled and our people to be governed by them, or to be administered by such people who have double-dealings and misery to this country, especially in the Rift Valley. That is one example, but there are many others. These people must be ousted out. They have been playing with our people and it is time that we showed them that we are in power.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. arap Moi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Prime Minister for his remarks on various matters which affect his own Ministry. I should like to point out one very important thing. It is easy to talk of matters which affect this country when one forgets the importance of Kenya's future. Whether we discuss finance, or the amount of money allocated to the Prime Minister's Office, it is equally important to discuss what the Prime Minister himself usually Kenya. The hon. Member ought to know that I am speaking for the people whom I represent. Mr. Deputy Speaker, when one talks of "Harabee" one must respond and say "Hee" and, therefore, there must be two-way traffic.

We must recognize that there are people who exist in Kenya, and it is the Prime Minister's responsibility at this juncture to discipline his own Ministers; this is very important indeed. I have been watching since the formation of the Government of scrapping the Constitution one thinks that he is licensed to do so, but when one talks of something else he is told to shut up.

An Hon. Member: Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the hon. Member in order in discussing the Constitution when we are talking about the Prime Minister's Vote?

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): I think you are right, that is a little of the discussion today. I appreciate your keenness, but I think it is out of the Vote which we are discussing.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Acheng-Onoko): Mr. Deputy Speaker, on a point of order, if this will be allowed to continue, then we shall also have to include in our discussions the Saturday celebrations in Nakuru and the speeches made there that day.

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): I have ruled that this is a debate on the Prime Minister's Vote and nothing else, so I think you should leave out questions of the behaviour or otherwise of the Ministers of this House.

Mr. arap Moi: I was only speaking of the Prime Minister's responsibility as far as Kenya is concerned and not merely of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the most important thing which this country ought to know is, that we are heading for independence, and that we are going to govern ourselves, and governing ourselves does not mean that we shall be getting everything free. We must work hard in order to achieve what the country needs. I should like to ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office to tell us exactly why the Prime Minister's Office has so many people working in it, and so many Ministers and tell us about the work they do, because this country cannot afford to have so many Ministers having very little work to do; the people expect more from the Government. I would like to ask him to elaborate on the activities in the Prime Minister's Office.

The Specially Elected Member, Mr. Bonetti, has asked about some of the work that is being done by the Kenya Office. I think it gives a lot of publicity regarding what is being done in Kenya, and therefore the money which the Kenya Office receives is very little compared with the work they do. They have been doing a lot of work towards co-ordinating the various activities of the students, and therefore I think they are doing a very good job, and I think it deserves the amount it receives at the moment.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Mr. arap Moi: It will be the same until I die, so what is the difference?

With those few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to comment on one or two points in this Vote

and on what other Members have been saying. We Members of the Government feel that now that we have an African Government for which we have been waiting a long time, it is time that we Africanize most of the top posts in the Government—

Hon. Members: All of them!

Mr. Bala: I do not think it is correct for somebody to believe that because we need experience, and because we do not have enough experienced people, we cannot have our people at the top. We have some expatriate officers who are working for the Government, but unless we have our own people at the top we will not know who is loyal to the Government and the country. I feel the Government must see to it that in all posts not held by our own people it must be made very clear to the expatriate officers that they must train whomever we recommend in one or two years so that these people, after that time, take over.

When we speak about experience, that can be anything up to twenty-five or thirty years, a life-long period. There must be some limit to experience, we must have a clear policy on this point, that either somebody is ready after six months to take over, or one year or two years, we cannot leave it to an indefinite period to take over. We do, of course, want the experience of some of these expatriate officers who are loyal to the country, but we will not just have them on account of the standard only. The standard must come second to loyalty. So many Governments have broken down in the world through certain people at the top, who were not sincere and not loyal to the Government. This is one point which I wanted to make very clear and on which I wanted to express my opinions and on feelings. It is not only my feelings but those of the people outside whom we represent. There are already a lot of complaints that we have certain people in various offices, expatriate officers, who when they find a capable man, do not like to recommend him for a top post. I think it is always very foolish to expect somebody who is employed to train someone who in the end is to take over from him. Everyone wants to keep his bread and butter, so it cannot be expected that they will like to train someone who will take over after two or three months. I think this must come from our Government, there must be a clear policy, that anybody who has been at the top during the Colonial Government should be told in no uncertain terms that after such and such a period we shall dispense with your services, and if we want to employ you again we shall employ you on contract on a given term.

[Mr. Bala]

Mr. Speaker, this is one point I wanted to make clear. Thank you very much indeed. With these few remarks, I wish to support.

Mr. Gichoya: I have a few points which I would like to be considered by our Prime Minister when it comes to making use of the Vote which we are taking today. We have a big problem. The points which I wanted to put forward are that so long as we are approaching the Independence celebrations the committee that was set up previously should be renovated. That Celebration Committee was actually formed by the Coalition Government and the Kanu committee should be set up so that it can take into the picture the spirit of the party that is in power today.

Secondly, Sir, I would like us to have celebration committees presided over by a representative of the Central Government in every region today. That representative should be the Chairman of the committee, and by so doing when it becomes a question of Independence celebrations there would be no person stating that he is too big because he is known as a President of a region or because he has been selected by a particular region. We shall then have uniformity at the time of the celebrations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to say something here on the youths of this country. In the Vote for the Prime Minister I would like the Prime Minister to make room for a specialist—I will not call him a Minister—or somebody to take an interest in the youths and in African culture. Of course, when I say this I have something in mind. During the celebrations, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have to show the world that Kenya has energetic youths and that Kenya has real African culture. That can only be shown on Independence day. Of course, I wish we had a Ministry to deal with culture and a youth movement within the country, but since we do not have that I believe the Prime Minister will have that portfolio. That is why I put it thus.

There is another thing, Sir, I would like to say or to talk about. That is our representation externally. We are training diplomatic personnel and there has been, in the past, a parochial approach to the way of recruiting those persons who are to man our own diplomatic missions. The previous approach, if I am right, has been to recruit graduates from Makerere College, perhaps the Royal College, was also included. I would like this Government to take a different attitude, to regard every student who is within the University and capable of representing the spirit of this country, to have the opportunity of

being able to be recruited into diplomatic training courses. There has been discrimination in the past in matters of University graduates. I say this because I was in the first place discriminated against, when I graduated from a University in a Commonwealth country. Since the approach now is slightly different, I would request that our Government faces the whole issue with regard to national interests. We have to put within the roll of diplomats those who have been trained to take responsibility in *uhuru* and who will be drawn from various universities where our students have been sent. In this case, I have in mind students who are in Asia, Europe and America, and those, of course, who are in the universities in Africa. They must be considered when we are thinking in terms of getting competent people to represent our country. I would even go further and say any student who has been educated in a foreign country, if he is recruited to serve as, say, an information secretary in our Foreign Office as first or second secretary, that person is more competent than a student who has never had international dealings. This is how we have to sell our country externally, and be bought. I say this with six years of very wide experience. Mr. Chairman, having been more acquainted with various diplomats. Nevertheless, this is a request that I am putting to my Government that we should avoid the parochial approach of considering that anything that comes from Britain is the best for us. Not at all. Anything that meets a particular standard is good for us.

The other point I wanted to put forward was the question of security. My Prime Minister is the head of security of this country. I would say this—

—The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): Mr. Gichoya, I do not want to stop you, but I think security. Security comes under a different Vote, and we are not now discussing security or the police.

Mr. Gichoya: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I believe that this is the time that our country has to show to the world that an African is capable of leading this country.

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) left the Chair]

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) resumed the Chair] Let us not be victims of the feeling that we might be called racialists. It is not racialism. At this moment we say that we are all Africans; I grant that; but the biggest problem is this: today we

[Mr. Gichoya]

have Mr. Smith, perhaps tomorrow, after *uhuru*, he will no longer be a citizen. Today we have Mr. Patel; we are not sure whether tomorrow he will be a citizen. Then if we have Mr. Smith and Mr. Patel, and give them responsibility within this Government, I believe, Mr. Speaker, our Government might reach a stage of collapse when Mr. Patel declares that he has to return to India and when Mr. Smith declares that he must return to England, I doubt my security here. Who is going to take over? I would urge the Prime Minister to appoint a deputy within every one of his Ministries and Portfolios, an African. When I talk of Africans I speak in general terms, of a black man or a black woman. So long as a Citizenship Bill—whereby a man will not be considered on the basis of his colour but on that of his nationality—comes after *uhuru*, a man will be considered a Kenyan if he is a citizen of Kenya. He need not necessarily be black. Let us try to keep Asians in the Administration—civil servants—

—from quitting.

We never had the chances or the opportunity of taking precautionary measures when we had a Coalition Government or before the Coalition Government existed. This suggestion could strengthen the forces of tomorrow, the African personality in this country, when *uhuru* comes so we do not hear that various services are collapsing. We need the technicians here, a genius is born, of course, but a technician is trained, and we need training facilities to be expanded, so we will have people capable of taking over the whole responsibility even if everyone leaves the country, who is not actually an African by blood.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, I support the Vote for the Prime Minister, and I expect the Prime Minister to Africanize his positions.

Mr. G. G. Karuki: On a point of order, Sir, I propose that the Mover be called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): These particular debates on allotted days are regarded as belonging to the Opposition, and it is for them rather than for the Government side, to propose the closure. Perhaps some hon. Member on the Opposition side feels like doing this.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be happy to do this. I propose that the Mover be called upon to reply.

(Question put and carried)

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is convenient from my point of view to start with the last speaker. He suggested

that the Celebrations Committee should be re-appointed or that the membership should be revised. I am told, Sir, that a new Committee has been constituted and is now working. As regards the arrangements for the celebrations of *uhuru*, I might inform the House that an announcement will be made at the proper time, that is when the arrangements have been finalized.

The Celebrations Committees are being set up on a district basis. I am sure that will satisfy many Members. The hon. Member, Mr. Gichoya, also suggested that we should have a Minister in charge of youth movements and African culture. It is quite true that we have no such Ministry at the moment, nor have I heard any suggestions about this. But I informed this honourable House only the other day that there is a proposal to set up a centre for the study of African History and Culture. When that centre gets going, it will be made a part of the University of East Africa. I am sure that will fulfill the demand in this respect to a great extent and if it is felt that there is a need for a Ministry I am sure that the Government will consider this.

The same hon. Member referred to the method of recruitment for diplomatic posts. I think he meant the higher administrative posts as well. I am aware that there was in the past discrimination against graduates from certain universities. I believe, Sir, that that discrimination no longer exists. Quite a number of African graduates from Asian universities have been given senior posts which would not have been given to them previously.

I am sure that when similar posts come to be filled in the future graduates from all universities will be considered on merit.

The hon. Mr. Gichoya also referred to a matter which has also been worrying other hon. Members, and that is the recent "resignations". Although the people who have resigned are referred to as civil servants, I might say they are not the civil servants in the employment of the Kenya Government. We are not really concerned with this problem.

The hon. Member seemed to be under the impression that the large number of resignations was due to the scheme which allows expatriates to quit. This is not so. They were ordinary resignations, all these people were surrendering the benefits that they would be entitled to under the retirement scheme. This was a panic step which had no justification, as has been explained by a previous speaker, the hon. Doctor De Souza. The whole matter was due to a misunderstanding and a false rumour.

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office]

The hon. Mr. Arap Moi wanted to know what work the other Ministers, apart from the Prime Minister, do in the Prime Minister's Office. I am sure that the House knows that on many occasions these two Ministers have been busy with other important work. On many days they were out of the country on work of national importance. There are two Ministers of State, attached to the Prime Minister's Office, one is the Minister of State who generally assists the Prime Minister in the many matters which are dealt with in the Prime Minister's Office. In particular he is the Prime Minister's representative in the "Federation" negotiations. As regards the other Minister of State, his duties cover various matters: (1) to facilitate the establishment of the East African Federation; (2) to secure a link between Kenya and the Organization of African Unity; (3) to ensure that Kenya's voice is heard where necessary in the Committees and other bodies of the Organization; (4) to ensure that Kenya's proposals are carried out promptly and effectively; (5) to serve as a channel through which Kenya by virtue of the opposition between South Africa and Madagascar on the one hand and the other African States and the rest of the world on the other may contribute towards the acceleration of the movements by which the currently dependent States may gain their independence; (6) to foster and sponsor the economic, social and cultural links between Kenya and the African States, every effort being made to make this a two-way affair; (7) to help improve the relations between African States in order to (a) the spirit of interdependence from which all African States can plan, work and move forward in unity and peace; co-operation between these States in sharing knowledge, experience and natural resources would be actively encouraged; and (8) especially in international organizations, is united, objective and effective.

I think this will give the hon. Members of this House an idea of the importance of the work done by the two Ministers attached to the Prime Minister's Office.

Another Member, Sir, referred to expatriate officers as many other Members did, and tried to make a distinction between those who are loyal to this country and those who are not. He also suggested that "standards" are not everything. His position in this regard has been very clearly explained by the Prime Minister himself. The

Government is not concerned with the colour of an officer, so long as he is loyal to this country and is doing his work well.

The Government is elected by the people and the Ministers are in a position to judge the work of their own staff. I am sure that if any Minister felt that a particular expatriate officer was not pulling his weight and was not loyal to the ideas incorporated in the Constitution of this country, then he would be in a position to get rid of him. If expatriate officers are continuing to serve under elected Ministers the proof is there that they are doing their work to the satisfaction of the elected representatives of the people.

The hon. Mr. Alexander raised two points, and I have the authority of the Prime Minister (who was present) to say that he appreciates the importance of the first point raised by the hon. Member and he will give the suggestion his consideration. As regards the second point, the Prime Minister says that as soon as the negotiations reach a suitable stage an announcement will be made. There is no purpose in holding back news which should be disclosed to the people, but quite frankly the stage has not yet been reached when anything of value can be disclosed.

The hon. Mr. Bonett asked for more information with regard to the duties and the work of the Kenya Office in London. The work done by the Kenya Office amounts to a great deal. I give these details for the hon. Member's information:

The Kenya Office does all the following things: (a) arrangements for official visitors from Kenya (for example on the occasion of Ministerial visits, Constitutional Conferences, etc.); (b) editing and producing the *Kenya Digest*, a fortnightly digest of Kenya news and comment distributed to students (a special students' supplement containing news of students for students is being published quarterly); (c) provision of a public relations service for the Kenya Government and distribution of information on Kenya of a political and general nature to the British Press, arranging Press releases, distributing booklets, reports, films and strip films to keep people in the United Kingdom informed of current events in Kenya; (d) dealing with trade and investment inquiries from British firms and prospective investors, liaison with the headquarters or associates of firms who already have interests in Kenya; (e) about contractors and suppliers; (f) recruitment of technical staff on behalf of the Kenya Government; (g) staff, assistance to Kenyans in the United Kingdom.

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office]

The same hon. Member suggested that the Kenya Office, on the attainment of independence, should not continue to exist in addition to a High Commission. My decision in that respect has been taken, but I am sure the suggestion that he makes is a sensible one and there will be no need for a separate Kenya Office. However, as I stated in my opening speech, it is not known yet whether we shall have diplomatic representation in London alone or in conjunction with our neighbours. If the "Federation" comes about, then of course it is most likely that there will be one diplomatic office for the whole Federation in London.

He also suggested that the administrative officers of the old regime should now be asked to retire. Sir, this is something which was also covered in the other remarks I made, and is covered also by the general schemes of localization and training. Here again, I must emphasize that all these administrative officers are not necessarily expatriates, not necessarily those who do not regard Kenya as their home. It is quite possible many of them will become citizens of Kenya and will be entitled to consideration for retention in service.

The hon. Mr. Masinde criticized the Prime Minister's Office and referred to the existence of some "establishment officer" who is supposed to be an Asian and who is recruiting Asians and is telling others "Hakuna kazi". I do not know of the existence of any establishment officer in our office. It is a very small office and there is no need for an establishment officer. As far as I know, nobody is told "Hakuna kazi". If there is no kazi, naturally we cannot employ people to do nothing.

Then, the same Member referred to the training at the Kenya Institute of Administration and he told us that all that the pupils there were taught was "the map of Kenya", which they already knew. I am sure the hon. Member was not serious in making this allegation.

Another point has been made by several Members, and it was made last by the hon. Mr. Ngala-Abok. He suggested, quite rightly, that the diplomatic trainees should be distributed over various countries. This is a good suggestion and I am sure it will be borne in mind in connexion with future trainees, but the position with regard to the past trainees is that training with regard to countries which had training schemes and which offered assistance. I am sure what they have learned will be of use to the country and as the Prime Minister stated, it does not depend

on where a person learns his job (he can learn it anywhere); it is a question of obtaining knowledge and the right mentality and the right attitude come from other circumstances, not from the place where you have your education. Since this is a point which seems to be worrying a lot of Members, I think I should state that they are ignoring a very important fact in the whole history of the fight against colonialism all over the world. In fact, in the fight for progressive politics everywhere throughout history. If you look at the list of prominent fighters against the colonial system anywhere in the world, you will find the top men always received their education in the Western countries. I am sure the Western education has not deteriorated; if anything, it has become better than it was in the days of the stalwarts. If Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Mr. Nkrumah, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Gandhi can have their education in the West and still lead their countries in the progressive fight, then I am sure our young men can spend their time to good purpose in the West and learn their jobs.

I have already stated that in future the points made by Members will certainly be borne in mind, but what I am emphasizing now is that we must not come to the conclusion that because these young men have been accepted by Western countries for training they will be worthless. I am sure they will be very useful young men, but, of course, people who receive their education in the Eastern countries may prove useless just as well. So that if one or two of them prove unsatisfactory, it will not be the fault of the countries which gave them training, but the fault will be with the individuals themselves.

I am sure that there is no foundation for the proposition which was put forward by one hon. Member, that because these diplomats receive their training in the West, this will lead to the countries of the West having again a foothold in Africa. I am sure no one seriously believes that.

Another point made by the hon. Mr. Oduya and also by several other speakers was that the Government must make use of the services of the Kenya people who fought during the Emergency. Sir, here again the position of the Government is clear. Whenever there are jobs vacant, then all Kenya people are free to apply for them. If they have valuable experience, that will support their application, but the fitness for a job, especially a job in the disciplined forces of the Government, will depend on factors like the type of education they have received, their health, their willingness to suffer the hardships which accompany life in the disciplined forces, but I can

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office]

assure the hon. Members that the fact that some of the applicants they have in view fought during the Emergency will not be a disability.

One speaker, the hon. Mr. Oyoo, suggested that the Civil Servants who were recruited previously, when the Kanu Government did not exist, can perhaps not continue to serve Kenya efficiently and loyally. Sir, I most strongly want to repudiate that suggestion. A Civil Servant is a Civil Servant, he has no allegiance to any party. If we condemn the Civil Servants who were recruited during the previous régime then the Civil Servants who are recruited now will be counted by successor governments. I do not want to suggest that the present Government can uphold that type of argument. A Civil Servant is judged by his efficiency, by his general loyalty to the ideals of the country, not by any particular present Government he adopts—as I believe the positive neutrality in the international field, then I am sure the Civil Servants who are recruited to serve the Government in the international field will abide by that ideal and will serve the Government faithfully.

Special stress was laid by several speakers on the need to train some of our officers, especially among the diplomats, in other countries of Africa. I am not aware whether other countries in Africa have yet started training schemes, but I agree that is a matter worth looking into.

The hon. Mr. Mutiso has already been answered by one or two previous speakers. He particularly asked why one of the diplomatic trainees is an Asian, the Prime Minister answered the point and I need say no more on this.

The hon. Kariuki, who spoke today, complained that the Government does not employ highly educated Africans who come here from the universities, and he suggested that was the reason why they took up jobs with business concerns. He probably does not know that is no new problem for this country, it is happening all over the world. We read the same sort of allegations in the British Press, the American Press and for this, one of them is that the young men fresh from the universities are attracted by the cash privileges that they ignore the other service and that are incidental to Government inclusion that private service is better. They only the minimum salary of the scale, it gives them the chance of promotion to higher posts.

The highest jobs available in Government Departments are certainly higher than the jobs that most of the young men joining private businesses can reach. In any case, this is a question of personal choice. On the whole it is not easy to say that the Government jobs are—if you look at them as a life-time career—less attractive than jobs in business. In any case Government jobs are available to these young men if they care to apply for them.

This hon. Member also suggested that when independence comes we should only have one representative in London not many. I have already stated that is most likely.

Sir, I come to the points raised by speakers before we adjourned last week. One speaker, the hon. Mr. Gatuguta, suggested that we should ignore tribal considerations in the recruitments for the Police and the Army. This is a very interesting point and I can give him the assurance nothing but the fitness of the recruit for the service for which he is applying. I must say that made from among educated applicants. In the saying that recruitment to the forces was on a tribal basis, but even in the past I can assure this House that the tribal composition of the forces was reviewed from time to time. No one could really complain that any particular tribe was given preference because of their tribal affiliations.

With regard to the Police, the ranks are generally recruited from the areas they are to serve. That, I believe, is a universal practice but to the people once recruited into the Police can get transferred to other areas.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition, who spoke first, raised several interesting points and I am grateful to him for raising only constructive points. He suggested first that the Government was not recruiting sufficient women. Here the question of sufficiency depends on one's own view, but the Government certainly has been recruiting some women into the service. I stated in the Civil Service 2,000 are held by Africans. I am told that about twenty-five of those recently appointed are women. There are also about fifty other women who are now receiving training and on their satisfactory completion they will be appointed to career posts.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition also suggested that the Government should give consideration to the establishment of training

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office]

insults outside the Centre. I stated when I last spoke that the Government had a scheme to establish training centres, at a lower level, in other towns and in Nairobi. The limit is set not by the unwillingness of the Government, but by the unavailability of teaching staff. The Government as I stated, is making arrangements to train teachers, and as soon as trained teachers are available training centres outside Nairobi will be established. However, when it comes to an institute like the Kenya Institute of Administration, I think hon. Members will agree that it is too much to hope to have institutions like this all over the country. They are very expensive institutions to set up and to run, and there will be no economic justification—at least at the present time—to have more than one such institute in Kenya. The capital cost of setting up this institute was £290,000, the major proportion of which was provided by the American Government. The annual recurrent cost is £110,000. I am sure hon. Members will agree that it is no use, even if money were available, to set up such expensive institutions in more than one place if we are not going to make full use of them.

The same hon. Member asked me what the Government's policy was on the subject of house allowances payable to civil servants. The Government policy in this matter is well known and it should at least have been well known to the hon. Member. Many years ago the Government accepted the principle that civil servants should not be entitled to free housing. However, immediately after the World War housing became a very expensive item in family budgets; it became so expensive that the Government could not stand aloof and let the civil servants suffer the hardships of paying very highly raised rents. At that time the Government came to the assistance of the civil servants and started making financial assistance towards housing. The rents have never shown any tendency to come down and that financial assistance has remained. Hon. Members are aware that the Fleming Report made a suggestion in this regard, but the Fleming Report on this particular matter was not implemented with regard to the civil servants. Perhaps the hon. Members will be interested to know that it was implemented with regard to the political officers of the Government. The Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries get house allowances according to the recommendations of the Fleming Report. The question is now under consideration of the Local Salaries Commission. We shall naturally have to wait for this Commission's report and as soon as the report is received

the Government will take into consideration any recommendations that the Commission may make and the House will be given full information. Incidentally, while we are being asked to state our policy on the subject of house allowances the regional authorities are busy paying out house allowance, not to the civil servants who are entitled to it, but to their political officers. These officers are being treated under the regional system of Government. One should have thought that if the Members of the Opposition were at all serious about this view in they would at least wait until the Local Salaries Commission Report is received before agreeing to pay house allowances to the new political officers of the regions.

I was also asked why there were only ten diplomatic trainees; why not more? This is a question of judgment. The Government of the time recruited these particular trainees and they thought ten would be sufficient for our initial needs. In any case, as I stated in my opening speech, this is based on the experience of Tanganyika and Uganda. I should state that seven executive officers in the diplomatic service are also receiving training, and they will be recruited for foreign service duties such as visa work, cyphering, registering, etc., as soon as their training is completed.

Several Members, at least on the second day of the debate, raised points on the subject of Kenyanization, localization or Africanization. Here, the policy has been explained by the Prime Minister in general terms, but might I draw the attention of the House to the provisions in the Constitution. The Bill of Rights contained in the very first chapter includes a section which deals with discrimination. This is section 13, subsection (1), which says: "Subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (8) of this section, no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect." Then the same section goes on to say that no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner. Now in subsection (4) it is stated that subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision (a) with respect to persons who do not belong to Kenya. So that the Government cannot discriminate against any person who belongs to Kenya; that is a person who has his home in this country. But the person who does not belong to Kenya can be discriminated against. I am not saying he should be or he will be, but that is the provision of law. Now, that is the provision of law which makes "Kenyanization" not only relevant but also necessary. But the Government has been following a sensible policy and that policy is to increase the number

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office]

of Africans in the Civil Service. But that does not mean that injustice will be done to members of other races. In answering a question the other day, I stated that "Kenyanization" is for all practical purposes the same thing as "Africanization". Now, Sir, "for all practical purposes" means that because the Africans form a large proportion of the population, a large, a very large, proportion of the civil servants will also be Africans. But it does not mean that there will be no non-Africans in the Service or that it is the intention of the Government to get rid of all non-Africans. Some time ago the Staff Side of the Whitley Council addressed a letter to Mr. Kenyatta—he was not then the Prime Minister—and Mr. Kenyatta in reply to that letter stated, among other things, that: "It is true that in the term used [that is, "localization"]—that was the term used then—"instead of the term 'Africanization', in practice, however, localization in Kenya has actually meant placing Africans in those post expatriate civil servants desire to vacate. No doubt our local Asian applicants must not be neglected in the process, but by and large the localization has taken in Africans as part of the localization programme." In a later part of the letter he stated: "During the internal self-government period the provisions of the Citizenship Bill will no doubt be contemplated. It is necessary that the policies and programmes operating today should keep in mind this fact. My own opinion is that those who accept Kenya citizenship immediately become Kenyans and, therefore, Africans. There will be no need, therefore, to change the term 'Africanization' to any other nomenclature." He repeated the same opinion the other day in Mombasa and the hon. Members must have read it in the Press.

In my own view, a large part of the trouble in the Civil Service is due to the existence of racial Civil Services in the past, and to the continued existence of racial trade unions today. If we had now existed would not have existed. This is one direction in which the leaders of the Civil Service should proceed, that is to have non-racial trade unions.

One hon. Member, Mr. Godia, asked whether it was true that one of the persons who was murdered in connection with the two murders in the N.F.D. had been promoted by the Press just as well as the Member himself, but we are not aware whether this news is a fact or not. But the position of the matter is that the Kenya

Government did ask for these two people to be returned to Kenya, and it has not been possible so far to have them back.

I do not think there are any other important points which need attention but I can assure the hon. Members that if any one of them find that his points have not been answered, he should get in touch with our office and we will do as much as we can to satisfy him. It remains for me to thank those hon. Members who have given support to the ideas which this Government has been trying to propagate. The speeches of the type made in this House by the hon. Mr. Kilaki, and the hon. Mr. Peter Koinange, are very welcome indeed and they help the Members of this House and the country as a whole to give up their fears and suspicions, because the Government is convinced that there is no ground for any fears and suspicions. People create suspicions in their own minds and proceed on the basis that such suspicions do exist as fact. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(The question was put and carried)

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair]

IN THE COMMITTEE

[The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade) in the Chair]

NOTE 6—THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT a sum not exceeding £223,750 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1964, in respect of Vote 6—The Prime Minister's Office.

(Question proposed)

(Head A, B, and C agreed to)

Head D—Travelling Expenses

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, Sir, under this Head, Travelling Expenses, may we know how the £2,000 is made up?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): I am afraid, Sir, I cannot give the hon. Member information now, but I will send it to him. My instructions were that this was likely to be uncontentious, so I did not get the details.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, there is nothing contentious about asking what is in £2,000, is there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): I will get the details and send them to the hon. Member.

(Head D agreed to)

Head E—Expenses of Motor Vehicles

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what motor vehicles are these in respect of which we are spending £1,000?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Could you speak up a little, Mr. Alexander, we cannot hear you very well.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): This is for the expenses of the Prime Minister's official car, for which £7,000 is provided under subhead F. This is an estimate and will not necessarily be needed.

(Head E agreed to)

(Head F agreed to)

Head G—Kenya Office, London, Other Charges

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, this Vote has gone up by some £A,000. May we know why?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Yes, I have these figures. The increase of £A,200 is made up as follows: Printing and stationery, including the Students News Letter, up by £1,000; electricity, water, repairs and redecoration, up by £500; rates up by £500; rent up by £1,000; postal charges, telephone and cables, up by £700; staff salaries up by £500. These total up to the £A,000.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, did I understand that the rent had gone up by £1,000, and if so are we to be told that these miserable premises at the end of the Strand have suddenly jumped by another £1,000 a year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): I do not know whether it is the old premises, but the premises occupied at present by the Kenya Office have gone up in rent by £1,000.

Mr. Alexander: Sir, may I extend it a little bit? I do think that we all agree in this House, those of us who have seen the Kenya Office at the end of the Strand in London that it is not worthy of the dignity of this country and we are now told that we are going to pay another £1,000 for these premises. May we know what the term of the lease is and how soon we can go into premises that are more in keeping with the dignity we are about to assume?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Sir, these are questions the answers to which I have not at hand here. Naturally, these estimates have come from London, and we assume that no more suitable premises are available at a smaller rent and this rent has to be paid. I will bring the hon. Member's views to the notice of the authorities concerned.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, we are not prepared to accept an assumption of that nature, that in the whole of London no other suitable premises are available. I believe that when those premises were negotiated by the previous incumbent of the post, a big mistake was made. If you have seen them, they are tucked round the corner they are not even in the Strand, and they are next door to a "pub" that sells Australian beer; it does not even sell Kenya beer. I would like this to be taken very seriously, this is established at the corner of a piece of Australia in London, right next door to our Kenya Office, for which we are now going to pay another £1,000. I would like this matter to be taken most seriously, and for us to be told as soon as possible what our commitment is on those premises. In other words how soon we can get out of them and how soon we can find other premises at perhaps less rent, far more dignified and far more in keeping with the position that we are about to assume.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): As I have already stated I will bring this to the notice of the authorities concerned. I have no personal knowledge of these matters and I am not in a position to give an answer, but I am sure this will be given consideration.

Mr. Jamal: They are not suitable premises, and I hope that the Prime Minister will see to it that we move out of these premises as soon as we possibly can.

(Head G agreed to)

Head H—Miscellaneous Other Charges

Head J—Diplomatic Representation Overseas

Mr. Oyoo: I would like the Parliamentary Secretary to tell us whether this sum is going to cover three offices being created, one in London, one in Washington, and one in Moscow?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): I am not in a position to say where exactly the new offices will be created. As I have stated this is purely an estimate; if the Federation comes into being the

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office: The whole matter will have to be reviewed. This estimate is based on the experience of Tanganyika, and we are hoping that our needs will be somewhat similar to those of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. M. Karikaki: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether this amount of money also includes rent that is being paid in London, why we have another office here costing £19,700 which is almost 20 per cent of the total Vote voted for diplomatic representation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): It is quite obviously in addition to the "London Office".

The Chairman (Mr. Slade): Does that answer your question Mr. Karikaki?

Mr. J. M. Karikaki: I did not hear it very well.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): This figure of £100,000 is in addition to the figure of £19,700 provided for the Kenya Office in London. £100,000 is a bare estimate made in circumstances when much factual knowledge is not available. It does not mean that the whole amount will be spent. If the Kenya Office is amalgamated with the new diplomatic office then there will be no duplication.

Mr. J. M. Karikaki: Mr. Chairman, Sir, can the Parliamentary Secretary tell us whether there will be a surplus of this amount when we come to the point of East African Federation? Because then we will have only one diplomatic representative in London.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): There may be a surplus, or there may be a deficit, this is only an estimate. The people who know, before that when a Federation comes into being there £100,000 will probably cover our share of the expense.

Mr. Oyoo: In view of the fact that the Parliamentary Secretary is not in possession of the proper documents, I would like to know whether we could supply with written answers, so they we can know how much of this amount will be spent. If we have to vote this money then we should know on what we are spending it. We don't in Washington, and in Moscow, if at all, I would like some assurance from the Parliamentary Secretary that we will receive a written reply.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): More definite figures will, of course, be given but only when the diplomatic representation has been decided. Until that is done we do not know how much it will cost. This is just an estimate given by the people who have experience of such things.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, if the size of the diplomatic representation has not yet been decided, then how was this figure arrived at? How is the money going to be distributed amongst the representatives?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): As I have already stated more than once this is based on the experience of Tanganyika. The assumption is that our needs in this respect are somewhat similar to those of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. M. Karikaki: Mr. Chairman, arising from the reply of the Parliamentary Secretary, I would like to say that the cost of living in all countries is not the same; the cost of living in New York is not the same as that of London or Moscow. Taking into consideration this difference, how was this figure arrived at and how is it going to be distributed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): This is based on the costs incurred by Tanganyika, and we believe that our costs will be the same.

Mr. Mottice: Could the Parliamentary Secretary tell us exactly what he is intending to do with this money here. We do not want to be told simply that the example is being taken from Tanganyika. Do we live in Kenya or Tanganyika?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): The expenses on diplomatics are more or less the same in all these countries. The rent that our offices are going to pay will be more or less the same. The other costs will also be the same. There is no harm in the circumstances in saying that our expenses will be the same as those of Tanganyika. After all we are only estimating.

Mr. Malinda: If this figure was arrived at on the basis of Tanganyika's representation, surely many embassies were taken into account in arriving at this figure of £100,000? Did they have a similar sum for their Tanganyika offices in London?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): I believe that Tanganyika has three missions; we are hoping that of the ten diplomatic trainees we have at

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office: The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office will be distributed over three missions and four will be employed at the Foreign Office in Kenya. They will have additional staff to assist them. They will have office accommodation and stationery, and they will need other expenses. Working on the scale of expenses incurred by Tanganyika we think that this is the order of expenditure that we should expect.

Mr. Oyoo: Arising from the reply of the Parliamentary Secretary, do we understand that Kenya is not going to be represented in Moscow because Tanganyika is not represented there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): This does not mean that we are not going to be represented in Moscow; in fact it is for that very reason that I did not give any names. It is quite likely that we will have our representatives in different places from those of Tanganyika. This is more or less on the assumption that we are going to have three diplomatic missions.

Mr. J. M. Karikaki: I would like to know whether these six people who are being trained as diplomats will be Press attachés or whether they are going to be diplomats, or consuls. We would like to know what sort of job they are going to do.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the moment my belief is that ambassadors will have to be more senior than these diplomatic trainees.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, I think we are all puzzled over the same problem. If the estimate is for three missions, surely when the Government decided upon this, they must have known where those three missions are going to be, otherwise they could hardly have arrived at an estimate. Just to say we will have three missions, whether they are wanted or not, is the height of irresponsibility, and our Government must tell us where it is intended that there will be three missions. When we know that perhaps we will have some other ideas.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Members want to get this information out of me, they are going to be misled because I do not know. This estimate is based on the assumption that Kenya is going to have three diplomatic missions in the outside world and the costs of those are going to be of the order of those incurred by Tanganyika.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was going to ask my colleagues here whether he could tell me that when the missions are decided upon this House will be informed. We have to vote for the establishment of three missions. To expect the Parliamentary Secretary to tell us exactly where these will be at this point is a bit ridiculous.

We cannot decide this until we are fully independent. What is important, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is that the Government has estimated the cost of these three missions to the country. The estimate is reasonable and we are asked to agree to it.

Mr. Odunya: Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is right that we are going to approve an amount for a certain use when we do not know the number of missions for which this amount is being allocated and also what is more important we want to know where our country is going to be represented whether in Moscow, Washington or London?

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office has answered so many questions which are similar would it not be a good idea if he refused to answer any more questions?

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): I do not think that is a point of order just now.

Mr. Omwerli: Mr. Chairman, can we have an assurance that the three missions for which we are voting will not be based in London?

Mr. Gachago: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, have we been informed that we are really voting for three missions overseas?

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): Carry on, Mr. Omwerli.

Mr. Omwerli: Can we have an assurance, Mr. Chairman, that when these missions are sent out they will not be sent to New York and London only?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): I can give you no such assurance as I am not the appointing authority. When the time comes the Prime Minister and his colleagues will decide.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is likely that immediately after Kenya's independence the East African Federation will follow. We are voting an amount of money for our diplomatic missions overseas and as it is likely that Kenya's diplomatic missions will be combined with the

[Mr. Gachago]

Federal diplomatic missions, we would like to know how this figure that we are now voting for is going to work out in the set up of the Federation.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Chairman, I have said more than once, that it is estimated that if a Federation comes into being, this will be our share.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, Sir, could the Parliamentary Secretary speak a little louder. I think this is the reason we cannot understand some of his answers.

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): I think he has already answered this question about five times, but perhaps he could speak a little louder for the last time.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we believe that if a Federation comes into being this sum of £100,000 will be the estimate of Kenya's share in the cost of diplomatic representation by the Federation in overseas countries.

Mr. Mullro: Mr. Chairman, the Parliamentary Secretary and the Government are asking us to give a blank cheque for a £100,000, without telling us precisely where this money is going to be spent. In a Federal East Africa there are certain areas where Tanganyika and Uganda have missions and possibly in the most expensive areas missions are already established. We want the Government to tell us precisely where this money is going to be spent.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiatio): Mr. Chairman, we are not independent and therefore we are not in a position to start negotiating with various countries as to how many embassies we shall have.

Once it is decided that we want an Embassy in a certain country that country has to be informed and they say whether they are interested or not. We have made our foreign policy clear as a Government and as a Party, therefore there should be no fear that we shall be taking sides in the so called East/West fight.

(Head Y agreed to)

(Head K agreed to)

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee do report to the House its consideration and approval of the Vote without amendment.

(The question was put and carried)
(Resolution to be reported without amendment)
(The House resumed.)

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) in the Chair]

REPORT

VOTE 6—PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Mr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee of Supply has considered:

THAT a sum not exceeding £223,750 be issued from the Consolidated Funds to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1964, in respect of Vote 6—The Prime Minister's Office, and has approved the same without amendment.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiatio) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order of Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Kibaki, do you want to initiate a policy debate on this Vote?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): Yes, please.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Does it suit you to speak for five minutes only?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): I would rather speak tomorrow because it will take much more than five minutes.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You can speak for five minutes and carry on tomorrow if you like, or would you rather leave it all together today?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): I would rather leave it altogether, Sir, and make my speech tomorrow.

(The Debate continues)

MOTION ON THE ADJOURNMENT

SISAL PRODUCTION BY AFRICANS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Well, it is very near the time for interruption of business, and as we have a debate on the Adjournment I will now call upon a Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiatio): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian) seconded.

(Question proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would remind hon. Members that in discussions of this kind lasting for only half an hour every Member is limited to a ten-minute speech.

Mr. Mullro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been prompted to move this Motion on the Adjournment on the question of the policy of the Government and growing of cash crops especially in sisal in settlement schemes. This has arisen as a result of the questions in this House, Sir, last Wednesday. I asked the Minister for Agriculture last week whether it was his Ministry which determines which cash crops should be grown on a given settlement scheme, because it is that Minister, Sir, who is in charge of marketing of all cash crops in this country. The Minister at that time, gave me the reply, that it was the Ministry for Settlement. This completely baffled me and many of us who have said and known that it was the Minister for Agriculture who laid down the policy on cash crops. This, Sir, is in settlement schemes. I was particularly perturbed, because at Lugari Settlement Scheme a lot of sisal was cut down by the Government in order to create room to settle about 500 Abaluyha families. Today the Minister for Settlement is telling the same people, after having cut down the sisal in the area, to plant fresh sisal.

Hon. Members: Shame!

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): It's good for them!

Mr. Mullro: Now when the Minister told me, Sir, that the question of sisal production and the marketing of it was the responsibility of the Minister for Lands and Settlement, I immediately thought that there must be something wrong in the corner of the Ministry of Land Settlement or the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sir, if we want this settlement scheme productive, so that the money which we borrow from overseas is repaid, we should know what crops should be grown in certain settlement schemes. The House would like to know, Sir, which Ministry controls the planting of cash crops, particularly sisal, on settlement schemes. If it is the Ministry of Settlement, the Government should tell us, how the Minister for Lands and Settlement plans the organization of marketing the crops from settlement schemes.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): You never mentioned marketing.

Mr. Mullro: If the Minister wants me to remind him of what I said, I have it here. Have a look at the record. I have also got the record here, the question is, I will read it to you again, because I want the Minister to give me a clear reply, and not to fumble as he fumbled last week.

This was my question, Mr. Speaker: is the production of the sisal crop on the settlement schemes left to the Ministry of Settlement or to the Ministry of Agriculture, which has to organize the marketing as well? That was the question which, because of the vague reply, provoked me to move this Motion on the Adjournment. Sir, today we on this side would like to know clearly whether it is up to the Minister for Land and Settlement to deal with the problem of growing schemes, or if the Minister for Agriculture has to lay down the policy which must be followed by the settlers on any given settlement scheme to enable this country to repay the loans which we are getting from outside, in order to purchase these farms on which the African landless settlers are being placed.

This, Sir, is a very important issue, particularly as far as the Lugari Settlement Scheme in the Western Region is concerned. The farms which were bought for that scheme, Sir, had a sisal crop on, and all the sisal crop was mown down. Today they are telling the same people to replant sisal; this is very indicative of the confusion between these two Ministries. I think, Sir, it is the policy of a Government, lacking sense of direction, lacking any policy at all, right down to the bottom, and I would the Minister to reply.

That, Sir, is the case, and it is what we want the Government to tell us. I beg to move.

Mr. Masiadi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have about three points to make in support of the Motion on the Adjournment. I think the settlement scheme

[Mr. Masinde]

has already failed in relation to one of the settlement schemes which is just one and a half miles from my house.

An Hon. Member: How far?

Mr. Masinde: One and a half miles from my house. In this particular place we have 427 families who are now settled. These people were told to pay Sh. 80 and they would be given a farm.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): When?

Mr. Masinde: Please keep quiet. You do not know what I am aiming at. The Government promised these people that they would plough and plant for them. The ploughing was done some time back in February, but up to this moment no planting had been done, and these people are now being asked to pay their instalments.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, may I have your ruling as to whether this has anything to do with the matter which was raised on the Adjournment? That was sisal production and marketing on settlement schemes.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I thought the hon. Member was probably leading up to it, but he must get to the subject soon.

Mr. Masinde: If the hon. Members are patient enough, I will be able to come to the point. What I am saying is that these people do not have any food to eat and yet they are asked to pay back the money. The Government has not given them their cash crops and they are now going back and saying that probably they will plant sisal. Government has spent a lot of money destroying sisal.

An Hon. Member: Interjection.

Mr. Masinde: You cannot tell me anything, but in the Coalition Government the person who was Minister for Settlement is now the Minister for Agriculture.

Mr. J. M. Kariki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not in order to address the Chair and not hon. Members on the other side?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Quite so, even if the Member is provoked by an interruption.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when hon. Members interrupt, it is difficult to think, but the

fact remains that Government has spent a lot of money unwisely for setting up schemes which will not pay or even enough produce food for the new settlers.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think it is relevant to this debate and I would like your ruling. The charge is being based on the alleged fact that the Government destroyed the sisal on these farms. Could the hon. Member establish the fact that the Government destroyed this sisal? Mr. Speaker, it is not a fact that Government destroyed the sisal.

Mr. Masinde: It is, I know it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Masinde, if you want to hold to this allegation that Government did actually destroy sisal on the farms, where settlers have now been placed, you should be prepared to state exactly where, on which farms, and how you know.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government did destroy sisal on a sisal estate to settle new settlers.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You ought to state how you know it, Mr. Masinde.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am dealing with a point of order already. Mr. Masinde, can you state this? Can you state how you know?

Mr. Masinde: There was sisal on this estate, and when it was bought by the Settlement Board they decided to clear off all sisal.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): All sisal or old sisal?

Mr. Masinde: All sisal. There is one farm of sisal at Mautira, another at Mavanga, there is another close to Lugari Railway Station. In those three places there were about three thousand acres of sisal which was pulled down—

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): By whom?

Mr. Masinde: By the Land Settlement Board. The area was divided into smallholdings of ten acres for the new settlers. These settlers did not promise that they would tell them what was to be planted. After waiting all that time they have been asked to plant sisal, and when they plant sisal the man on Lugari Estate is not prepared to buy the sisal from them because he says it

[Mr. Masinde]

will be difficult for him to transport the sisal from the various smallholdings to the factory. If the Government had arranged for sisal to be farmed on a co-operative basis, then transportation would be possible. Now it is too late, the place is divided up in smallholdings, these people have not planted anything and now they are being urged to plant sisal which they will not be able to sell anywhere at all.

An Hon. Member: Which Government?

Mr. Masinde: Your Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter is very serious. If you go back you will find that some time in 1951—

An hon. Member: Give us the facts!

Mr. Masinde: I am giving you facts. The sisal estate gave this Government about £65,000 tax and now 427 families have been put there who will not give anything to this Government and who will not even be able to repay their loans, unless the scheme is turned into a co-operative because they are being asked to pay money back to the Government and they do not have it at all. If the Minister concerned had known that sisal should be a valuable crop for these people he should not have pulled it down. It should have been left there, and then the estate could have been taken over on a co-operative basis. It would not have been divided into small farms and the sisal would have been saved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, something else I would like to point out to the Government is the planting orders which are necessary on any of these schemes; settlers must know what they are to plant in good time.

Mr. Gachoga: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the speaker in the course of substantiating what he was asked to substantiate or is he continuing with the ordinary debate?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think he is continuing his speech. I think he did substantiate and, of course, the Minister will have the chance of contradicting him.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, what I want the Government to answer is this. If we want the settlement schemes to succeed, and we must want them to although some have failed already, is it possible to arrange the type of crops these people are going to plant before we decide to move these people to new areas of settlement?

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support the Adjournment Motion.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not intend to speak in this debate, but a lot of confusion has come out from the two previous speakers, and I would like to obtain some clarification.

One of the confusing statements which I have heard this afternoon is that a certain gentleman who runs a factory for sisal has told the settlers that he is not prepared to buy their sisal. I know that sisal takes something like between eighteen and twenty-four months to become mature and ready for selling. How is it then that this man has already told these new settlers, who have hardly sunk their roots on their little plots, that he cannot buy the sisal? I found that most confusing, Mr. Speaker.

Another point which I think I should—

Mr. Masinde: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may I answer the allegation?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, that is not a point of order.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Another point which I thought was rather muddled up by the two previous speakers was when they confuse the idea of the settlement schemes. When people are so crowded and they want to subsist, the idea is not to have a plantation of sisal, we want to have a little farm which is properly planned for them to get nearly everything they want. I am sure that ten acres, if it was planted with sisal—as the allegation has been made from the other side—would be useless and it would defeat the aim which the Government has in mind. Those of us who happen to live between here and the area where sisal is planted—in the Thika and Ruiru area—have seen that, as a matter of routine, from time to time old sisal is uprooted and new is planted. Even if the Government were to encourage uprooting of this old, dilapidated stuff to replace it with some new which has been tested at the High Level Sisal Experimental Station, then that is all to the good of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to oppose the Motion.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see there is a little longer than ten minutes and I would ask on a point of order whether I could have the full time as the two Members, the Mover and the Seconder, did in fact wander over a larger field than they originally suggested under the Adjournment.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You can only have more than ten minutes under our Standing Orders with the leave of the House; that is to say, if no hon. Member objects. I think I heard Members objecting, in which case, I am afraid you are restricted to ten minutes.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): I actually stood on a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There are only eleven minutes left, so it does not make much difference.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): I would like to start off with the question of sisal. This has been touched on by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary who spoke. What happened on this estate was that the Settlement Board bought this estate without the sisal. The owner would not sell the sisal to us. He said in his agreement that he wanted to cut all the sisal. We then said that if he was going to cut all the sisal, and leave *burri* sisal on the place we would pay him less, because we would then have to remove it before replanting. That is exactly what was done.

Over and above that, we are not giving ten acres to a person to plant sisal. It is a farm and there is a rotation of sisal. I think the acreage is six acres, leaving four acres for home-grown cash crops and feeding. I mention this because it is a matter for the Ministry of Settlement and they may have altered it since I left.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to get it exactly correct, by reading from HANSARD what, in fact, the hon. Member did say. He said: "Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, the Opposition want a categorical statement from the Government whether the planning of crops which are cash crops or the settlement schemes is the responsibility of the Ministry of Settlement or the Ministry of Agriculture." I then asked your ruling on whether he was not moving off the subject, you then said, Mr. Speaker: "Not as long as it was a particular reference to sisal." The hon. Member then said: "The question is, Mr. Speaker, is the production of the sisal crop on the settlement schemes left to the Ministry of Settlement or to the Ministry of Agriculture, which has to organize the marketing as well?" I then told him that it was the Ministry of Settlement. I now want simply to explain to the hon. Member exactly what is done.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member was a Minister in the previous Government when I was Minister for Settlement. He knows from holding that position just what was being done under the settlement. But for the benefit of his colleagues who

were not in the Government I will explain to them. What happens is that when it is decided that a property is to be purchased, the Department of Agriculture is called in to help the Department of Settlement to plan that area. Once it is planned, the matter is then handed over to the Department of Settlement. The Department of Settlement has seconded to it a number of agricultural officers to help them in this job. Then, if it is decided that sisal is to be planted on these settlement schemes (and the Lugari scheme is a scheme which has been mentioned) so I want to talk about it more than any other), the Ministry of Settlement, in discussion with the owner of the sisal factory in that area, comes to an agreement with him. The agreement was that he would continue to operate a certain area on his farm with sisal. He would continue to operate the sisal factory, the brushing machines and the baling machine. He then came to an agreement with the Department of Settlement to purchase sisal from the settlement scheme. From the very first day that this scheme was put into operation was the decision of the Ministry of Settlement, on advice from the Department of Agriculture, that sisal was the obvious cash crop, and the whole of the settlement scheme has been planned along those lines.

The responsibility of selling Kenya sisal is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Sisal Board. The business of marketing sisal on settlement schemes was handed over by agreement of the Department of Agriculture to the Ministry of Settlement, because they run these schemes for the first two and half years. At the end of two and a half years, they are handed over. I hope not to the regional authorities but to the Central Government.

What was done as far as Lugari was concerned was that they came to an agreement with the owner of the factory that he would process the fibre, that he would brush the fibre, that he would bale the fibre and it would be sold under the stamp of the Lugari settlement scheme, therefore if the fibre was of higher quality than that of the owner of the area, then they would get a higher price.

This does raise a point which I would like to take this opportunity of mentioning because it is tied up very closely with sisal and with sisal in much publicity as possible will be given to this. It is the intention of the Ministry of Agriculture, wherever possible, to operate sisal processing plants in conjunction with African growers. This is already being done in the Lugari settlement

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member would like me to talk to him in Swahili, a language which he may understand, I am perfectly prepared to do so. If he understands Afrikaans I would even be prepared to talk to him in Afrikaans.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only trying my best to try and find some simple avenue in which I could explain to the hon. Members. Do I have half a minute, Sir?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): What I would like to explain, Sir, is that we fully appreciate that the best effort we can get in marketing all these crops is a combination between agriculture and settlement. That is, in fact, what does happen: there is co-operation between the two Ministries, but in fact the responsibility, as I said, is the Ministry of Settlement's.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only trying my best to try and find some simple avenue in which I could explain to the hon. Members. Do I have half a minute, Sir?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only trying my best to try and find some simple avenue in which I could explain to the hon. Members. Do I have half a minute, Sir?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only trying my best to try and find some simple avenue in which I could explain to the hon. Members. Do I have half a minute, Sir?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only trying my best to try and find some simple avenue in which I could explain to the hon. Members. Do I have half a minute, Sir?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only trying my best to try and find some simple avenue in which I could explain to the hon. Members. Do I have half a minute, Sir?

(The question was put and carried)

ADJOURNMENT

The House rose at fifty-four minutes past Six o'clock.

An Hon. Member: Speak in Afrikaans!

Wednesday, 24th July, 1963

The House met at thirty minutes past Two o'clock.

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

SENATE AGREEMENT TO BILLS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade) I have to inform hon. Members that the Senate has agreed to the following Bills received from the House of Representatives without amendment—

On 12th July, 1963—

The Betting Tax Bill.

The Isaac Okwiryo Pension Bill.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill

The Penitons (Amendment) Bill

The Finance Bill, 1963.

On 19th July, 1963—

The Kenya Cultural Centre (Amendment) Bill.

The Estate Duty Bill.

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Bill.

The Insurance Companies (Amendment) Bill.

The Second-hand Motor Vehicles Purchase Tax Bill.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill.

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

Report on the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank, for the year 1962.

(By the Parliamentary Secretary, Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanam Singh) on behalf of the Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Murumbi)

The African Teachers Service (Employment) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1963.

(By the Minister for Education (Mr. Otiende)

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

KENYA NATIONAL FUND: ESTABLISHMENT OF

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT this House gives full support to the establishment of a Kenya National Fund by contributions from the people of Kenya to celebrate their Independence, and agrees—

(a) that the Fund shall be dedicated to such national purposes as may hereafter be determined;

(b) that the Trustees of the Fund shall include the Speakers of both Houses of the National Assembly and the President of each Region; and

(c) that Government should provide an Executive Officer to assist the Trustees.

REVIEW OF CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES

Mr. Odero-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT this House, realizing that the prosperity and stable progress of Kenya is dependent on the retention of the services of the present experienced civil servants and skilled workers, calls upon the Government to review their salaries and pay them in relation to the importance of their work.

Mr. Wamuthenya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT this House being of the opinion that the present settlement schemes system of slicing land into uneconomic parcels, urges the Government to introduce a suitable method of collective farming capable of absorbing many people and obtaining thereby the maximum impetus in the agricultural development of the country.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 52

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT: MOMBASA DISTRICT

Mr. Omer asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services:—

What action the Government intends to take in order to alleviate the acute unemployment in Mombasa District?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Mombasa is a part of its national programme for the alleviation of unemployment throughout the country as a whole. I use the term "fundamental problem" advisedly—because a port town upon the economic activity generated throughout the country which it serves.

[The Minister for Labour and Social Services]

Mombasa's present acute unemployment problem—like that of Nairobi and other urban areas—arises, in the main, from an influx of people who are less than fully employed in rural areas throughout the country. Wage-earning jobs in such towns never have, and are not likely ever to be sufficient to absorb all Kenya's unemployed, and Government's policy therefore is to attack this chronic problem in two ways. First, through its land settlement schemes which will not only provide an immediate means of livelihood for much of Kenya's growing population, but will create employment in areas which are, at present, the main sources of unemployment. Secondly, the problem will be attacked by achieving the general economic growth outlined recently by my hon. colleague, the Minister for Commerce and Industry. Such economic growth will provide the finances required for the development of agriculture in rural areas and the expansion of industries in existing and new urban areas.

The hon. Member for Mombasa South will, I am sure, appreciate that the effect of such widespread development throughout the country will be to reduce the number of rural unemployed who now flock into Mombasa and, at the same time, will promote the country's general economic activity which is so essential to the well-being of its home town.

Government is aware that relatively short-term unemployment relief schemes may well be necessary and advisable—as for example the Mombasa road project. Nevertheless, unemployment relief schemes undertaken by Central Government could be self-defeating if they compelled the diversion of money from projects of superior economic potential and it is our duty therefore, despite the pressing needs of some localities, to exercise great care in the utilisation of central funds solely for the immediate relief of unemployment.

However, I would assure the hon. Member for Mombasa South, that any regional authority which formulates a sound plan for the alleviation of its local unemployment problem, on a self-help basis, would not find Central Government lacking in encouragement and in the provision of such assistance as it could afford.

Mr. Mallory: Arising from the Minister's reply about settlement schemes, is the Minister aware that the question of the settlement schemes is failing to solve the economic problem in Kenya?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Members: Answer, answer!

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Only two or three days ago I commented on the habit of "hon. Members on my left who about "Answer" before the Minister has the opportunity to answer. It is not in order to shout "Answer" unless the Minister is obviously reluctant to answer.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, I am not aware.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that in his long-winded reply he did not answer the question?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): No, Sir.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that the experience in other parts of the world is that farming or agriculture has never been in the final analysis, a cure for landlessness or unemployment, and would he tell us whether the Government is focusing more attention on the need for secondary industries? Also, why, in his reply, has he missed out the all vital tourist industry which could, properly promoted, employ many more thousands of our people?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the hon. Member knows that Kenya is different from England or Russia in this case. Kenya has its own problems, and we tackle our problem in a different way. However, if he thinks that tourism can also help this problem, I have stated that any local authority that has any plans should give them to the Central Government. Therefore, I ask him to advise his local authority to bring up some plans.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell us whether his reply is a long-term policy or a short-term policy?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, we deal with both long-term and short-term policies.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Minister's reply, is he aware that a few days ago in this House the Minister for Commerce and Industry told this House that the Minister for Labour had some plans to eliminate unemployment? Are these two ways—the ones he has explained to us—the only ways to eliminate unemployment?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister I have mentioned here said that the Government already has some schemes which will be put

[The Minister for Labour and Social Services] before the House. I want to tell the hon. Member that I am the Minister who is actually in charge of unemployment and I have a Paper which is going to put before the House, for all the plans in the Colony.

Mr. Shikuku: Would the Minister therefore agree with me that whatever he has told this House is not a part of the plans?

Mr. G. M. Mutiso: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the Minister to refer to Kenya as a Colony at the moment?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is strictly so still, I think, but I would not worry about it at the moment.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, I have not had an answer to my question. Are these two suggestions about the way the Minister is going to eliminate unemployment, some of the plans in the Paper that is going to come to this House, or are they just off-hand plans of his?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, I have said that there are two ways in which the Government is dealing with unemployment. One is settlement and two is industry. I have not given this House any details at all, but I am telling the hon. Members this will come to the House in full, I will let them have them.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's earlier reply, could he tell the House—he said there were both long-term and short-term plans—what is his immediate action to alleviate this unemployment?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, the short-term scheme means that the Government is doing something now. It means short-term, for example, road projects and so on, and I can add no more.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that the hon. Mr. Omar, the Member for his Coast party, Capu, have on several occasions alluded to the threat that industrial farms and country employees? If the answer is in the affirmative—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would wait until you have the answer first.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, I am not quite aware of the subject that has been brought to

my notice. If it is true that some farms at Mombasa and the Coast are actually sacking people from up-country, he should tell the Central Government of this and they will investigate it. I will then deal with these farms very firmly.

Mr. Ngeli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the hon. Minister's reply, in view of the fact that this question is on the Mombasa district, I would like to know what area he has in mind for settling these unemployed people?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): I hope, Mr. Speaker, the Members of this House will always listen to what they are being told. I have already said that the details of this plan will come to the House. Then they will see exactly the area it covers.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in one of his replies, the Minister said he was not aware that he had not answered this question. The question here asks about alleviating the acute unemployment problem in Mombasa. Is the Minister now aware that he has not answered the question with respect to Mombasa? He has answered the question with respect to the whole country.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Towett, you asked that question once, and the Minister said he was not aware. I think in view of the Minister's promise of a detailed paper on this subject in the near future, it is not worth going any further now.

Question No. 38

AFRICANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTIVE POSTS: MINISTRY OF WORKS

Mr. Waritiki asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power: Will the Minister inform the House whether there are any places and executive posts to occupy administrative and executive posts in his Ministry in line with localization and Africanization?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Minister I beg to reply. The answer in one word is yes, Sir. This Ministry has a large training division which has been in existence since 1958. This Ministry instituted executive training courses and preparatory courses to the executive courses. These preparatory courses are organized on a Kenya-wide basis and the Ministry of Works Staff Training Division has offered training facilities, not only to its own in Government. E4-3 clerks and departments go on these courses; the aim is to improve their efficiency and standard of education to make them

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power] eligible for promotion to the E2-1 grades. In an effort to accelerate the process, the Ministry undertook to set, supervise and mark an examination called the Senior Clerical Examination, which is comparable to the Higher Clerical Examination. Results are notified to the Kenya Institute of Administration and the Public Service Commission.

Executive training courses were started in 1960 and have prepared officers for executive positions. Staff Training Division has given executive training to 102 officers of whom fifty-five have been successful. Approximately a quarter of the successful candidates come from the Ministry of Works. The figures I have just given do not include a very large number of people who have been on Training Within Industry courses, such people as copy typists, personal secretaries, and others. The training programme is now in jeopardy due to the large number of expatriate staff who have left, or are about to leave, but the Government is very much aware of the need to accelerate localization, and they are doing everything they can to make sure there is no delay.

Mr. Waritiki: Can the Parliamentary Secretary tell the House what type of posts these are where the training is being carried out?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): I cannot hear, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You must speak up, Mr. Waritiki.

Mr. Waritiki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question was this: Can the Parliamentary Secretary tell the House what type of posts the people are being trained for?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, these are administrative and executive posts which carry the salaries I have referred to, from scale E4-3 and then they are promoted to the higher scale of E2-1. That means a minimum salary scale of £201 at the beginning to the top salary of £557.

Mr. Khasakhaha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Parliamentary Secretary's reply, could he tell the House how many students are recruited every year and how many of these are holding key posts in his Ministry?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can tell the House—and this is a

quick calculation—that from 1960, 102 officers were trained and fifty-five were successful. There are also many who have been trained within industry who have been recruited. I do not have the figures now, but if they were wanted they could be worked out later.

Mr. Oyoo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Parliamentary Secretary aware that within his Ministry there are certain Africans who have been denied the chance to go for training simply because the people to recommend them are those serving and they are the ones to be replaced by the new people when they come back? Is he aware of that?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware, and it is not true. The recommendation of the Ministry by the Government Committee was that something must be done and it is being done. It is not true.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Parliamentary Secretary's reply, would he not agree that what is being done in the field of training is not enough and that much more could be done by his Ministry?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): In the last part of the reply I gave the House, I said that the Government is actively looking into this and they are going to do something more drastic.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the earlier reply of the Parliamentary Secretary, he did state that out of 102 fifty-five qualified. What happened to the rest?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, I said that out of 102 fifty-five were successful and were promoted. The rest, of course, went back to their substantive ranks.

Mr. Shikuku: Is promotion based on the number of vacancies we have, or is it carried out by examination?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, it is not based on what the Member is trying to allege, because the main purpose of having this senior clerical examination is to try and give an opportunity from time to time to those people who are promising so that they have a chance for promotion.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Parliamentary Secretary telling us now that there are vacancies, but no people qualified to fill them?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): No, Sir.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Parliamentary Secretary's answer that he is not aware of Africans who have not been recommended by non-Africans to go for training in administrative and executive posts, would he give us an assurance in this House that if evidence of this kind is brought to him he will be prepared to take up the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, the Government is always prepared to take up specific cases which are brought to them.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, with regard to the Parliamentary Secretary's reply of "No", implying that there are no vacancies in the Ministry, what is the point of saying there were people who did not qualify if there are no vacancies?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said in the original reply that the Government is actively looking into this, and I also mentioned that the senior clerical examination, which is organized from time to time when there are enough candidates to warrant promotion, is conducted on behalf of other departments by the Ministry as opposed to the annual examination of higher clerical examination. If the hon. Member would remember, the Economy Commission Report gives a recommendation which every Member of the House then was issued with a copy. The hon. Member was also member of that council, so he should have understood what was involved and he need not have asked this question.

Mr. Tooi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Parliamentary Secretary tell us how many among these people who are training are women?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have the number here, but I can let him have them afterwards, if he wants.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government intended to localize 102 posts during that there were vacancies for 102 people, if so, how is he going to fill the balance of the vacancies then? Are some more people being trained to fill them?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government did not say that it

was intending to fill 102 vacancies; it was a factual figure of 102 trained officers within that period.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if that was a factual figure trained during that period, what was the intention of the Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked about training for administrative and executive posts with a view to localization and Africanization. That was the intention of the Government and it is still pursuing it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think we have had long enough on this question. Next question.

Question No. 59

Mr. Warilthi asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power:

- (a) If the Minister can inform this House whether there are any African Engineers holding any Executive posts in his Ministry?
- (b) What is the difference between "Pupil Engineers", "Learner Engineers" and "Assistant Engineers"?
- (c) Is this grouping based on the country where an Engineer is trained?
- (d) Is the Ministry following the policy for salary scales for Engineers as practised previously when the country of training rather than the qualifications appeared to be the criterion for appointment?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

- (a) African Engineers holding Executive posts in this Ministry are as follows:—
"A" scale Engineers .. four
Learner Engineers .. three
- (b) The definition of a "Pupil Engineer" is one who has completed adequate academic training and is undergoing practical professional training. The definition of a "Learner Engineer" is an officer who has sufficient educational (usually H.S.C.) or technical background to justify his being employed and given an opportunity to study for his academic engineering qualifications. We have no Assistant Engineers. We have twelve Engineering Assistants. Ten of these are undergoing studies in England and one locally. It is expected

[Minister for Works, Communications and Power]

that these officers will qualify for appointment as Engineers provided they pass the appropriate examinations. One officer declined the offer of training and has now been promoted to executive rank in the technical grades.

- (c) The grouping referred to in (b) is not based on the country where the officer received his training. Of the "A" scale engineers referred to above, one received his training in Canada, another in Ethiopia and Moscow, another in Britain, another in India and Britain. All three Learner Engineers possess Indian degrees.

- (d) It appears that this question is not correctly phrased. There has never been a policy of basing scales on the country of training. The policy has always been based on possession of approved educational qualifications. It has so happened that all Engineers have been expatriates in the past and the criterion observed has been recognition by an appropriate British professional body. This does not mean that the educational training must have been British. Indeed, Italian, Polish, American, Indian and, of course, East African qualifications have been recognized so far. This Ministry has been concerned for some time with the problem of recognition of educational qualifications which vary very considerably and the matter is under active consideration by Government. The problem is being discussed with the East African Common Services Organization and the East African Institution of Engineers. It is hoped that a common policy will be adopted by the three territories and that details of proposals will be finalized in the near future.

Mr. Gatigata: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know from the Minister whether the number of Africans he has mentioned occupying the top executive posts are occupying all the executive posts required? If not, how many more are to be filled by Africans?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not quite clear to me what the hon. Member means by "all the posts required". We have a number of vacancies and it all depends on the ability of the engineers who have to prove that they can occupy those posts.

Mr. Gatigata: Mr. Speaker, what I mean is this: There must be a number of executive posts

in the Ministry. Some of them have been occupied by Africans and I want to know whether there are other executive posts not occupied by Africans.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, surely the hon. Member who is asking this question must be aware that there are many other Engineers who are working for the Ministry of Works, Communications and Power. I do not know what he means by Africans, because the Government is trying to move away from that term.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell the House the difference between engineering assistants and assistant engineers?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, those are both technical terms.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister give us some definite figures on Africans who are holding executive posts in the following branches: (d) roads; (b) buildings; and (c) hydraulic?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that must be a question to be answered later on, but I have noted the question.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Minister is not being asked at present, is he preparing some training for Africans to hold such a high post in these branches?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister, in one of his replies, did say that there were no assistant engineers in the Ministry. Would he tell us the difference between assistant engineers and engineering assistants, and not just say that they are technical terms?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He has been asked that once.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell us why in the Government Printing Press there are no Africans holding executive posts?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is because, I think, they have not had any body qualified to hold executive posts.

Mr. Gachaga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from previous reply from the Minister, would the

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury] is, of course, in addition to the usual employment you find in the forestry industry, saw-milling and the like.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the Members to take particular note that the Government has provided a substantial sum of money for extension into new areas, of the land consolidation and enclosure schemes. The reason is simple: we are convinced that we cannot have the agricultural development—which every hon. Member talks about—in this country until we move forward on this line of consolidation and enclosure. You can never have proper land use under the systems that exist. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this does not mean that we have ruled out the suggestion of co-operative farming, we have not. Indeed, we are going to continue to experiment on co-operative farming. However, we have been impressed by the results of the land consolidation and enclosure movement in various parts of this country, as hon. Members, who have had the chance to travel in the Central Region and in various parts of the Eastern Region, will, no doubt, have been similarly impressed by the development that has taken place.

On the agricultural and veterinary side, I would like to explain that we have moved aspects which, last year, were in the Development Budget—such as agricultural education, artificial insemination, etc.—and are in the process of moving them from the Development Budget to the Recurrent Budget, because they have now come to be on a permanent basis. Instead of this one-year development programme, we are going to stress the giving of more agricultural credit and more extension work to the farmers, particularly to the new farmers. For that purpose, hon. Members will sum of £1,350,000 which will go to giving agricultural credit and such other help and support that the farmers need.

In the field of education, it has been the policy of the Government, and it will continue to be the emphasis on secondary education, including technical education, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, from his own experience, that it is in the most serious bottleneck in our economic development in this country. We have lots of youngsters who level there are not schools for these children to go to. Every hon. Member must know that our country can have rapid economic development if it does not have trained personnel of high school standard. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some people may

stress that what we want is to send more and more people to university, to get degrees, to be graduates, to become engineers and so on; that is all very well, but for the purpose of economic and social revolution—which we are planning in this country—you cannot effecuate it unless you have those intermediate schemes. You need the nurses, the stenographers, the secretaries and the road foremen and that class of skill. That is the class of skill we are short of in this country and therefore, we can have no development. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the history, on record, of various countries—like Japan—rapid economic development was achieved with a very small proportion of university graduates, but they had these intermediate schemes available. Therefore, the emphasis in our development here is to expand and to intensify the secondary school education, so that the graduates of secondary schools will be more easily trained and will be able to fill the various vacancies that we need them to fill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the education side as well, we have laid aside a substantial sum of money for the localization and training programme. We have had a very full debate on localization—Africanization, Kenyanization, choose your own words—and training, and the only point I want to stress is on the point of view of planning. We are going to plan for the training of those people who are immediately needed; we are not going to plan for training merely because it is fashionable in other countries to train certain classes of people. That is the reason the Government—as has made its first contribution in that direction, since it came into being, by opening a Secretarial College on Hospital Hill Road. We intend to expand it and hope that from next year we may gradually become self-sufficient in that category of skill; it is so essential. Hon. Members have even if there are very good and able executives in it—if they do not have stenographers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is why we have taken this action.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said I am not going to go into the details of the Development Estimates because we shall have ample opportunities when we debate each Head. However, let me say clearly away certain confusion—it is a great source of his friends who spoke on it here, but here—the hon. Members showed during the course of this Member's debate on industrialization. These Members said that what this country needed was to go in for some sort of what they described as socialism. They did not seem to understand quite what it all meant,

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury] because they advised that the Government should import some technical planners from socialist countries because, they alleged, in socialist countries you have no unemployment. Their allegation was that because of socialism you have no unemployment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position of the Government is very simple and very clear and it is beautifully stated in this party's manifesto, if only the hon. Members would care to read it. Everybody in the country knows that we are not committed to anybody's ideology. We are convinced that here, in Kenya, we, the people who have to face those problems, will have to sit back and analyse those problems, work out our own solutions, will carry out. In that exercise we are selling to take experience from America, from China, from Russia, from Hongkong, from Bulgaria, from Cuba, from Hawaii, from Puerto Rico, from anyone we like. What we are not prepared for is to change our outlook and approach and to refer to a text book that has been written in the 19th century by someone who is already dead and very comfortably buried in High Gate in London. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government has already made it clear the nature of the economy we are working for and it is that of a mixed economy. An economy in which the Government will make its contribution in spheres where the Government can be most effective, in spheres where the profit motive may not be strong enough to drive the private investor, in spheres where the private investor may be hesitant to come in, in spheres where the project takes a long, long time to mature and to show profit. These are the spheres and there are very many of them. Mr. Speaker—the areas where we, as a Government, intend to go. Those areas in which services and goods are being provided by private industry—and being provided very efficiently—we are not going to interfere with.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not going to interfere with them for two reasons. One is that it would not pay us to do so; secondly, it would be the height of irresponsibility for a Government in a country such as Kenya, which is short of capital resources, to waste the little amount of capital we have in buying out somebody who is already running an efficient industry very effectively. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want therefore to make our position quite clear as a Government. We intend to have an economy where the Government and the private industries co-operate, and an economy where the ordinary individual person, if he has his money, is free to move in the direction he wants to move. It might interest the hon. Mem-

bers to know that already, even under the Government which has just gone out, Kenya has been moving in that direction; and, indeed, if you look at the figures of capital formation in this country, you will see that the Government share of it is close to 40 per cent, at least it is 38 per cent. The rest, of course, is contributed by private industry. So we are already in a mixed economy. This is not so say, Mr. Speaker, that we are not aware that the bulk of the people in this country are poor and that they look to the Government for the provision of social services and incomes which they are not in a position to provide themselves. We are perfectly aware of that position. But we are equally aware, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the way to help them is not to grab what little exists, or what little has been developed, and to distribute it to these people. In that way, we would make them very happy for one night, they would have a very good meal, and the following morning they would go back to their normal life of having no meals at all. That way would be the height of irresponsibility. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, our goal for the ordinary man who is poor in this country is for the Government to provide the services we need, on the understanding that he works with us in the first few years in tightening up his belt, rolling up his shirt sleeves and working hard, to help to increase the national product. Then, Mr. Speaker, we shall have something to distribute to him, and that we promise you. Indeed, we can promise that we shall not allow our economic development to go in a way whereby the bulk of the wealth of this country could continue to be concentrated in the hands of a few people. No nation can afford that; not even the most capitalist nation today would allow it. Therefore, the point I am trying to stress here is to encourage the hon. Members to move away from the theoretical position of the text-books they happen to have read or not to have read, to move away from those theories, and start to study the practical problem which faces us. Each ordinary Member in his own constituency should think of little projects which would make even a small contribution to the standard of living of his own people. He would be more usefully occupied that way than by expounding high theories to us in this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, everybody knows that agriculture is the main industry of this country. We, in the Government, agree with the World Bank Report that agriculture is going to continue to be, for the time being, the main source of livelihood for the bulk of our people, but we are determined to develop on two lines here. First, we must look for new crops. We must diversify the

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury] production of our agricultural produce. In the world of today, no primary producing country can afford to be dependent on one or two crops. We have to move away from the dependence on three or four crops—coffee, tea, sisal and pyrethrum. We have to look for new crops to grow, and here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are placed by God in such a position that we have a country which, climatically and the soil conditions of which, permit us to grow literally everything which is grown in this world. So we have plenty of room to diversify on that side.

However, perhaps more important, and this needs to be stressed—particularly for the benefit of hon. Members who stand here and ask us why we are not growing more sisal or more something in their constituency—it is no use expanding in a given line of production unless you have a market for it. So this Government, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is laying plans to explore the world for new markets, for indeed it will be economically and politically wise for a country such as our own to reduce its dependence on a market in one country only, a foreign country. Dependence on one foreign country for our marketing produce has economic and political consequences which the hon. Members here know all too well and which our neighbours in Zanzibar have learnt from a very bitter experience, when they found that the primary market for their main agricultural crop just dropped and they had nowhere else to sell it. The hon. Members will hear of plans shortly, they will hear of discussions shortly, to explore markets all over the world.

With regard to industrialization, this is where we need to warn the hon. Members of this House. All too many people seem to think that if you have a country which is undeveloped agriculturally, what you need is industrialization. Indeed, today we have heard some questions here about plans for secondary industries. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our planning we are determined that such industries as we go into shall be soundly based, people in the world. If we cannot compete with other people, we do not go into that particular industry, for the simple reason that we shall be wasting our money, and we do not have enough of it to clear by the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning when he spoke to this House, is that we are determined to industrialize in this country for two reasons. One is that industrialization will reduce our dependence on agricultural production, and everybody knows that agricultural production is an unreliable source of income in the

present-day world. Prices are always fluctuating. The coffee growers know this only too well, because they are now being asked to restrict production. The pyrethrum growers know it all too well, as do the tea growers. In order to ensure a rising standard of income for this country, which is soundly based, it will be our policy to go in for industrialization. The way we intend to go about it was indicated by the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning. Our first step is to encourage the production locally in Kenya, in East Africa, of goods which we have, up to now, been importing, goods which could easily be manufactured or made locally. These import-saving industries will be the first type of industries we shall go for. Here, Mr. Speaker, I am glad to say that since this Government took over there has been a remarkable display of confidence by the industrialists in this country in the future of East Africa. They have come in large numbers and put forward their plans to produce locally what, up to now, we have been importing. I will not go into details about this, because many of them are still being negotiated. Each one of them will be announced.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is indeed disgraceful for a country such as Kenya which, as I said earlier, could grow everything, to continue to spend millions of pounds importing foodstuffs. The very first step that we must take if we want to industrialize, is to encourage the growth of secondary industries in our food processing. In this respect, we took the first step in our Budget, we raised the duties on imported foodstuffs, and we shall not hesitate to raise these duties even further, or direct fiscal restrictions, so that the food-processing industries in this country can be supported when you walk into big banquets in this country, and for your puddings you are given tinned, ported strawberries. Those of you who know the Highlands of Kenya know that we grow the best strawberries in the world, and, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not bragging. These strawberries were used at a banquet given by the Queen of England, and everybody put an order in; they wanted to know where the strawberries came from. We have such high-class strawberries, and indeed we have two enterprising farmers in the Highlands market, and they are getting a fabulous price on it. I am only giving one example, we could give hundreds of others, pineapples, dairy produce, all these. I am only giving this one because it came to my notice very recently. If that is the position, then it is obvious to this Government that we must protect the local food-processing

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury] industries. It is a well-known principle in any economic development planning that the first thing you have to go for is to be self-sufficient in food production so that you are not wasting your limited resources buying food from other people. If, in our development, we face problems of adverse balance of payments we shall only have ourselves to blame if we have not so planned that our limited foreign exchange earnings are not wasted buying food which could be grown here easily.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said earlier on that it is the intention of the Government to go into industry and to be integrated with private companies. In this direction, the Government has already announced plans to set up a finance development corporation, and an agricultural finance corporation has also been announced. Indeed, the Bill setting it up will come before this House this week or next week. The idea of these corporations is to give the Government a little flexible machinery for going into joint ventures with other big business people. This will help us to get the experience, the knowledge, the know-how, of people who are working in various industries in other countries. We shall be able to train our local people and bring them up until we are able to produce these things ourselves. We shall say more on these corporations when the Bills come up.

We know, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that people in this House have raised the question of tourism, and they have asked what the Government is doing about it as this is a real gold mine. I am glad to say to this House that the Government intends that the tourist industry should become a major industry in this country. We are encouraged that some of the most experienced people running tourist services in parts of Europe, America and so on, whenever they have been to East Africa, have always remarked that we have the potential here to compete almost with anywhere in the world. On this line, Mr. Speaker, we shall go. We shall indeed do more than plan for Kenya, we shall go out of our way in the various talks we are having now with the East African Governments to make sure that this industry, which, like so many other large-scale industries, can only be economically and efficiently run on an East African basis, is run on an East African basis, and that Kenya will continue to get a fair share of the earnings from the tourists. This will be an industry, Mr. Speaker, where we shall benefit very much, because it is one of the industries which will earn us those foreign exchanges which we need.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to finish off by talking of one thing about which hon. Members speak too much, but do nothing: that is those schemes which are normally called self-help schemes. In the Government planning—as the hon. Members will see when the plan is presented to this House—we have laid great emphasis on self-help schemes, schemes where villages, people in a given locality, get together and decide to work with their own hands to build for themselves a facility which they require. It has been shown, Mr. Speaker, in other countries of Africa—in Egypt, in Guinea, in Ghana, next door to us in Tanganyika—that in a poor territory such as ours (poor not because it lacks potential but poor because the potential is not yet exploited) self-help schemes, where the ordinary people themselves work with their own hands, have two great advantages, and both are going to be exploited by the Government.

One great advantage is that it gives the ordinary man the opportunity to participate, to feel that he is making his own contribution to the national development of this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will have heard the Motion which was announced this afternoon by the hon. Prime Minister about the National Fund that we shall set up and to which every person, however poor, will have a chance to contribute what he can, a fund which will be used for national development. We want to go further. We want to take these self-help schemes to the villages. We have so many villages here, Mr. Speaker, which are isolated people have to walk on foot to get to the main road. There is nothing at all in the world to stop them getting together and organizing the building of a one- or two-mile road which would connect them with the main road. It requires very little capital, Mr. Speaker; indeed, it has been done. What is perhaps more, Mr. Speaker, it is in the African tradition, it is not something new, it is not the socialism which we are being asked to borrow from some other country. It is a living African custom for people to get together and help themselves. Indeed, this is true practice in many villages. We may, for instance, need a dispensary, and there is nothing in the world to stop them getting together, making the bricks they need and the Government will provide them with a plumber to help them. But they can build it themselves, they will be proud of it. The hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition is telling me that they are already doing it. It is already being done; in fact, we should pay tribute to those many officers of the community development who are encouraging the continuation of this thing; but

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury] what we are saying, as a Government, is that we should make it a national movement for people to help themselves. We are laying plans for this, but I have one appeal to make.

When these plans are made, we are going to stress, as was stressed in Guinea and Egypt, that the hon. Members of this House shall give the lead. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Egypt it was made a condition that if an hon. Member wanted a project developed in his own constituency he must give the lead. In other words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were prepared to devote a day or two days in the week when he took off his tie and his shoes and took part in the work with everybody else and worked hard. That way, Mr. Speaker, we shall be giving the leadership that our own people expect from this House.

So, Mr. Speaker, I do hope that the hon. Members, when these plans are announced by the Government, will come forward and give the leadership that they are required to do.

I was going to say two or three things on unemployment, Mr. Speaker, but it has already been announced by the Minister for Labour and Social Services that the Government, immediately it took office, went to work to draw up plans for the relief of unemployment and that these short-term plans for the relief of unemployment will be announced very soon. The only point I want to make, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Members is that in our view as a Government, unemployment will never be resolved in the long run by short-term relief measures; it will never be resolved. The way unemployment is resolved in any country is to make sure that you maintain a high level of investment, so that the ordinary individual businesses continue to take more and more and more people into their businesses. It is the only continuing basis of ensuring a high level of employment, to that, Mr. Speaker, in our own plans we have no illusions at all. We need the short-term relief measures, because we cannot, as a Government, tolerate the idea of thousands and thousands of people going hungry while the plans are being laid, or while we are doing what we can to revive the confidence and the level of investment in our economy, but we are convinced that those short-term measures are really short term, they will help us over the period of six months or one year. However, in the long run, we have to encourage investment in this country, we have to organize those unemployed people to go into the self-help projects which I have just talked about, and then, in that way, we shall have laid the firm continuing basis for a high level of employment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, it was not my intention to go into the real details of the Development Estimates because we shall have plenty of opportunity to speak about them, but it might be interesting to Members to know that this Government will be receptive to any proposals which they bring from their constituencies, from their regions, their districts, their villages. All we ask of the hon. Members is that when they bring these programmes they will be prepared to discuss them with us and they will be prepared to be told by the Government that the way we see their programme fitting into the national development programme is that and that, and that they in turn will not think that the Government is trying to neglect any particular area. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the hon. Members that, all the plans we are laying for development now will, by and large, have to be financed from borrowed resources, money borrowed from other countries, and in borrowing the man who lends you money these days has a say as to the projects into which the money goes; not that he tells you it must go into so-and-so, but he insists that he must be paid in a given period of time, and if you have put your money into a project which is not paying a return, then you will find yourself unable to repay the people who lent you the money. In which case, Mr. Speaker, nobody else will lend you any more money and then you will be really high and dry, and no Government wants to be in that position.

So, if the hon. Members find that some projects they are really interested in are put on priority two, or priority three by the Government planning, it is not that the Government is uninterested in a given area or a given district, it is that the Government has a plan for the whole country and that the Government has to plan always bearing in mind that the money they are using is borrowed money. We know all too well the very old saying, Mr. Speaker, that you cannot have your cake and eat it, and that is a very important thing for the hon. Members to keep in their minds.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Natural Resources (Mr. Njiriri) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have just listened to the clearest exposition of Government economic policy that we have ever heard. We have heard it in clear, sound, wise and sensible terms, and I am bound to congratulate the Member who is wearing his Uganda tie. The only thing I would ask, Mr. Speaker, is that before

[Mr. Alexander] Kenya has taken full advantage of his wisdom he should export none of it to Uganda, we need it all for the moment. So impressed am I by his speech, Mr. Speaker, that I believe it is one—and I am glad the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism is here—which should be reprinted and circulated over the world to all the Chambers of Commerce and to all the Government commercial bodies throughout the entire universe. If the Minister for Information is not prepared to do this, I am certainly prepared, in my own limited way, to duplicate it at my own expense and send it to my industrial and business friends around the world.

It is heartening to hear at least a clarification of this term "African Socialism". I am glad that the Parliamentary Secretary has switched this to an expression in terms of our belief in a mixed economy. This, I believe, alone amongst all the other words he used, will help considerably to allay the fears of the investors from abroad, because there are degrees of Socialism and the final degree, of course, is complete State enterprise in everything. Therefore, we are wise to keep away from this word "Socialism", because it has much a variety of meanings, and to state clearly to the world exactly what type of economy it is that we are going to adopt, and that is what the Parliamentary Secretary has done today.

Mr. Speaker, he did refer to the setting up by Government of—I think this was the term he used—a regional development council, in order to co-ordinate the development programmes of the regions with that of the Central Government. When he replies to the debate, I would like him to elaborate on this a little more, just so that we can be perfectly clear in our minds as to how it will work. As I understand the position at the moment, the Government has a Development Advisory Committee—I think that is what it is called—which advises the Minister for Finance and through him the Cabinet on the Government's development programme. What would be helpful is to know how this Regional Development Council is going to fit in to that Development Advisory Committee. Who is going to be the Chairman of this Regional Council? How are its decisions to be arrived at, and how in turn will they be conveyed to, I presume, the Government's Development Advisory Committee?

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in the Constitution that deals with this question at all. I believe it is one of the serious omissions in the Constitution and perhaps when we come to the final independence Constitution we might, with the advice of the Parliamentary Secretary,

if he will agree, include something that will make this particular question abundantly clear to everybody. There is great elaboration in the Constitution as to how recurrent money will be collected and how they will be disbursed to the centre and to the regions, but when it comes to development capital and the expenditure thereof, there is absolutely complete silence. This I believe is one of the serious omissions.

Mr. Speaker, turning for a moment to a matter the Parliamentary Secretary did dwell on briefly, that is the balance of payments; I would like to turn to something I said in the Budget debate which was not answered then, but which I believe the Parliamentary Secretary would like to elaborate upon when he replies to this debate. I raised it in the context, if I remember, of the need for us to replace £10 million a year, out of our balance of payments as the result of the removal of the British military forces. This £10 million is going to be a gigantic task for us to replace. We have got to look at every means of doing so. When I considered this, I looked at a possibility that has not, I do not think, so far been envisaged. We normally look at the problem of our balance of payments in terms of more exports—the Parliamentary Secretary has dwelt on that today—of replacing imported products by locally produced products and the Parliamentary Secretary also rightly mentioned that. However, I want to mention a third factor and that is the question of the products that come into this country, for which we have no substitute whatsoever, and are imported by subsidiaries, or branches, of producers overseas who are in a position, particularly when the competitive element is not there, to price the product to us at a level that suits them. This quite clearly denies us first of all an obvious advantageous factor in our balance of payments, and secondly, of course, the added income tax that we would receive if the price were lower to us and the profit greater internally. This is a matter that has faced other countries in our position; there is nothing new about it, there is nothing new in the remedy that I am suggesting. There is a remedy and it is one. I would seriously wish to discuss with the Government to see if we can tackle this particular aspect. I believe that both in terms of net imports, that affects our balance of payments, and in income tax many millions of pounds are involved. I trust that those who may hear these words outside this House and who are connected with this type of product might take a timely hint from what I have said and they, themselves, come forward to Government with ideas before Government has to intervene.

(Mr. Alexander)

Mr. Speaker, I turn now to the private sector which was very fully dwelt upon by the Parliamentary Secretary. I am grateful for him for having given it so much attention. I just have one suggestion only to make; I do not agree with the statement in the Budget Speech that outside lawyers and industrialists are really only concerned with making sure that they can repatriate their capital and their profits from Kenya. I believe they are interested in far more than that and I come back to a subject that I have dwelt upon for many years and that is the need for special inducements to the private sector for special purposes and largely in special areas. I think, in this we can take a lesson from several other countries, but what I would commend to the Government to study is what I believe to be perhaps the best scheme of all and that is the one adopted in Northern Ireland. There they had a problem of an excess of labour but in all other respects many attributes; plenty of space, plenty of food and all that was needed was the inducement for industry to come there to use the excess of labour that was available. What was, of course, embarked upon by the Government was not only income tax inducements—that is tax holidays for new industries—but they went even to the extent of rating concessions by local government and providing free factory space for a limited number of years. I believe, Mr. Speaker, we are in a situation in this country that we have got to take advantage of all the sorts of remedies to increase our national income and, of course, above all to deal with the ever-present problem of unemployment. I could perhaps give as an example of this in this case—an industry that I had something to do with and I believe it is the finest ever established in this country; I refer to the cement factory at Bamburi at the Coast. There was a situation where the very minimum of encouragement was given by Government. Yet, today, ten years later, this industry is saving us something like £1½ million on our balance of payments and is capturing a very large proportion of the whole of the Indian Ocean's main trade, from Mauritius right up to the Persian Gulf and, I believe, across to India.

I am glad the Parliamentary Secretary did come back to tourism. I am glad that another Parliamentary Secretary is listening to this, because I know how dedicated he was to this, how many long hours he spent on it, but I do believe—without a smile on my face—that like other countries we can make this industry—in our case—first in output. In the most industrial-

ized countries in the world, tourism is now in second and third place. I believe that in this country, Mr. Speaker, if we really apply all our imagination and energy to it we can stop talking about our reliance on agriculture and agriculture only. I would like to make one suggestion here. I have not, however, stopped to study how realistic it may be. What worries me at the moment is that our tourist industry is very largely confined to the wealthier people from abroad. This is largely because of the expense of getting here. Once the tourist is here we are, I believe, at a low in our prices as anywhere in the world. I believe, for example, that our hotel prices compare very favourably with other parts of the world. The prices at the lodges in the Game Parks are utterly reasonable; but what does defeat the bulk of tourists who would like to come here is the cost of the passage from overseas to this country. The suggestion I would like to put in for Government consideration is that what we might try for one year only to subsidise air charter firms who are prepared to bring plane loads of passengers here. I know a little about this subject and I believe that the right people approached would be prepared to give this a trial for a year provided they could see a reasonable chance of breaking even. There are those, I believe, who are prepared to pioneer this type of passage and I think encouragement of this kind might well push them far enough to establish something that will break through this everlasting problem of the expense of getting to this lovely country of ours.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is abundantly clear and very heartening to me as a result of what I have heard today is that when—and we will—we have divided our parties on our economic and social programmes I know that I will not be very far from the Parliamentary Secretary who moved this Vote.

Mr. Anyleni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the Parliamentary Secretary for the speech he has made, and as an experienced economist I think he has been very constructive. I would like to draw his attention to a few things and I hope he will take them into account when he replies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the party which has formed the Government is committed to socialism. We have told this to the people outside and socialism means that the interests of the Government of this country will be the interests of the poorest of man in this country. Therefore, I am wondering what is going on in this country in its keeping with the socialist outlook of our political party; the party that has formed this Government. We have in this country, because of past experiences where certain races were given preferences in the

(Mr. Anyleni)

issuing of licences and loans, these people emerging ahead of the African people. I suggest that something must be done so that the African will be given an equal advantage so that he can catch up with the rest of the people in the commercial field.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the Parliamentary Secretary has told us that the constituency Members must take it on to themselves to encourage their constituents to do something, some of the constituencies, regions and districts, are working very hard, but they are not realizing the fruits of their labours. For example, we have the marketing boards which are very inadequate. You find a person who grows maize sells it at Sh. 3/50 a bush, by the time it reaches Nairobi it is Sh. 15 for the same amount of flour. The difference is Sh. 11/50. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that sort of organization does not encourage hard work, nor does it improve the economy of this country. We have been talking of co-operatives. We believe that instead of having the Western Nyanza Marketing Board, or whatever it may, we should have co-operatives. During a meeting with the Commissioner of Co-operatives this morning, he informed us that he has no money to train people, so much so that we do not have a co-operative or a commercial school in which to train people who can work in the co-operatives. I would urge the Parliamentary Secretary, when he next thinks about money—about giving enough money to the co-operatives so that we can have enough Africans trained to carry on the work of the co-operatives. We believe that the best way we have of selling is through the co-operatives.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder if the money which comes to this country is used in the best possible way. For example, money was recently given to this country by the Rockefeller Foundation. I understand that it is going to Kitale to improve the production of maize, but I have facts to prove that the reason why the price of maize is so low is because we have two ways in which to dispense with it. One way is that we consume it here, and then, when there is a surplus, we export it. The export market is so low—it is about the Sh. 15 a bag—and I am told they take the price which is paid by the foreign buyers. That is added to the price we get here which is higher, and then they get the average, and that is what the price of maize is to the producer. So, Mr. Speaker, the reason why the price of maize is so low is because we have a surplus, and when you have a surplus that makes the price slump. It is unreasonable that we should spend money producing more maize. Instead of spending more money producing maize, which will in turn make the prices go low,

that money could be spent on something for which there is not so much competition in the world market, for example, tea. I hope that when the Parliamentary Secretary replies he will remember the Rockefeller Foundation money, or any other money which comes from overseas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has just told us that we must work very hard. I agree, but in this country today there the people who wake up early in the morning, they go somewhere to work to earn Sh. 15, and then they get up somewhere to drink. They drink gin from morning to evening, and the following day do the same. They do not do any work except for themselves. They have families, children, and the person who takes care of the family is the poor mother. Although we call ourselves a Government, we cannot arrest these men, and so I would ask the Government to bring out legislation which will make sure that everybody who has work to do, who has land, does his work. When he does not do it, he should know that there is the possibility that he will be forced to do it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say this because I know that although some people are working very hard, when everyone is not, it means that some people are living like parasites. In this country, we have some people who are very rich; they can eat, sleep, drink, because they have money and it will not be exhausted. This is because of past history. We demand that our Government should legislate so that, without grabbing this money, it could be given to the poorer people. The rich must be taxed enough so that they can help the poor ones. I am sure that the good Lord, who gave people riches, intended that those riches should be for the benefit of all the people and not just for the personal interests of a particular person.

Africans today in the commercial field have a lot of handicaps. At one time, someone asked me if he could be an agent of a certain brewery or East African Tobacco or something like that. I inquired and found that in order to become an agent of one of these firms, a person has to have so much money that he can work throughout his life and still not have the money. I ask the Parliamentary Secretary to do something to help an African with what little capital he has to be able to participate in the business world in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, although we do not want to grab anything from anybody, we know there are farms, for example, the tea estates, where people are paid about Sh. 100 a month. We are Africans and normally we produce a lot of children. I am only a young man, but you would be surprised, I could have five children. I am fortunate because

[Mr. Anyien]

I am here, and the few shillings I get here allow me to educate my children, but there are people working in the tea plantation, in the tea factories, in the coffee plantations, in the country, who are paid about Sh. 100. Mr. Speaker, Kanu has said we are going to give free education to our people, but we know that this cannot be done in a day. While Government is preparing to give our children free education, would it not be better for anybody who is working eight, nine, ten hours a day to receive enough money so that he is able to educate his children, have a fairly good meal in the evening, and not just earn Sh. 100? That would be in keeping with socialism. If somebody earns only about Sh. 100 a month, surely it means that through the labour of this person someone is making excess profits? That is why the people of this country refused to give the capitalists, the Kudu Party, votes to form a Government. That is why the people of this country gave Kanu, the socialist political party, their votes so that they could form the Government of this country, the Government whose sole interest would be that of the poorest man on the street.

Hon. Members: Capitalism.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Members in the Opposition are shouting "Capitalism". I agree, we have Members here who earn from several sources. Some Members are directors of big commercial firms, and I do not mean in the Opposition Benches only, but in the Opposition Benches as well. There are people who have nearly a million pounds in their banking accounts. We have some people who have accounts not only in Kenya, but even in England and New York and Switzerland. If we are honest, we have been given votes so that what we do in this country is to help to improve the economic structure of this country and make it a socialist one. The Minister should give a lead. We must know how each Minister in this Government has in each

Mr. Speaker, Ghana is a socialist country. I remember that the wife of one of the Ministers bought a very expensive bed, and this was not in keeping with the Government's socialist policy and I understand this cost the Minister his Portfolio. In other words, he was asked to vacate his office because he was living like a capitalist and it was not in keeping with African socialism. When he was willing to dispenze with some of his property, he was allowed back in the Cabinet. This is what I mean by African socialism, and nothing else. We cannot pretend to tell people that we want to bring African socialism to this country when some of us are capitalists of the worst type. I am trying to say that we go out to public meet-

ings and tell the people that we do not want capitalism. We tell them that the Asians and Europeans are rich, but what about the few Africans themselves? If this country is truly going to be an African socialist country, surely we must expect everyone—that does not exclude anybody because of his colour, even our own Ministers and Presidents of the Regions—to contribute towards the well-being of the poor man. Socialism is something by which the poor man benefits as well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks I beg to support.

The Speaker (Mr. Shade): I ought to point out to hon. Members that although development is a very, very wide subject, and almost everything is relevant to it, it is still development that we are considering here. Socialism is only relevant in its aspect of development, whereas I think the hon. Member was covering other aspects of socialism too.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate two sets of people. First, I would like to congratulate the very able Parliamentary Secretary who moved this debate on Development. The second set is the Sessional Committee for making it possible for this House to debate the Development Estimates. For the last five years, Sir, I have waited to have an opportunity to hear the Development Estimates debated, but it has not come about until this time. This is a good opportunity for us all to hear what the Government has in the way of Development Estimates for the immediate years ahead of us.

[The Speaker (Mr. Shade) left the Chair]

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) took the Chair]

I want only to speak on two aspects of the Parliamentary Secretary's speech. The first is the self-help schemes. It is frightfully important that this country should appreciate and accept fully the fact that we have self-help schemes to implement internally or from outside. These schemes could be of a localized nature whereby—I use the example given by the Parliamentary Secretary—a local community agrees to build a connecting road, a road of access to the main road, or perhaps a number of little bridges across a river to connect one school to another, or a village to a school, or one market to another, without necessarily waiting for the little money which the county councils or the Central Government is able to provide from its meagre resources.

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power]

The other point is self-help of a national nature, whereby the energies of our youth can be absorbed. We could probably take a number of our wandering youths of today into a kind of camp to give them a little practical education and at the same time hope that by the end of the period they are going to be in the camps they will build something which will leave a mark, something which will be of national benefit.

We have schemes which could be expanded for irrigation, and I am sure if we have our young men and some of the unemployed fed and give them some practical education, they could at the same time help the nation in clearing some of these irrigation schemes, building better roads, we could be occupying everybody and this would help to raise the economy of the country.

Another aspect I would like to discuss in the Parliamentary Secretary's speech is tourism. Up to now, most of us have looked at tourism as an attraction for people from overseas. I am sure that we could encourage this within our own country. There are many people in this country who live far away from the National Parks, or from centres where the game is preserved. There are the schools, our parents and many others who live in areas where there are no animals, or different types of flowers and trees, or places of historical interest. I am sure, if the Department of Information and Broadcasting, which is also the Ministry responsible for Tourism, were to devise a way to publicize more the necessity for our boys and girls and other people touring the country for a small fee to these places, this, also, would increase the country's income as far as tourism is concerned. We should not look at tourism as a one-way traffic, or only from the point of view of tourists coming from overseas, but should encourage our own people to see some of the very attractive scenery and wild life which are such an attraction to people from all over the world.

Another point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, raised by the Parliamentary Secretary, deals with the dignity of labour. I was very interested when the Parliamentary Secretary said that every Constituency Member should be prepared to show that he can work with his own hands. I only wondered what kind of work would be done in Doonholm Road, although there is a lot of work which can be done even there! For us, who come from rural areas, nothing would do better than to roll our sleeves up—I do not quite like the idea of removing the shoes—take a *fembi* or *panga* and do some work alongside our fellow constituents,

to leave the world a little better than we found it. I would like to support this idea very strongly, not only for the Constituency Members, but also for the Specially Elected Members in this House; they should not think that they are exempted by the Parliamentary Secretary when he referred to us as "Constituency Members". In fact, they have a little more work to do than ourselves, the Constituency Members; they are Members for the whole country. I would like to see the Member elected from Mombasa Area going to Nyanza and helping the hon. Member for Central Nyanza, the Minister for Home Affairs, in building a piece of road to Ahero or some other place.

Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, this explains the whole feeling of our Kanu manifesto, in the words of the Parliamentary Secretary, when he said that the country must be prepared to tighten their belts for a few years while we build our country and try to raise productivity. Those people who are critical of the Kanu manifesto seem to think that everything was going to come overnight. All that we said was: "These were the objectives, these were the aims of Kanu if we became the Government." Now that we have achieved this Government, we would like these aims to become real, and the only way in making these aims real is to have everybody working as hard as they can, to tighten their belts for a few years, and then we shall achieve our objectives and the country of Kenya will reach that stage where the socialism we have in mind will be a reality.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would finally like to recommend to the House that we should urge the Government to let us know when and how soon we should be prepared to go out for a day, as the Parliamentary Secretary said, including the Ministers, and roll up our sleeves and do a good piece of work with the rest of the country. With these few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Olotikipi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know that this Government has just taken over, and all the promises they gave are still to come, but we, on this side of the House, feel it is our duty to tell the Government what our people really need, the only way to know whether a child is ill or hungry is when it cries, and therefore the Opposition should do the same so that the Government becomes aware of the needs of the people in this country.

I would like to make it quite clear to the Government side that it is not our intention to be destructive—only to tell them what we want done for our people. If we give them ample time to do things and just keep quiet, they may

[Mr. Oloibipiti]

think that we are satisfied. This is why you see us whipping the Government all the time, so that something will be done for the people.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, with regards to the Development Estimates, I would say that everywhere in Africa, especially in Kenya, needs development. The people from my area, the Masai area, need to be developed. The Prime Minister declared that he would give priority to the tribes neglected by the imperialists, and I think the Masai are amongst the neglected tribes of Kenya. For example, we, the Masai, are a nomadic people; we have been moving for years from place to place and are still moving today, and I do not think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is a human aspect to move like a bat from tree to tree.

We educated Masai saw the Government in 1961. In the Kajiado District there are about 1,000 applicants who have been granted ranches on which to settle down and to act as an example to the rest of the Masai, but they have nothing with which to start these ranches. I was given a ranch, but I cannot improve it because I do not have enough capital. In this regard, I would urge the Government to realize that the Masai have now come forward willingly to settle down and if the Government is really an African Government they should concentrate on settling these people down so that they can also make use of their own land and improve their standard of living like other Kenyans.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, these are the things which face the Masai. Their country is really a large country, but water is scarce. We cannot settle down. That is the major problem and unless there is water we cannot settle down. In fact all the Masai are determined to settle down with a piece of land and their animals rather than move about with 300 head of cattle, then having to go back for about two months. This is what finished us during the last drought. All our cattle died just because we were permitted to use the land communally. Everyone was moving from one place to another; using the rivers and that is why we are still receiving famine relief, even today. I do not know when the Masai will recover from the drought. That was because the British found the Masai strong and stout men and a warlike people and kept telling them they were good people and kept telling them they were, because our people did not like to change. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the time has come when we have seen the light and the Government must show the light and the people

will follow. I now tell the Government that the Masai have seen the light and it is up to the Government, if it is an African-Government, to show a light to these people. If we could start by settling at least a thousand Masai, then the rest would follow. That is the kind of life I would ask the Government to offer to these people if they do not want the tribe to perish.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I sincerely urge the Government to settle the Masai today, and make use of their cattle. We love cattle and we can make good places for our cattle. We can really breed good cattle by settling down if water is provided for us—the land is there, but what we lack is water. Therefore, if we are given the chance, I promise the House the Masai will breed cattle not only for the benefit of Kenya but of East Africa as a whole. Not the Masai of Kenya alone, the same thing applies to the Masai of Tanganyika. There are about 300,000 Masai in Tanganyika who would also like to settle down, but the Colonial Government have ignored the Masai, leaving them as they are. I can understand there is a proverb which says that in every part of the globe that the white man has invaded, people must either change or cease to exist. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not see any reason why the Masai should not catch up with other tribes. I ask the Government here today that if we have been neglected by the Imperialist Government we should not repeat the same mistake.

To that extent my people in the Kajiado District had at least fifty borholes to be used communally, and because our people have no money today, due to the last drought, the borholes are closed and these poor people remain with no water. The borholes are closed because the people have not been able to pay their tax and because of that I ask the Government to provide some money to enable these people to reopen their borholes because otherwise they are going to die of thirst. Water, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the major problem facing our neglected tribe and I should like to see Government do something to help these people.

Another thing I would like to mention is that we have a lot of people wandering about. As I said on another occasion that the Masai must be employed either in the Police Force or in the K.A.R. I still repeat the same thing, because these people, having had their cattle finished by the last drought, have had to wander and have no jobs; therefore, what remains for them is to raid other people's cattle, such as the occasions in Ukambani, and if they steal cattle from Ukambani or from the Kikuyu, then

[Mr. Oloibipiti]

tribal clashes will start. I have tried in public meetings to stamp out this stealing of cattle from other tribes. Even the elders have given every young man a chance to swear and promise that he will not raid other people, but because there is nothing to it, they go and raid from neighbouring tribes. I think that the only way to stop this raiding is by finding jobs for these young people who wander about who are really ignorant. They do not go to school so they know nothing else, they cannot get adult jobs like other people. I should like to see Government giving them some jobs. Suppose a grazing scheme is started, they can be put on it to fence the area, dig dams, or do something to help their tribe while they are paid something: This would stop them from raiding other tribes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to ask the Government to sympathize and see that these young lads are given jobs to stop them raiding other tribes which means clashes between neighbouring tribes. I think my friends, the Member for Kikuyu, the Member for Ukambani, know all this—

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): The question of raiding tribes is rather too far away from the question. It is a separate question.

Mr. Oloibipiti: Yes, I know it is a separate question, but I want to try and bring this to the notice of hon. Members, so that they realize our people have such difficulties.

That is why, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I say that top priority should be given to the Masai people, so that they can also develop like other people.

Another point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the disease in this area. Our dispensary has been closed, due to the financial position. I think that most of our people are suffering from disease. If the people could read they would know about these things and know the symptoms of the diseases and how they are spread.

There is a need for water and health facilities for the Masai people. Some of the women are naked, they have nothing to wear.

I would like to support the Development Estimates, but, at the same time, I would ask the Government to support the Masai.

In Kajiado District we have Amboseli Lodge which was given to us by the Colonial Government, and I am attending a meeting tomorrow, Mr. Deputy Speaker, because due to their financial position, the Masai are not able to run this lodge on their own and they intend to lease

it to an individual in Nairobi. I think it is a great shame for the Masai to have to surrender this because of lack of finance.

Although the African Government is going to develop the whole of Kenya, I sincerely ask the Government to give priority to the Masai people who have been neglected by the British imperialists.

With these few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to support.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiano): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want first of all to say that we have just listened to one of the most constructive speeches from the Opposition. The hon. Member who has just sat down realizes the difficulties that the Government is facing with regard to the fact that we have only just been elected and we cannot be expected to have fulfilled all our election promises by this time.

I think that it is important for me to say at this juncture that the various appeals of the hon. Member made quite an impact on our thinking and will be very seriously considered.

I would like to say that our Government realizes that uneven development creates tension and is very unfair to some parts of the country. The kind of development we have in mind is the development which will be widespread and will enable people from all parts of the country to enjoy the benefits. It is true there are some areas in Kenya today which, for various reasons, have been left far behind the other areas both in education and economic development, and steps will have to be taken to see that the development of the country is balanced and no area or group of people is left far behind the others. Situations of that kind lead to ill feeling. The people who deal mainly in livestock can contribute very extensively to the earning of foreign currency just as much as those who grow crops. I am referring to the fact that with proper cattle ranching and so on we can raise enough meat and other dairy products for export as well as for local consumption, and in that way the pastoral people will be making a good contribution to our economy.

I should now like to comment on some remarks made by another hon. Member, first as regards training in the co-operative departments. I would like to refer the hon. Member to a statement I made yesterday which was that we are aware of the importance of training people to help with the increasing work of the co-operative department and therefore, the school for co-operatives, which had to be closed temporarily several months ago, we are thinking of reopening.

[The Minister for Commerce and Industry]

We are doing our best to find both the means and the personnel for having a Kenya school for the co-operatives. We used to have one at Jeanes School, in a very small form, and then the East African School of Co-operation. A number of things have happened lately in the Jeanes School area and one was the closing of the East African School of Co-operation, due to a very serious shortage of manpower.

Our gratefulness to the Government of Denmark should be put on record which has made it possible for several of our co-operative workers to go to Denmark for further training. I think it should be known that in addition to thinking in terms of training locally, we have some twenty governments who are also ready to offer facilities for additional training for our people.

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) left the Chair.]

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) took the Chair.]

The question of loans to African businessmen my Ministry has taken a lot of interest in. I am sure that when we come to discuss this, people will be surprised to see that the amount put aside for loans to African businessmen is only £1. I am sure that many people will wonder why I put aside this amount for this purpose.

Our Ministry is very concerned about these loans. I would ask the Members of this House to help my Ministry by seeing that the money that has been lent out is paid back. At present a large number of the joint loan boards, which were given the job of lending money to African businessmen, have had to be asked to close down because of extensive defaulting. I am not saying that the situation is only bad because of these defaulters, but I am asking the Members to ask people in their districts to pay back the money they have been loaned. This money is in a revolving fund, money is lent out, and when it is paid back it is available to lend to someone else. If somebody borrows the money and does not pay it back, then the revolving fund ceases to revolve.

One other point, I should say that this question of development is both a national and a local effort. Last year my Parliamentary Secretary who was then the Parliamentary Secretary to my predecessor, suggested that it would be a good idea to have district development authorities working hand in hand with both the regional authorities and the Central Government. Our Ministry is now putting that as part of its policy. As soon as the local authorities are elected on the basis of the new Constitution we shall go to all

the districts and request them to form district development authorities so that we can also have the effort of the people at the local level enabling us to have their ideas and co-ordinate with what we are doing on the national level.

The responsibility will be distributed properly and there will be no feelings of being left behind. I think that everyone will then be encouraged to use their initiative in this respect.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, you did inform one of the speakers that the subject of socialism is not in debate today, and I would only like to say this. Socialism does not mean poverty, neither does development mean robbing Peter to pay Paul. It means trying to close the gap between the rich and the poor by raising those at the bottom, it does not necessarily mean cutting the heads of those who already happen to be on top.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): To that extent, socialism is relevant.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kioko): To that extent, Mr. Speaker, I would agree with you that socialism is quite relevant in this debate.

Our Government has said it is a Socialist Government. It has rejected factors of economic practices which mean the exploitation of the majority by a few people, it seeks to abolish that. But if it means that one person without exploitation of a group of people or a particular district, without exploiting others, has made good, I do not think it would be proper for Members to consider that as anti-Socialist. We have sympathy for the areas which, as the Member who has just spoken has said, have been left behind. The sympathy for them is there, but, Mr. Speaker, we must not mistake socialism as meaning poverty, neither must we consider being rich as a sin, it is not a sin. What we are trying to do is to bring those at the bottom up a little, but if some districts are enriched then they should not be considered sinful, even economically speaking.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hope every Member will support us when he goes back home to talk to his own local authorities and will bear in mind the point regarding the district development authorities and the question of asking them to enable us to get back the money we have lent to African businessmen, so that the revolving fund can begin to revolve again. With those two requests to the Members of this House, I strongly support the Parliamentary Secretary's Motion for the Development Estimates.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Parliamentary

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Labour and Social Services]

Secretary to the Treasury for his very able explanation of the intentions of our Government as embodied in the Development Estimates.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that the Development Estimates are not an economic plan, they are mainly a series of expenditure targets on certain items in our economy which we think are vital for the over-all development of the economy. I would like to point out that I agree with expenditure priorities as shown in the Development Estimates, and I think that the people who drafted these Estimates have done very well.

For example, Mr. Speaker, they have laid a great deal of emphasis in terms of items to be serviced, and in terms of expenditure targets on agriculture and land settlement. I think this is what it should be. The economy of this country will, for a long time, depend on how far agriculture can generate employment and income, and what our Government is doing to make this possible, is very well exemplified in the Development Estimates.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, other items in the Estimates, like training and localization, are also vital, because, the extent to which this economy can develop and the extent to which it can be stabilized, depends on how far our administrative system can lay down the stable framework of development. I think all this has been very aptly explained by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, and I would not like to repeat it.

However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a small point to make regarding agriculture. There are certain parts of Kenya which are dry, which lack water, and because of lack of water, human life and livestock cannot thrive very well in these areas. I know that, already, our Government is thinking of spending more money on water development, but I should have liked to see this problem given a higher priority than it has been given. Also, there are areas in Kenya where humans and livestock cannot thrive at all because there is that horrible fly called the tsetse fly. I happen to come from such an area and I feel very strongly that, rather than spend money on building some useless side roads, I would like to see the Government effectively control tsetse fly in these areas. I would like to refer especially to Lambwe Valley, an area of great agricultural potential, where cotton can be grown, and vegetables, potatoes and other cash crops. This area is lying unused because it is tsetse infested. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not putting this forward in a spirit of criticism, I am only pointing out that

these areas need more attention than they are getting now.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, economic development in any country depends on the spirit with which it is followed up. Some hon. Members have already referred to this very difficult concept of African Socialism. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few remarks on this. I agree that in Kenya we need that dynamic spirit which makes the people move forward. In Kenya we need it much more than in the other African countries because I believe that we have been exploited more than most people in Africa. But let us not mistake this healthy, dynamic spirit for mere jealousy. African Socialism is not based on jealousy, it is based on the sense of trying for justice and equity. As the previous speaker pointed out, we are not going to rob people of their property and then claim that we are carrying out the tenets and the requirements of African Socialism. This is wrong. I think we must base the whole concept on the burning desire to work hard and build a country. While doing this, we should try to see to it that there is justice all round, and that everyone is given equal opportunities to go up. Mr. Speaker, Sir, while doing this we should also make sure that those who are fortunate enough to be rich do not use their riches to acquire the type of power which riches have been conferring on people in the capitalist countries. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like us to be pretty careful over this concept of African Socialism. We might find ourselves borrowing a lot of meaningless slogans from other parts of the world which have no relevance to what we are trying to do in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to repeat that the priorities shown in our Development Estimates are the right ones, and I am sure that our Government will use these only as the basis of our future economic planning. We are moving towards freedom, and with independence at the end of this year, I am sure we will also acquire that freedom to plan and to develop this economy as we think fit.

Finally, I would like again to thank the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury for his very able exposition of the policy of the Government. I think there is very little I can add and I support the Motion.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while congratulating the Parliamentary Secretary very heartily for the very eloquent presentation of his Motion and the way he handled quite a number of questions that arose, I would like to make one or two comments on a few things that he touched on.

[Mr. Gachago]

In the first instance, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an accepted and true fact that the economy of this country, perhaps due to the economic system of the past, is in the hands of certain sections of our population. The major industries, for instance, are in the hands of Europeans and the middle industries are in the hands of Asians and therefore the Africans—the indigenous people of this country—are left without an effective place in the economy of the country. Unless I am misunderstanding I must make it clear to begin with that I am not trying to advocate for an African to be placed in the economy of the country whether he is fit for it or not. If the situation continues as it has been in the past another situation may arise in the future whereby the Africans will be completely displaced or completely expelled from the economic strength of the country. By Africans—mean the word has been rather queerly used—I mean the indigenous people of Kenya. If this happens the Government cannot avoid a situation whereby there will be chaos. Chaos, as we have witnessed in the past, has arisen because of economic pressures on the part of Africans.

I would like to give an example of what is happening today: it is obvious, for instance, in the plantation agricultural industries that the capital has been held and is mainly under the control of one particular community and that is the European community; the foreign people. Some people, I am sure, will misunderstand me when I say "foreign people", but I say that because some of these people have not been nationalized and have not become true citizens of Kenya. What is happening today is that although the properties—I mean the farms—are changing hands they are changing hands from people in one class to certain other people in the same class and that class is the top economic class. Because of that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the indigenous people of this country have been placed in the third class in this country. You find that few Africans, few people within the indigenous communities of this country, have been able to purchase farms or industrial estates for themselves where they can contribute to the economic development of the country. This also happens, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the general industries, because of a lack of funds and because the indigenous people, the Africans, are not economically strong. These Africans cannot afford to buy industrial concerns and they cannot afford even to start up although the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is willing to help such Africans. The Africans lack the initial capital and, therefore, automatically and naturally, the industries are going over to the people

who already have money. Therefore, a situation will arise whereby the economy of the country will not be balanced because it will not be fairly distributed among the people of the country and the people who will suffer, it seems, will be the indigenous people of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the answer to that is—and I think the Parliamentary Secretary, in his reply, will state how this can be done—integration of the African people into the economic development of the country with regard to what is happening today. To be able to do that the Government, in its plan for economic development, must be able to produce a very comprehensive and clear statement as to what is going to be done for the African people so that they can also fit into the economic plan of the country in as far as the farming industries and the general industries are concerned.

The other point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to raise is with regard to industrialization of certain areas of this country.—We read in the Press the other day the very large sums of money that the Rift Valley Regional Assembly voted for the salaries of its officials, the President, the Vice-President and the rest of them.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think that is relevant to the question.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am just mentioning this and then I will continue to explain what I want to say about economic development.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You must keep to the question of development.

Mr. Gachago: I am just coming to that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only mentioned this. One of the most undeveloped regions in this country is the Rift Valley and this money should not be voted for salaries for people who are already earning other salaries. This money should be used to develop this area.

An hon. Member: It is a regional government.

Mr. Gachago: It is all right to say that it is a regional government but we will hear again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, cries that the Government is not industrializing the Rift Valley and is not planning any industrialization of this Region. If the Region is prepared to be industrialized it must begin by showing itself that it is prepared to be industrialized. I am afraid that it is prepared to be Commerce and Industry has already left, but I could have liked him to hear this so that he voted by the Rift Valley Regional Assembly for salaries could not be used to aid the economic development of this country.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not relevant to the question, Mr. Gachago. You could continue to say that this money should be spent on other things, say on development, but this Vote deals with the development on which money should be spent.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member right in referring us to the Regional Assembly as if we were talking about this particular Regional Assembly instead of the Central Assembly?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, I do not think he is, except so far as it concerns development; and then all development in the country, even where it concerns regions, is of interest in this Vote.

Mr. Gachago: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The reason why I mentioned this, Mr. Speaker, is because we are all wondering where we will get money to develop this country and if the first available money will be spent on salaries then I cannot understand how we are going to have any money to develop the country.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I quite understand that, but, as I say, if we go on about money that has been mis-spent elsewhere, we will go on forever.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, I have finished with that and I hope the hon. Members on the other side understand me.

The other point I want to raise, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is in connection with industrial skills. The Parliamentary Secretary mentioned that it is important, in order to plan the development of this country, that we have people skilled in various aspects of development and economic planning. Earlier on, in this House, Mr. Speaker, we had questions being answered by a Minister in relation to training of personnel in the administrative field. While the Parliamentary Secretary has mentioned how important it is to train people on handling economic planning and industrial development, he did not actually say what the Government is doing in this field. What we would like is positive proposals as to what the Government intends to do to train people, for instance, in the development of general industries. We already know that people are being trained in places like the Egerton College in the Rift Valley, but that will cater for only one aspect of development. We have industries like the textile industry and the electrical industry and I would like the Parliamentary Secretary to tell us exactly what his Ministry has in mind with regard to economic planning, to train African people so that they may be ready to work and promote the country in various fields and aspects of development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the word "socialism" I know has a very sensitive meaning to various industrialists and I do not want to say very much on it. I would like to mention that in this country due to the standard of development, a certain amount—even if it is not the sort of socialism that there is in any other country—of socialism would be better than the present tendency of our Government to safeguard, to a great extent, personal and private enterprise. I do believe the Parliamentary Secretary is going to tell us to what extent the so-called African socialism is going to be applied in economic planning so that the indigenous people of this country, who are actually suffering from poverty, if we must talk in extreme language, will be able as a community—in a socialist pattern—to participate in the economic development of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing I wanted to mention is that a lot of capital has been flowing out of this country and the Government has not been known to take any steps to stop it being sent away by industrialists. What is happening is that quite a number of industrialists are making money in this country, and that money never stays here. It is sent out to places like India, England and the United States.

An hon. Member: What are you talking about?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, it is true. People may think that I am threatening. I am not making a decision, I am stating a fact of what is happening.

An hon. Member: Threats!

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order, that is a most unintelligent interruption.

Mr. Gachago: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for noting this sort of interruption.

It is the duty of the Government, without necessarily threatening the industrialists or the investors, to take certain measures to ensure that people will not milk cows in Kenya and take that milk to other countries to feed the children there. If money continues to be made in Kenya, and it is sent away instead of being used to develop this country, then it is not too much to suggest that those industrialists, those investors, who are engaged in this practice should be examined very carefully by the Government. If this is the only way they can behave, if this is the only way they feel they can regard the economy of the country, I cannot see why the Government does not consider even nationalizing their industries so that they can be better used, better developed, for the benefit of this country. Then this money, instead of being made here and sent to develop

[Mr. Gachaga]

other places, can be utilized in this country and help to develop it. We need development so much.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Parliamentary Secretary, and I do hope that when he replies he will clarify the points I have made, and that he will ensure that money does not leave this country to develop those areas overseas.

Mr. de Tipes: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to join with other speakers who have spoken on this Motion. It is quite true, as the hon. Parliamentary Secretary stated, that it is of vital importance to have proper economic planning for the whole country. It refreshes my mind quite a lot to see that we are moving somewhere, and we are moving in the right direction; that is, we are trying to throw aside some of the legacies of the past which have so beset this country.

I would like to mention a few ways in which I think development ought to be carried out.

I have very strong reservations as far as land settlement schemes are concerned, with regard to the money allocated to land settlement schemes. It is true we need these settlement schemes very badly, but I should have thought that part of this money could have well been spent on the development of some of the present African land units. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are interested in raising the productivity of our land as a whole.

As the years go by, events will show whether our economic planning has been right or not. If we spend all the development money available for the mere purchase of the land to settle new settlers and ignore giving money for development to other areas, or in all the African land units which are not provided for in the Development expenditure, we shall be making one of the worst mistakes possible, and I for one would not like to see it.

There are other schemes such as irrigation schemes which are mentioned in the Development Estimates of Expenditure, but no mention is made whatsoever about making provision to reclaim some of the unusable land and make it fit for human habitation. If we are interested in having a piece of land somewhere for people who are unemployed, who are landless, then we must exploit all the means and avenues, and try to reclaim some of the land which, due to various factors, is quite unfit for human habitation. I was glad to hear one of my hon. friends opposite mention some areas which are infested with the terrible tsetse fly. Such areas could be reclaimed by clearing the bush, making them fit not only for livestock but for human habitation as well.

Another point, Sir, is this: if we are to make a good start, if this Government is going to make a good start, I have a very good suggestion for them. At all costs they must avoid the policy of the previous Government of letting those who already have a lot have more added to them. We have become used to this idea of being told that development money can only be lent to this country by the lending countries on one condition and one condition only, and that is that the purposes for which the money is spent are reasonable; and they are interested in areas of high potential. We must get away from this idea of areas of high potential. It is not our fault; I believe it is our Creator's fault, that all land in Kenya is not of high potential. Whether we like it or not, we cannot have the whole of the population of this country inhabiting the areas of high potential.

We will find no room for them, because a vast area of country is more or less arid land, and unless big sums of money are spent on development, then, sooner or later, you will find that those who reside in this semi-desert are compelled to look for shelter in areas of high potential, and there will be no room for them. We must avoid this, otherwise there will be tension or a clash somewhere.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have in mind is that in the past we have had these monopolistic boards which were created by the imperialists; some of them for good reasons and with justification, some of them just to safeguard imperialist capital. This Government must keep its eyes wide open to see that these monopolistic boards do not try to squeeze the small producer or trader out of business; if they do, they will be making a big mistake. We do want to encourage the people and not just have the big financial boards crash the heads of small people who are trying to do business in a small way. I can hear my hon. friends asking me "Which boards?" I have a long list here and am already involved in negotiations with one of them which is trying to squeeze some of the small people out of business, and I think it would be unfair, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to mention them here by name.

Mr. Alexander: (inaudible):
..... they are closing down the Ngong abattoir.

Mr. de Tipes: Yes, that is one of them. The only place we have for selling all the livestock from the Maasi country, the only place where we can sell our cattle, which is unfair.

Another point is that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary should, as he rightly stated, spend this

[Mr. de Tipes]

development money on items of development projects which will give quick results. One of them is, what we know as, tourism. It is true we have a lot of wild game in the country, but when you make the conditions impossible through lack of development for tourists to visit some of the wonderful sights we have in this country and see the game, the economy of the country does not benefit. If the revenue from tourism can amount to about £10 million, surely a small sum on development is well spent.

I hope the Minister for Tourism—I can see him shaking his head—is taking this very seriously. For instance, we have the Keekorok Lodge, one of the best game areas in Kenya, the road there is very bad. The road is terrible and impassable, and one can only go in Land-Rovers, and if you go with a new Land-Rover, on your return all the springs, shock absorbers and lots of parts are in pieces. How can one expect tourists to visit such areas?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Do not frighten them away!

Mr. de Tipes: No we are not frightening them away, we just want conditions to be improved. This is one of the roads which the present Government terms "Class B", which is an international road. Why is it that we do not provide suitable accommodation in these game areas, and have a reasonable or good standard of roads of access to these areas, I am not asking for something unheard of.

The other aspect, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are the research services in this country which are very essential. A few days ago, during a Debate, I heard that some Members were greatly perturbed to hear that some of our research officers have left or are intending to leave the country and replacements are not available amongst the people we have in this country. Then there was this question of trying to ask for research workers from abroad. This is a very serious state of affairs, and I would have thought that from now on the Government would spend as much as possible to train our own research workers, and the people now in training should complete the full course of their training, as soon as possible, and be posted to areas where they can gain experience, and so help the research in this country. As I have said before, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have some problems in this country as far as research is concerned; there are various cattle diseases on which research workers are working hard, but the Government should do something better than this. Our exports rely very much on the health

of our cattle and sheep and they must be free from all sorts of contagious diseases and Bovine diseases; this is very essential. The research workers must eradicate Tuberculosis, Pleuropneumonia and also East Coast Fever in some parts of the Maasi country. The problem here is that they will say that people are not co-operative, but they are co-operative; their only complaint is that no development has been done in this area for the provision of water, and you cannot expect to use a cattle spray or cattle dip without water.

You cannot expect to create quarantine areas if there is no water anywhere; the cattle will either die of disease or move to new grazing areas, having finished the grass in the quarantine area. The question that was mentioned by my hon. friend, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, is very important. We are telling our people to repay the loans when they are due, but there is a problem here. That is that in the past these loans to African traders were on a fifty-fifty basis. Today, we know there are a lot of problems in that some areas are financially hard hit; they cannot even afford the fifty per cent required to supplement the loan. In such cases, Government should be lenient and not tie its hands completely but be more sympathetic to these areas if they are to have any hope of catching up.

The other point, Sir, is commerce and industry, which comes under the same Minister. It is true that we want the wealth of this country or the industrial centres conveniently spread in suitable areas instead of concentrated in the capital. This would relieve unemployment in urban areas where life is so difficult for an unfortunated man who is penniless. Processing industries for our agricultural products could be situated in particular places where such crops are grown.

I was very surprised to hear one of my hon. friends, Mr. Gachaga, trying to talk about something of which he knows nothing. If he was interested in economy, he would have told us how much the Government had spent on the travelling to various countries of officials and Ministers instead of talking about the Regional Assemblies.

On the question of marketing produce, what I would like to say is that what we want is to market produce on a co-operative basis. This could be organized so that the producer, trader and consumer's interests are all safeguarded, and not try to monopolize everything for the benefit of the few.

I am told that in the Scheduled Areas since the introduction of these terrible settlement schemes, the livestock population in those areas has decreased and if no new areas are opened for

[Mr. ole Tipli] breeding up these animals, then we might find ourselves faced with a problem of importing beef. What I have in mind, is to let the settlement schemes go ahead, but, both in the Scheduled Areas and the African Land Unit, there are considerable areas where grazing is plentiful. Let them at least plough in a few hundred thousand pounds for water provision and then you will see some of the best ranching that the world has ever seen, in areas which are now just lying idle.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, both the last two speakers have brought up points on settlement and I thought that I might answer them. The point made by the hon. Member for Kiharu was the criticism that farms were changing hands in what he called "the top economic bracket." By which I gather that he means that large-scale agriculture, large-scale farms, were being bought and sold by people who could afford to buy them as units. Mr. Speaker, this in itself is not a bad thing from the economic point of view, particularly the development point of view, because an owner or a company will only tend to develop if he knows that he has got a reasonable chance of a market in the commodity in which he is dealing; in this case it is land.

However, I agree with the hon. Member that this would be a bad thing if nothing else was happening at all to move land into the hands of the poorer people, but as we made it perfectly clear in a long debate on settlement, a great deal is being done to so move land. I hope all Members of the House are now well aware of the million-acre scheme which, itself, is a little more than one-third of the whole of the mixed farming area in the Scheduled Areas. Members will remember that I gave it as my own opinion that this million-acre scheme would be insufficient to do what we require, and that we should require another one.

Secondly, there are, of course, the I.B.R.D./C.D.C. schemes which are, again, moving the farms, to which the hon. Member has referred into African hands. And thirdly, and most important I think, there is quite a lot of purchase by Africans of land with Land Bank help. In fact, many people are coming up to me in this House and saying that either they or friends of theirs would like to be able to purchase land outside the settlement schemes, and how do they set about it. And I always refer them to the facilities offered by the Land Bank which are

designed precisely for this purpose, so that a man who has not enough money to get on to land may be enabled to do so by borrowing substantially from the Land Bank. Legally, the Land Bank is now empowered to lend up to 80 per cent of the money for purchase of a farm. In practice, owing to the stringency of finance, it may well be that would be farmers will find themselves restricted to around 60 per cent.

And then, lastly, there is the method by which an economic participation in a farm is being achieved in many cases by the farmer either running a private settlement scheme of his own or encouraging the employees to come in on a shareholding basis. And therefore, all these four methods are being used in what amounts to an agrarian revolution in land ownership to encourage the movement of land into the hands of Africans.

My hon. colleague did mention particularly the plantations, because plantations I know do play a big part in the area for which he has a responsibility. The plantations, by and large, have not come within these categories, because we have been unable to get money, so far, from the British Government for the purchase of plantations, for the simple reason that the money required is considered to be too great and, therefore, the amount of land which could change hands would be proportionately less than if the money were supplied only to the mixed farming areas. It may well be in the second settlement schemes to which I referred in the debate, that we may have to consider purchase of some of the plantations. The hon. Member for Narok East mentioned again the question of settlement in the Non-scheduled Areas and said why should not the money be used in Non-scheduled Areas. To the point of repetition, Mr. Speaker, the money that is available for settlement is not available to the Non-scheduled Areas. I fully agree with what the hon. Member says. I think that the land development fund dividend to this country and I would certainly support any measure by which the Government would be able to provide the development to the Parliamentary Secretary as a very worthwhile money for this purpose.

No doubt, when we come to the Head under the Ministry of Agriculture, he will tell the House exactly how much money is being used for development purposes through the Ministry within the Non-Scheduled Areas. Mr. Speaker, this amount of money is, of course, very great.

(The Debate continues)

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement]

The hon. Member for Narok East said the money should not be used only for purchase. Again, to the point of repetition, Mr. Speaker, I would remind the hon. Member of what I said before, that some 60 per cent of the money used is not—repeat not—used on purchase, it is used for loans—pre-settlement charges, et cetera.

I do not know whether it was the Member for Narok East or his twin from the Masai country—

Mr. ole Tipli: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, who is this twin of mine?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the remark about the twin.

Anyway, it was mentioned that there was an urgent need for water development in the Masai country and for various forms of veterinary control in the Masai country. I entirely agree with these sentiments and I would like to suggest to the hon. Member for his consideration that I feel sure the Government would feel very sympathetically inclined towards this if he could induce the Masai people to make available, for the settlement of those who need it most, some of those rich high-potential areas which are virtually unused in the Masai country today.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, there is one point of my own which I would like to make to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. He talked about marketing and the marketing of produce, of course, is a matter of vital significance to settlement schemes, because if we cannot sell what is produced in settlement schemes, those schemes will be non-economic. I was pleased to hear the Parliamentary Secretary say that he was going into this question of marketing so carefully. The point I would like to bring to his attention is this, that we do import into this country a great variety of products and the import to our country represents exports from other countries which is of great value to them. I would suggest we might consider some form of bilateral agreement by which we agree to receive goods from other countries on the undertaking that they will receive also from us some of our agricultural products.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my congratulations to those of so many other speakers for the opening speech of this debate by the Parliamentary Secretary, which I think was the best speech on its subject that I have heard in this House.

H147-16 pp.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Parliamentary Secretary very much for the presentation of these Estimates. I think one of these days we may find him in a much greater position and responsible for planning our economy. He did it in a very balanced way and I am grateful for what he has said so far.

However, I would like to point out something which contributes to economic development to a very great extent: that is roads. I know there are a number of items which have been given priority in the Estimates, but if we do not have roads in certain areas, even if the areas are very productive and helpful to the country, we may not get there as produced in those areas transported to other places, and people do not take an interest in visiting those places because, when the roads are bad, they become discouraged.

There is also the question of means of transport. When you have better means of transport, it must mean that you have better roads. You can see that in areas like the Rift Valley, which have been occupied by settlers in the past, there is nearly every possible facility there for assisting the transportation of produce. The roads are tar-maced in many parts of the Rift Valley and many areas which have been occupied by settlers are well developed, particularly as far as roads are concerned. So, in fact, we must believe that when we talk on these Development Estimates we have in mind the Africans rising to a position to which any country in the world has risen, a position in which the Africans can feel secure and that they are growing and gaining something out of the planning of the economy of the country.

However, this plan is laid down by a Government like ours in the same way as the Parliamentary Secretary has stated it. While I am talking on roads I would refer to Nyanza Province. In Nyanza Province all roads are bad. It is an agricultural province, or I would refer to it as Nyanza Region to please the opposite side! The roads there are very bad and there is no road which is tar-maced in that area, but in most parts of Kenya now you get very good roads which are tar-maced and so on, and people feel very secure with their cars. So I would like the Parliamentary Secretary to devote more time to seeing that his plans are directed towards improving the roads, particularly in Nyanza, so that we have an easy means of communication. To a certain extent, of course, that is the work of the Ministry of Works, but the Development Estimates, I think, are the first to be tackled and then the Minister for Works will put into operation what is estimated for him to us.

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

I would like to point out one difficulty which Africans have to face, there is competition between Africans and Asians when an industry is to be built and there is always bad competition. The people who should really be responsible for these industries in the first place should be Africans. Many overseas staff—many Asians and Europeans—have means and money and they can get loans from the Government easily because they can pay back the loans that they get and their work is usually very efficient. To a certain extent, you find that when these loans are given they are given to people who have money already and who have got a way to use the money, people who can apply it and make better use of that money.

The same thing applies to the building up of industries. If industries are introduced in a certain area and the people who want to take part in those industries are Africans, they must have some instruction as to what they should do. The Government should provide some means for the people to know how to run these industries. For example, you have a sugar industry in a certain area and the Africans feel that this industry is going to help them have a participation in business. The Government may decide to build a certain factory in a certain area, the difficulty then is usually how to run this factory. When it is built you will find that the people feel that they are going to have everything that comes out of the factory and everything that is produced by this factory, but they do not know how to start to pay back their loans or how economically to start using their loans. The Government should, therefore, send experts to supervise these places where loans are given to start factories so that the people can make best use of the loans and can pay back what they have borrowed. If it is left to the people to try and make use of the loans, they will not be able to do it.

I have realized Mr. Speaker, to my disappointment, that there is competition in the field of trade. For example, the Asians—though I do not want to be racial in this case—still want to compete with the Africans who do not have the money to trade. I have a case in my mind where an agreement was reached among African traders themselves that they were going to ask the Government to help them start up a building factory in a certain area. Some Asians had an interest in this industry, and they went and persuaded some other African traders who had no intention of participating in a project like this, to take an interest. You will then find that

this confused the poor traders. When I went deeply into this matter, I found that the Asians were trying to persuade the Africans to organize the building of another industry. Then you will find some Africans again co-operating with other Asians. It is, therefore, all competition to keep Africans confused and it is unwarranted interference by Asians with Africans who want to improve their position, and what can they do about it? I think the best thing is not to have any Asians interfering with the Africans in a case like this, thereby retarding the progress that the Africans want to make. I know that we should not talk about Asians as such, but we must see that they do not interfere in the Africans' progress, but they do it all the same. Many of these Africans fail in their businesses because of Asians who come into the reserves to compete against them. These people have the knowledge and they could help the Africans in their progress, but, instead of helping, they want to make as much use as possible of the Africans, because many of them do not know how to go about these things and they can be easily deceived. The Africans can be told all sorts of things which mislead them and then their businesses fail. I do not want to go very far into this matter, but the Asians should be warned not to interfere with the Africans when they want to participate in business.

I have in mind a case where some Asians have tried to misrepresent me. I had advised some of my people on how to go about a certain business and on how to get loans from the Government, and the next time I went to visit them I found several Asians from Tanganyika and some parts of Kenya still wanting to have an interest in that business. My plans, therefore, failed and because I had no capital to give to my people to start businesses straight away, I find this very difficult. My work as a representative is to advise my people, to try and explain to them what the Government is doing, but I find an Asian with spoiling things and he is not going to help us develop our people.

The Parliamentary Secretary advised us to co-operate and to tell our people how to get loans and to tell them to work hard. We should try to organize them in their work and should try to set them an example, but we cannot show a good example to these people if other races interfere. People suspect you of misleading them, but if you are left alone to advise them without any other person to interfere you will be all right. If your people come and tell you that someone else has told them this and that because they know better, this makes my work harder. I therefore want to say that these people who have got experience in

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

business should instruct the Africans honestly and they should volunteer to teach the Africans how to run their businesses rather than interfere with the poor people, giving them destructive ideas and taking the Africans back to where they started. We, the Africans, must come from the bottom to the top, otherwise we shall not succeed. I do not want the Asians to interfere with my business and, at the same time, I want the Government to send some instructors around to advise the Africans on how to run these industries, and they should have someone to watch how they progress. They should not expect the Africans to do things for themselves because it is very difficult.

Another thing I wanted to say was with regard to tourism, but people have touched on this subject, and I hope we are going to get facilities to improve this.

I want, however, to say something about medical research, Mr. Speaker. We must, first of all, see that our people are normal, healthy and strong. We have got to devote some of our time to try and allocate certain funds for medical research. Outside this House many people are affected by tuberculosis and this is a very dangerous disease and we must have a lot of research into this dangerous and destructive disease. We must try to get research going into such diseases as bilharzia so that we can prevent them, and above all we must deal with all contagious diseases. People cannot work effectively to contribute to the economy of this country if they are not healthy. I have not heard, since I came to this Parliament, of any emphasis being laid on medical science. It is just too bad in places where there is a lot of sleeping sickness and there is no medicine being given to the people who have this sickness. The attitude of the medical staff is so wrong because they concentrate on injecting a rat and when that rat becomes positive it is then time for the patient to be treated; the patient has then been in the hospital for ten days waiting for the rat to become positive, and so he decides to go home. I shall be talking on this subject of medical research and the way in which patients are being treated, and the way in which the people are being handled outside by the so-called doctors that we have in this country, which I think is just terrible. We have people dying because there is lack of sufficient research. You will find that in the past the people who had been carrying out this research for some time had some anti-biotics and when they found a man suffering from sleeping sickness they gave him some of this as a sort of treatment to keep the disease back. But the present research workers are not allowed to give

antibiotics, I do not really think this is relevant here, but what I want to say now is that we must have better research into these diseases and we must know the areas in which these diseases occur and therefore, be able to obstruct these dangerous diseases which affect our people by making them weak so that they cannot contribute effectively to our economy.

We must get more money for building hospitals, health centres, dispensaries, and other facilities which will help to keep the health of the people good. If we do not have hospitals in various parts of the country we will have weak people; they will be so weak that they cannot work. We shall be told that they are not working hard, and yet when we go to a certain area we find that there is a lot of tuberculosis, typhoid, sleeping sickness, bilharzia, etc. How can you expect people with such dangerous diseases and in such a condition to work? Children die of malnutrition; women are very weak and some die when they are giving birth, just because there is not sufficient improvement in that field. I think we should improve our people medically before we ask them to dig, before we ask them to go to the *shamba* and stay there from morning to evening. We have to look after the people's health and see that they have enough facilities at their disposal.

Another aspect, Mr. Speaker, is water development. In some areas between the months of September and March every year, you will not find water, or any water you find is too dirty, and cannot be made use of. Money must be found for water development, because in areas where there is no water, development of other things cannot be carried out. Everything goes with water; it helps in various ways. Therefore, we must get water in the areas which are dry and which have none. We have to have cattle there, and do many other things to develop such areas, but we must have water so that we can look after the needs of the country.

To end my speech, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Asians to stop competing with Africans in any field of the economy, in any place where the Africans want to rise to the top. The tendency in the past was for the African to go to the bottom every time. This must be stopped. It is not racialism. I feel I must protest very strongly against this interference.

With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Oyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury for the Development Estimates which he presented to

[Mr. Oyoo]

the House this afternoon, I have a few remarks to make with regard to the same Development Estimates.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one part which the development scheme covers, and that is localization and training. With regard to this I have not been satisfied with the way in which it has been carried out. There has been a tendency in this country—and I regard it as a sort of delaying tactic—for certain people before taking over their responsibilities to go overseas. Sometimes, they go for only a month or two months, and the Government has to spend much money. They only go there and spend about one or two months and I wonder how much one would be able to learn in that time. Perhaps this is only a delaying tactic created by the officers in charge because if these people are being given training, when they come back they should take over certain responsibilities. I think this decision should be revised. We must be clearly told why such people could not do their training locally. The cost of

sending these students abroad has caused the ratepayers a great deal of money. There is every facility in this country and people could be trained here, and only those people who have to go abroad should go.

I have something to say about local training. Sometimes people spend a longer time than necessary in their training, they spend two months doing something which should only take one month.

I think the whole matter of training should be revised, so we do not waste the taxpayers' money.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is that a convenient point at which to break off, Mr. Oyoo? You can speak again when we resume the debate. It is now time for the interruption of business. The House is adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 25th July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at thirty minutes past Six o'clock.

Thursday, 25th July, 1963

The House met at thirty minutes past Two o'clock.

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

PAPER LAID

The following Paper was laid on the Table:—
The Standing Orders for the Election of Members Representative of Kenya in the Central Legislative Assembly of the East African Common Services Organization.

(By the Minister of State (Prime Minister's Office) (Mr. Murumbi))

NOTICE OF MOTION

STANDING ORDERS: ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Murumbi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT this House approves the Standing Order for the election of Members representative of Kenya in the Central Legislative Assembly of the East African Common Services Organization.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 61

AFRICANIZATION OF THE NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL

Mr. Mbogoh asked the Minister for Local Government: Why the City Council is lagging behind the Kenya Government (Civil Service) in the Africanization of its services?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I doubt whether it is possible to make an exact comparison between the Africanization process in the Kenya Government and the administration of the City Council because the latter have relatively far more professional posts than the former.

The City Council has embarked on a scheme of the order of £75,000 for the next five years for training Africans in various professions to fill senior positions in the City. For example, it has thirteen Africans of good educational standard training for the qualification of Chartered Municipal Treasurer so that all senior posts in the

City Treasurer's Department can be suitably Africanized. Similar arrangements are being made in all other departments. An African doctor in the United Kingdom who has just completed a course for the Diploma of Public Health will shortly be commencing the course for the Diploma in Child Health. Considerable Africanization has already taken place, in addition to that. The number of African staff has increased by 240 since July, 1960, an increase of 78 per cent. In the Social Services and Housing Department the number of European employees has been steadily reduced during recent years. In 1958 there were ten such officers employed, but today there are only two.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell us how many, exactly, executive posts there are in the City Council?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, there are quite a number of executive posts in the City Council. I cannot exactly tell the hon. Member how many of these are occupied right now, but I can tell him the plans we have and the arrangements that are being made for Africans to occupy these posts. As I said, at the beginning, it is important for hon. Members to appreciate the fact that Africanization with regard to a City Council like ours in Nairobi may not be effected as rapidly as we may want it to be. However, these are the arrangements we are making. Mr. Speaker, for example, in the Town Clerks Department—which has quite a number of senior posts—we are making arrangements to create shadow posts which will be filled by people who are actually undergoing training now in the Kenya Institute of Administration. I have said that we have about thirteen of these people, and as soon as they complete their training these posts will be offered to them. Arrangements have already been made and all we are waiting for is for these people to complete their training, prove their ability and take over. There is no problem about that.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell us when the post of Town Clerk will be Africanized?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the post of the Town Clerk in Nairobi City Council will be Africanized as soon as there is a suitable person to take over.

Mr. Gleboya: Arising from the Minister's reply, Sir, may I have an understanding from him as to whether he has taken certain steps to see to it that we have a Deputy Town Clerk from amongst the Africans?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Not exactly, Mr. Speaker, but as I said, we are willing to Africanize as soon as a suitable candidate is obtainable, and this does not necessarily mean creating that post.

Mr. Khasakha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, why was it not possible to train these people earlier than this time?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was not possible to train these people earlier because we had a different type of Government, and I can assure you that from the 1st June the only problem we are going to have in rapid Africanization is perhaps opposition from the other side.

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell the House how many executive posts have been Africanized, or does the Minister tell us that no executive posts has been Africanized?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have answered that question already.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Well, you have had all the answers you are going to get from the Minister anyhow.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Minister's reply to the question asked by my colleague here, does the Minister mean to tell us at this very minute there is no African suitable to take the post of the Establishment Officer in the City Council?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is a simple no.

Mr. Oduya: How about the Deputy Clerk?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Speaker): I have answered that question.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, this House is aware that the present Town Clerk has resigned. Is the Council going to appoint an African?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, I am almost being forced into making a speech and explaining these things to the Opposition because they do not seem to understand the answers I give. In the first place, Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that when we are thinking of Africanization with regard to the City Council it is true we will think of Africans as such, but we also have a duty to go to speak, the window through which foreigners look at Kenya and we want to see to it that the

services in Nairobi are maintained at as high a standard as possible. I am not saying that no African can fill the post of Town Clerk, but I want to assure the House that when it comes to the appointment of the Town Clerk we will go by nothing but the suitability of the person to be appointed.

Mr. Mbogoh: Arising from the Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know what steps are being taken to see that those people who are there, prospective candidates for Africanization, are not being victimized by the officers who are on top.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, that is not a proper question. If anybody is being victimized, I think that should be brought to our notice and that will be settled in a different way. I am not aware of anyone being victimized in the—

Mr. Towett: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Minister in order in saying that the question asked was not a proper question?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is not for me to judge, and also for hon. Members to raise as a point of order.

I think we have had enough on this question.

Question No. 65

VALUATION OF FARMS FOR SETTLEMENT

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement: On what basis and by what procedure is the valuation of farms determined before they are purchased by the settlement authorities?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, I beg to reply on behalf of my Minister. Farms purchased by the settlement authorities are valued on the basis of 1959 values, but the condition of the farm, current profitability of the farm, and values of standing crops are all taken into account. Also there is a proviso that no dwelling-house on a farm is given a greater value than £1,300, except that where the house has an immediate special public purpose value for the settlement scheme there is a maximum of £2,500.

The procedure for the valuation of these farms is that they are inspected and valued by valuers employed by the Central Land Board, who submit their valuations to the Board which negotiates with the farm-owners for the purchase of their properties.

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: Arising from the reply, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the Parliamentary Secretary whether he is aware that there are so many people, as a result of bad valuation of land, who are not going to harvest anything this year, as a result of the drought?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot accept the proposition that the failure of the harvest has anything to do with valuation.

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last debate on settlement the Parliamentary Secretary made it specifically clear that he knows that there are so many new farmers in the new settlement schemes who are not able to harvest their crops as a result of drought. Does he intend now to tell me that this happened as a result of their laziness or because their land was not properly valued in the beginning and they were given bad land in swampy places?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I cannot see how this is relevant to the question. What we are discussing is the valuation of farms to decide the price to be paid by the Settlement Board to the outgoing farmers. I do not see how your question is relevant to that, Mr. Kariuki.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Parliamentary Secretary tell the House whether the Ministry is satisfied that the present prices of land in the settlements are relevant to the original values.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are satisfied that the prices which are being paid are fair both to the sellers and to the purchaser. In this regard I would remind the House that there is a one-third grant element in the money which is provided for settlement, and it is possible that owing to subdivision the land may be worth slightly less than is paid for it as a going concern, but nevertheless with the one-third grant it is generally felt that the incoming purchaser has a very fair deal.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In any case, that has nothing to do with this question, which is concerned with the valuation of farms before they are purchased by the settlement authorities, not before they are sold by the Central authority to anybody else. You must keep to the question.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Parliamentary Secretary tell us, with regard to the valuers who are appointed by the Central Land Board, if they are civil servants or professional people who are hired for that job?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Both, Sir.

Mr. arap Moi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Parliamentary Secretary state whether there are some Africans among the valuers?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): No, I do not think so, Sir. I think all the valuation is carried out by European valuers.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Parliamentary Secretary aware that some farmers are taken by Government as valuers while they are waiting for their land to be valued?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Could he repeat the question, Sir?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Will you repeat your question, Mr. Towett?

Mr. Towett: I asked if the Parliamentary Secretary was aware that there are some farmers who are taken on as valuers when they themselves are expecting their land to be valued in about six months' time?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is, "No," I am not so aware. I should think it is highly unlikely.

Mr. Gatunga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Parliamentary Secretary aware of the fact that some people today are paying the 1959 valuation prices instead of the current prices, and if so why?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): The reason why 1959 was used, Mr. Speaker, is because that was the last year when there was enough traffic in land to be able to evaluate what the market price was. As I said in my reply, the value of the land is related to the crops that are on it, and therefore a crop highly priced in 1959 which now gives a much lower price will be taken into account in the valuation.

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Parliamentary Secretary tell us why it is necessary to have only Europeans as valuers?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, the valuation of land is a highly professional business and takes years of training. As far as I know, there is no trained African valuer in Kenya, just as, so far unfortunately, we have no trained surveyor, although we shall have one in about three months' time.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Parliamentary Secretary inform this House which was the body which valued this land before the former settlers took it?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is just relevant. I do not suppose you know the answer, Mr. Marrian.

Mr. Khazhaha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Parliamentary Secretary give the House the composition of the valuers and how they qualify to be valuers?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot give him details of the various degrees which are necessary before one becomes a qualified valuer, but I could let him have the details if he really wants to know them.

Mr. Khazhaha: Mr. Speaker, the Parliamentary Secretary has not answered my first question regarding the composition of the valuers. How many are there and who are they?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): I think, Mr. Speaker, there are four.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Parliamentary Secretary tell us, in some cases we have seen that farms are said to be in the high-potential area for tea, and on those particular farms they have never planted tea for years, like Cherangani and Trans Nzia.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member of the Opposition would ask a question instead of making a statement, I would be happy to answer him.

Mr. G. G. Karuki: Is the Parliamentary Secretary aware that the 1959 value for land was the highest? Why not use the current one?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Parliamentary Secretary has already answered that question.

Mr. Agari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Parliamentary Secretary assure the House that if there are settlers who are found to be valuers, they will be removed?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): I will certainly give assurance to the House, Mr. Speaker, that under no circumstances will a farmer whose land is to be bought out be in a position to value his own land for Government.

Mr. Shikuku: Will the hon. Parliamentary Secretary tell us that there are no farmers who have already had their farms sold and yet who are valuers?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know the answer to this question precisely, but I would be very surprised if any of these professional valuers are in fact landowners. They may be, but I do not know about it.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, will he undertake to investigate this, because I am of the opinion that there are some who are valuers and who have had their farms sold.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member would bring the evidence to me, on this I will certainly have it investigated.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Parliamentary Secretary could not reply to my earlier question, shall I suggest to him that these farmers did not buy any land in Kenya and they are not entitled to sell it now?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Anyieni, supplementary questions are not meant to be statements. They must be questions addressed to the Minister concerned, and if you did not get an immediate answer to your question you will have to accept that.

Mr. G. G. Karuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how many Africans are being trained as valuers?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will find out the answer and let him have it.

Mr. Kiprotich: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the Parliamentary Secretary if the people who are valuing land at the moment are able to value Crown land at the same price or not?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are concerned entirely in this question with valuation for settlement schemes, and settlement is concerned with the Scheduled Areas. Therefore the question does not apply.

Mr. Kiprotich: Does this mean that Crown land does not come under settlement, Mr. Speaker?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): As I have said so often in this House, Mr. Speaker, it does not come

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement] In the event of Crown land under settlement. In the event of Crown land having to be valued for any purpose, the Lands Office does have its own valuers who are in a position to value Crown land.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is enough of that question now.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS ON THE ADJOURNMENT

LANDLESS PEOPLE AT EMBU

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to remind hon. Members that Mr. Murgor is to raise a matter on the Adjournment, that is the matter of the landless people of Embu.

AFRICANIZATION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Mr. Kiboga: On a point of order, I am not very satisfied with the answers given to question No. 61. Could I raise that matter on the Adjournment?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes. I think next Thursday evening.

MOTION

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AT SCHOOL CERTIFICATE LEVEL

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not speaking as Thombo but as an educationalist! Thombo is on the other side of the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT this House urges the Kenya Government to negotiate with the East African University Authority with a view to obtaining permission for students to join the University Colleges immediately after completing School Certificate classes which are very few among the Kenya secondary schools.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion is self-explanatory. All that it seeks to do is to give an opportunity to boys and girls who have a good School Certificate passes so that they can get higher education by being allowed to join Makerere College, the Dar es Salaam College or the Royal College, without being asked first to obtain the Higher School Certificate which is the requirement at present. When the requirement was introduced in 1958, Sir, the East African Governments—the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Governments—were not, I believe, fully consulted during that time. They were not aware of the actual implication of the regulation or

ruling which was introduced by Makerere College. We opposed this move, Sir, in 1958; we did so because we knew that it would create a serious bottle-neck towards the provision of higher education in East Africa. We did so, also, because we knew that the Kenya Government was not in a position to provide Higher School Certificate classes at a pace which would catch up with the ordinary secondary schools all over the country. These misgivings, in fact, Sir, proved to be true in the short history from 1958 to date. The Ministry has provided a few Higher School Certificate schools during this period. I think the Ministry has only eight Higher School Certificates in Kenya, as far as the African system of education is concerned. These eight schools only provided 161 Higher School Certificate candidates last year, which means that the Ministry could only send to Makerere College, Dar es Salaam or the Royal College a total of 160 students. This is a very small percentage. In fact, Sir, it is about 7 per cent of the students who passed School Certificate. This number leaves out over 2,000 candidates who hold School Certificates, according to the figures shown in the Education Summary of 1962.

We in Kenya are throwing out 2,000 School Certificate pupils, just because they do not have Higher School Certificate. This is a very serious position. We are throwing out over 93 per cent of the passes in School Certificate passes. They are rejected, they are not given the chance of joining university colleges.

This, Sir, is a matter of seriousness. I would like to give a few figures to show how it looks in percentages. In the 1962 summary of the Ministry of Education you have about 1,771 boys who passed School Certificate and you have 784 girls who passed the School Certificate. Now, the total of those who passed in this report is 2,555 children and only 161 out of these children have a chance of going into a university college, and over 2,000 children are left out. I have already made it quite clear that the implication of this ruling introduced by the university authority is that Kenya can only send, at the maximum, about seven per cent of the children that pass School Certificate to the East African university colleges. Kenya is leaving out and throwing away ninety-three per cent of School Certificate passes. Therefore, the maximum that the Minister can send for higher education is a figure between 160 and 200 children in a new intake—between these three university colleges.

These children, Sir, are not a waste; they are not an educational waste. They have passed their School Certificate and, as the Minister and the

[Mr. Ngala]

Government know, they are graded into Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3, and it is only a matter of assessing which children can benefit most from the universities and I think, the Ministry and the Government are in a position to assess this. Indeed most of the people I see on the Front Bench and in the Back Benches of both the Government and the Opposition sides went to university colleges, and some of them with only Grade 2 School Certificates. Yet they did very well in their courses in the different colleges they went to. I would like to make it quite clear, Sir, that speaking as a teacher the academic standard of our secondary schools in Kenya can be compared with any country in the world. I think, in fact, it is ahead of very many countries that I stand in Kenya is ahead of such a country as India, for example, it is even ahead of such a country as the United States of America. I am talking of the academic secondary schools' achievements.

Therefore, our boys and girls who pass their School Certificates should be acceptable to Makerere College, they should be acceptable to the University College in Dar-es-Salaam and they should be acceptable to the Royal College here in Nairobi without being asked to produce a Higher School Certificate. After all it is a mistake of the Government's that this restriction has been imposed on the children, it is not the mistake of the children's at all, therefore why should the children be punished by this Government which makes out regulations which it cannot carry out?

This requirement, Sir, was introduced on the basis that the expenditure per pupil at Makerere College was very high and the university authorities wanted to reduce that expenditure. That is Makerere College, per student, in 1958 was Sh. 16,000 per year, the expenditure this year at the Makerere College—and in the other colleges means that the reduction that was anticipated has not really been effected. Therefore, I think the Government should, in the interests of these good pupils who have passed their School Certificates Authority so that it is possible for our students to go straight from the top of the School Certificate class—I think Form 4—and after completing it they should join Makerere College straight away.

I think the Government will agree with the policy that we should provide as much higher education within East Africa as we can so that

we do not induce our students to go overseas because of the conditions we have created for ourselves. The conditions that have been created by the Government, Sir, and the East African University Authority are such that they are forcing our students to go overseas. If this restriction were removed our students would get more and more places in the university colleges that we already have here; this would help the situation.

I have no intention, Sir, of trying to reduce the educational standard at all. I understand that we must keep the best educational standard for our pupils in East Africa, regardless of their country of origin and regardless of their racial origin. However, it must be very clearly understood by the Government that the students we do reject here manage to go to the United States of America, they manage to go to India, they manage to go to Great Britain and they manage to go to many other countries. These countries are much better developed in education generally and these students get accepted with the School Certificate passes; foreign countries can accept our own students with School Certificate passes why do we reject them in this country? Surely this must be wrong. After they have qualified overseas the Government sends officers in charge of localization to see these people and to see what progress they are making and to give assurance just last week by a certain Parliamentary Secretary that the Government intends to do this very soon. What do these officers see? They see the very students that they have kicked out of their own country making a great deal of progress and they ask them back to Kenya here. This seems to be ridiculous. There is not an intelligent Government that does this kind of thing because it is totally a waste of money. I am very annoyed with the situation that has been allowed to come about by the East African Colleges and Universities Authorities and also by this Government. It is high time that we put right this state of affairs.

In fact, Sir, I know of certain examples where students who have been thrown out of this country have managed to get a place in England and when certain Ministers have visited England they have recommended to the Kenya Education Department that this student is doing very well and they want this student to be taken back to Kenya so that he can continue his higher education here. This shows very, very clearly that these students are not an educational waste. It is by this Government, that these people are thrown out. Look at the proportion, we only take 160

[Mr. Ngala]

students and we throw away 2,000 students and this is something which this House is very definitely responsible for.

The Minister himself joined Makerere College with a School Certificate and he did well and therefore why should it be different for his son? If he did well thirty years ago when the equipment was still behind in the Secondary Schools and the standard was very different, how is it that his son today is not capable of doing well in a university college with a School Certificate?

Sir, today I see very many Maseno students over the other side. Maseno School today—which is perhaps the oldest secondary school in Kenya—has the best equipment as far as the standard that we have here is concerned, and also has the best selected students from all over the country. Even in such a school as Maseno secondary school children who pass School Certificate in Grade 1 are not allowed to go to join the Royal College, they must go through what is called Higher School Certificate. I think this is quite untimely, very harsh and completely stupid for any Government to encourage this type of thing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made it very, very clear that this should not be a controversial thing, it is something which should be clearly understood. As we move towards independence we need to expand the facilities for higher education in this country. We can never expand the facilities for higher education in Kenya until we remove the bottleneck that has been created by this regulation by the East African University Authority. I think if we remove this bottleneck we could easily have 800, 900, or even 1,000 students going into Makerere College, the Royal College, and the Dar es Salaam College all together. This would not only accelerate the academic achievement in this country but it would also very much improve the technical development in this country. It is a complete waste of money to create a condition whereby the 2,000 students rejected have to fly to foreign countries. Their parents spend a minimum of Sh. 2,000 on air fares and their parents have to support these children overseas in very costly conditions. This Government were bold enough to see that this regulation is done away with so that they remove the bottleneck.

I would like to make it quite clear that I am not just criticizing the authorities of the East African University, but I feel that the authorities ought to be advised and negotiations ought to be carried out between the East African Governments and the authorities of the universities. I

am quite sure that the authorities of the universities will see the point in the interests of expanding the higher education facilities that we so much need in this country. Also in the interests of assisting countries which are young in educational development, countries such as Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

If a country like Tanganyika is faced with a regulation of this kind and stands it, how long will it take for that country even to carry out what we call Africanization or Kenyanization? It is going to take years and years before we achieve what the Government itself, particularly the Back Benches, has been pressing for the whole afternoon, before I stood up to speak.

Sir, I think it is quite unnecessary for me to go on talking on this very simple topic. The Motion is briefly asking the Government to negotiate with the East African University Authority, so that this regulation which was introduced in 1958 is removed to give more places to our good students who have passed School Certificate. I am not making a case for those who have not passed School Certificate at all. I am not even making a case for the weak passes, but I feel that the Grade One and Grade Two boys and girls, of whom we have very many, should really be given a chance.

An experiment in the past has shown beyond any doubt that we have done well in our colleges and universities, although we were taken into university at only School Certificate level. I also think that with independence coming and the Federation of East Africa as well, as we all do hope, we need to accelerate the provision of higher education throughout East Africa, and we need to step up the intake from each territory, so as not only to improve the academic standard and expand it, but also to improve the technical development everywhere in the country.

I will not accept any argument on the basis of expenditure going up, because I think the House will agree that when you establish various Higher School Certificate classes at Shimola-Yewa Secondary School and Kabaa, if these were all put together in one place, like the Royal College or the Dar es Salaam College or the Makerere College surely this establishment would be very big and be in a position to take in as many students as we want.

The Minister may say he is going to fill up the establishment of Higher School Certificate classes. When will he catch up? We have, according to his report here, over 120 secondary schools with less than ten Higher School Certificate classes.

[Mr. Ngala] Can he honestly tell us that he will catch up within his own lifetime? I do not think he is in a position to catch up.

If we confine all our efforts in these three places—Dar es Salaam, the Royal College, and Makerere College—I think we can get the expansion. I believe the Government will not amend this Motion, because it is a very straightforward Motion and helps the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have always said in this House that the educational system in this country needs a complete overhaul. There is something wrong with the system of education in East Africa. It may be so because there were some delaying tactics by someone who wanted to stay here for a long time, but now we have our own African Government I do not understand the reasons why we should have these delaying tactics which were carried out by the imperialists in this country.

It is absurd, Mr. Speaker, to see that 2,000 students are just thrown into the country, of whom some are advised to take law courses in this country, whereas their main intention is to continue with further education.

Kenya is soon going to be faced with a problem of highly qualified teachers, and this is going to face us all. It is going to face our Ministry, it is going to face our Government. When some people say they are no longer going to stay with us, they are no longer going to teach our children, they are going away. We will then find we have a problem in this country. Mr. Speaker, if we want to give adequate education to all our students in secondary schools, I do not see the legs, Makerere and all the other universities in secondary schools to feed these colleges.

The Minister, when he stands to reply to this Motion, may produce a well-calculated and because that is the Government tactic. Having been in the former Government, I know how to do it, but I would warn the Minister that the country, the world, Africans, are now looking at him as an African Minister in an African Government. If he is going to use the same old colonial tactics which we have used in this House for a long time—

Mr. Khasakhala: I said, "We used," Mr. Speaker, because I knew them and I know they were used. Now there is a wind of change, as at one time the Prime Minister of Great Britain

said, in Africa and we are now having African Governments. The time has come when every student in the secondary schools should be given an opportunity of undertaking higher studies. There is no need, Mr. Speaker, for the Minister to tell us that those who have passed in Grade 1 should continue with Higher School Certificate, and then those who have passed in Grade 2 and Grade 3, the old grades—I do not know what those grades mean actually; of course, they are just mere words which were introduced by someone who was interested in not seeing an African education. If a student has passed School Certificate, he has passed it, and that is what we want. He has passed his School Certificate, so why not give him an opportunity to continue with his education in college?

There are many airflits from Kenya to America with well over 200 students leaving Kenya and going to America. What a great amount of money is spent on airflits to send overseas those students who have passed School Certificate in the second and third grades. If they can qualify in America, in India and other places, then it means, Mr. Speaker, that these students could as well qualify here, and they should be given the same opportunity to continue with further education here.

Mr. Speaker, I have even known of some students who have left this country with K.A.P.E. certificates and the Government spends money sending people to recruit these very students who left this country with K.A.P.E. certificates to come and join their Government. What a waste of money—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Khasakhala, you are repeating. I do not see what Mr. Ngala has said. You are quite in order to support his arguments, but not to repeat them in detail.

Mr. Khasakhala: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I was just drawing the attention of the Government to the amount of money which is being wasted outside this country instead of being spent here in order to educate these students in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it very expensive if we have colleges with ample room left vacant simply because we have introduced in our secondary schools a Higher School Certificate to take up Certificate in Grade 1. I would call upon the Government to give all the students who pass School Certificate in Grade 1 room in our colleges, so that if there is any introduction of Higher School Certificate, another method should be adopted for students who have passed School

[Mr. Khasakhala] to say the second grade, to continue for two more years, in order that they can qualify to go into these colleges.

An hon. Member: Expenses.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, someone says, "Expenses." I say expenses are more when the students go overseas than when they can learn here, because if we spend money on planes, why can we not spend this money on buses, our own universities and colleges here?

Mr. Speaker, it is most disappointing to look at the number of Higher School Certificate schools which we have in this country. I would call upon the Government, if it means to introduce higher studies for our students, to add more Higher School Certificate secondary schools for those students who have passed their School Certificate in the second grade only, but those who pass in the first grade should go straight to the colleges.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Minister, when he replies, will not amend this Motion. If he does, we will know very well that it is the old Colonial Government which we still have on the other side.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to second the Motion.

(Question proposed)

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am quite sure the Minister for Education will be answering this debate and he will be quite competent to do so, but as one of the good teachers of Kenya I wish also to intervene and to make a humble contribution.

The question raised here is in many ways historical. I have a lot of sympathy, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for what the hon. Member for Kilifi South has said about negotiations with the University authorities, but when I look at his Motion, particularly the third line where it says: "... with a view to obtaining permission . . ." I should have thought a student, if he had anything upstairs, must exercise that which is upstairs and pass his examinations in public, and be in a position to compete properly and without humiliation with other students anywhere in the world.

With regard to giving permission to students to join the University Colleges immediately after completing the School Certificate course, instead of first having to complete High School Certificate classes, which are very few, I would have thought that what the hon. Member for Kilifi South and

his Secondor should have asked Government to do really would have been to make room for the expansion of our Higher School Certificate places. I noted with a little misgiving the crocodile tears which the hon. Member for Kilifi South shed with reference to Maseno. Maseno is in a terrific predicament at the moment, thanks to the hon. Member for Kilifi South and the people who think like him. Maseno is suffering with what this country has been suffering: *Maji-maji*. Scrap *Maji-maji* and Maseno will have its Higher School Certificate, and I heard the Member for Emukhaya, the Secondor of this Motion, speaking about the Government of the African people. I am glad he appreciates that this Government is a Government of the African people. I sincerely hope that he, with all the other people living near him, near Maseno, will support this Government so that we can get rid of this bottle-neck, as referred to by the Member for Kilifi South, and get these higher school organizations expanded at Maseno and elsewhere.

An hon. Member: How long?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): After *maji-maji*.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Let us keep *Maji-maji* out of this debate for a change.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): I accept your ruling, Mr. Speaker.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Mover also referred to getting rid of the bottle-neck.

Mr. Ngala: Yes.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Yes, he says, but you might get rid of the bottle-neck in the system and break the bottle, and then you would be the loser. We do not want to break the bottle; it is a little too precious to be broken.

An hon. Member: Drink it!

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): I will not drink it, because there will be a lot of pieces from the bottle inside. Before coming into this House, I did a little research. I met a Member of the Opposition, a right-hand man to the Mover of this Motion. I asked him to give me an answer. The answer I knew already. When I checked up, I found that the agreement made regarding the restriction to Higher School Certificate was made some time in 1958. Now, about 1960, 1961, I wondered who was the Minister for Education. I went through my books and I found out that it

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing] was the hon. Daniel arap Moi, chairman of Kadu. Then I checked up further. Before Moi, who was it? Then I found out that it was the Member for the Coast, the hon. Ronald G. Ngala.

An hon. Member: Speech, speech.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): But I am making one. Therefore, in sympathizing with these gentlemen, I thought that they had the power to do what they are asking this Government to do, but they did not exercise that power and they should not blame the Government. They should not blame the Government for their inactivity and ineffectiveness.

An hon. Member: It was a Colonial Government.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): It was not a Colonial Government. These people were Ministers. Unless, of course, they thought of keeping rubber-stamping.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all want higher schools, but when we went into the Ministry of Education when this Government took over, when Kanta took over, we found skeletons in the cupboard, and they were left there by Daniel arap Moi and Mr. Ngala.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did a little further research, and what did I find out? I found that it was the Leader of the Opposition who delayed the system of the expansion of our Higher School Certificate. He has put us back three years; three long years.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, could the hon. Member substantiate what he is telling the House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes. I think with regard to delays which occurred during Mr. Ngala's Ministry you must explain how he was responsible.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): When the negotiations were being conducted he was the Minister.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Negotiations for what?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): For the expansion of Higher School Certificate classes. As the Minister, Mr. Speaker, Sir, he was the one who

decided on policy. He should have advised and encouraged the expansion of these schools in various areas, instead of keeping them down to Uganda, and they are the guilty men.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are now required to substantiate the allegation you made which is that in some way the Minister was responsible for some delay. How would you describe the delay for which he was responsible?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): When negotiations were being conducted concerning the expansion of Higher School Certificate, it was the Minister who was responsible to this House for the policy in the Ministry of Education. If he had wished us to have more Higher School Certificate centres in Kenya, he should have arranged it, but he refused to do so.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Kodhek, just because things have not happened during a Minister's ministry, it does not mean that he is responsible.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, what seems to be the position here—and I would like your direction on this—is that at the material time when the East African territories were deciding on expanding for Higher School Certificate in the secondary schools, and not therefore taking students at that level to college later, Kenya was left behind by two years, because our Ministry of Education did not agree to take that step at the time, when Uganda and Tanganyika agreed to take it. The Minister—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is all very well, Mr. Mboya, but it is Mr. Kodhek who is being required to substantiate an allegation.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): But what I am—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Mboya, I am sorry. I am asking Mr. Kodhek to substantiate.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): I have said, the Leader of the Opposition, during the time being carried out, were responsible to agreeing with Uganda and Tanganyika in what they were doing, but he did not do so.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He is responsible for Kenya not following suit?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Yes, he is responsible.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): All right.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Thank you very much.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is a point of order, is it?

Mr. Ngala: Yes. Is it in order, Sir, for any substantiation to be made on false facts?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid that quite often, when hon. Members substantiate, and they are stating the evidence on which they base their allegations, it is not true. If they are proved, of course, to have made an untrue statement, then at some later date they are required to apologize, but I do not think we can have that proved here and now, can we? You want to pursue your point of order?

Mr. Ngala: Yes, Sir. I would like to seek your guidance on this, Sir. This substantiation has been given on completely false facts. For example, the hon. Member has alleged that in 1959, when these negotiations for Higher School Certificate were going on, Mr. Moi was a Minister, which is not true. I was never Minister at that time.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think we can go further now. Mr. Kodhek has given you substantiation, and it is for Mr. Ngala to study the HANSARD record of what he has said, and if he finds it untrue and can prove it to be untrue, I shall call upon Mr. Kodhek to apologize to this House.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

We should go further now, and leave that particular aspect alone. It appears to me that the Mover and the Secondor did not appreciate that if we really were to unleash 2,000 students on the three East African colleges, it would amount to a degree of dislocation of the administrative services. I think the Mover and the Secondor did not appreciate that it would amount to a lot of negotiations with other bodies; if the so-called bottle-neck had been avoided at that time, it would have been easier for us to go right ahead now.

Something else I would like to have been done—and I appreciate what the hon. Mover said on this—is with regard to K.A.P.E. failures going overseas. I would be glad to see a stop put to

K.A.P.E. failures being encouraged to go overseas at public expense, even if it is by way of private donations. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was alleged here by the Mover that some of the K.A.P.E. failures who go overseas are admitted to universities and colleges overseas, but it may be that the Mover, and those who think like him, does not appreciate the humiliating magnanimity of certain overseas institutions. They accept you because you are an Asian or an African, and they are doing you good.

Hon. Members: Question, question.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Any student who has brains and pride prefers to pass his examinations in the proper way.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is the end of your time, Mr. Kodhek, I am afraid.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): I beg to oppose.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the way the Motion has been phrased by the Leader of the Opposition, it might appear that he is in great sympathy with the students, and that he wishes the Government to help them, but however much we appreciate the difficulties of the students in this country, it is difficult to support the Motion.

Hon. Members: Why?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Mr. Gatuguta is obviously about to tell you why.

Mr. Gatuguta: If the hon. Members would pay attention, I will explain my point. This Motion does not in fact explain what the students in this country require. The difference here is that students, instead of going to Makerere for four years, or to the Royal College, or in Dar es Salaam, spend two years in higher secondary school, and two years in a college, so that the period spent by a student before he gets a degree is the same. It takes four years to get a degree.

A student spends two years on Higher School Certificate and two years in college and it is the same as in the old system. The question is: Where does the student study? That is what the Leader of the Opposition is trying to ask us. It does not matter if he studies at Makerere for four years or for two years in a high school and two years at Makerere, it is the same thing. The problem that we are faced with today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to these students is not a question of where they study, it is a question of whether they are in a position to get the education they require. The Leader of the Opposition has mentioned

[Mr. Gategno]

2,000 students who fail their exams every year and they do not mean they do not get a place to carry on their studies. What we are concerned with is the question of providing schools where they can study and that is the biggest problem. I would suggest that the Leader of the Opposition withdraws this Motion as it stands and then brings this Motion in a form that we can support, because what it requires is more secondary schools, more colleges, more universities. If this Motion was framed to ask for these things I am sure that more hon. Members in this House would support it. However, in the way it is framed at the moment it cannot be supported because it will not get us anywhere. It will not solve the educational problems we are faced with today.

We have thousands of students going to overseas countries to study because there is not enough room in this country and I agree with that, but what are we to do about it? The answer is that the Government must provide money and teachers to enable us to build more institutions here in this country so that we do not waste money sending our students to America, England, Moscow or anywhere else, that is the way we can deal with this. We should not say that a student studying for the Higher School Certificate in Kenya should go and study for the same subjects at Makerere. We are not interested in that, but we are interested in our students getting into an educational institution. In fact, it is more expensive for our students to go and study in Makerere instead of studying here.

I think it is necessary for the hon. Members to know that the subjects taught in the Higher Secondary Schools are the same subjects that the students would study in Makerere during his first and second years. Therefore, there is no difference whatsoever, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words I would like to ask the Leader of the Opposition to withdraw this Motion and return it in a manner that can be supported by this House.

Mr. Ngugi Mr. Speaker, Sir, for many weeks we have sat in this Chamber and we have heard the usual Governmental jargon, which to me is meaningless, without facts and which cannot be believed. Every time the Opposition has tried to do Motions of great importance and we have brought they do not try to lead us their ears. I do not see how this present Government can expect us to listen to them when they bring similar Motions of a constructive nature and when we here, sitting in the Opposition, are prepared to listen to a Motion which we think is good for the country.

This is a straight forward Motion, Mr. Speaker, and it is a Motion that requires either the Government agrees to create more schools with provision for Higher School Certificate courses, or agrees that the students, after passing their School Certificates, go straight to the colleges. We feel that we cannot waste people and a lot of these students are loitering in the streets and they are following individual party leaders or party members to get and get a visa to go to America to further their education. They then find that this very Government is not prepared to do anything to alleviate that position.

Mr. Speaker, I see some of the hon. Members trying to laugh because they do not see the seriousness of this matter. Yet only a few weeks ago this very Government led us to believe that we were in a place where hot asbestos was used so that we could have no audibility. They talked to the roofs of the houses, the radio and the Press that they were going to provide free education, and everybody believed that they were going to do this. Yet, this is one of the ways in which they could show that they were at least thinking in terms of education without giving us the usual empty promises which are given from day to day, from month to month and from year to year. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I think the Minister for Education is a very reasonable man and in such a case—and, of course, nor will his Parliamentary Secretary—he will not be driven to this unpromising, unconstructive attitude of some of the Ministers and a few unreasonable Back Benchers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say only one more word. I hope this Motion does not look as if we are out to lower the standard of education by saying that we do not want Higher School Certificate courses. What is the use of Higher School Certificate in only a few schools, and many of the students who pass their School Certificates do not get any further than that. It is just like establishing many primary schools and only a few secondary schools thereby curtailing many of the students in the primary schools from advancing to the secondary schools. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, for the first time in this Chamber I am trying to amend the Motion and this is not defeating my rival, this is being reasonable.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If you are moving an amendment you have to give it to me in writing first.

Mr. Ngugi: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, what I am saying on behalf of the Opposition is that we are not trying to bring this Motion to lower the standard of

[Mr. Ngugi]

education, but we are trying to show the need for more students being able to go to colleges rather than throwing them in the streets.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, I had no intention whatsoever of speaking on this Motion, but there have been a few remarks that have passed through my ears and I will feel guilty if I do not speak about them.

Mr. Speaker, the very simple question I want to ask this House is this: do we really come here to speak to the gallery, just to let people know that we speak, do we make this House a political platform, or are we really genuine in what we say? If we are really genuine in what we say in this House the time has come when—

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Minister implying that when we speak in this House we are not genuine in what we say?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not strictly a point of order as you have phrased it, but I think you mean a proper point of order which is; that the hon. Minister is implying insincerity and that he should not do so. I agree with you, it is out of order to imply insincerity.

An hon. Member: Is an hon. Member not entitled, Sir, to express his views if he thinks that there is something indicating—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. If you are pursuing that point of order you cannot do so, I have ruled on that and that is the end of that.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was actually asking a simple question. I asked whether we were genuine in what we say, I did not say that hon. Members are not genuine, perhaps I was misunderstood, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You have to make it clear that you did not mean it, I thought you did.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): My question was quite simple, I just asked whether we are genuine in what we say, and if we are genuine, and I hope we are, Mr. Speaker, the time has come when we should first of all have to know what we are talking about. I think the hon. Member from my county, the hon. Mr. Mashamba—as he calls himself—knows very well—

Mr. Ngugi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know if an hon. Minister is in order to say that I call myself Mashamba?

I would like him to substantiate that, as far as I know it was the public that gave me that name.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Minister ought to know very well by now that we refer to each other as hon. Members, and not by any fancy names.

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, how did the hon. Member on the other side know that he was referred to?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I want hon. Members to understand that when I have given a ruling on a point of order that is the end of the point of order and I will not have it followed up or challenged by any hon. Member.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to hear the hon. Member say that he is not referred to as Mashamba, and I will now be in a position to tell the public that he is not Mr. Mashamba.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I must ask hon. Members, particularly the older hon. Members, to take my rulings seriously. I have ruled, and Mr. Mwendwa heard me that hon. Members refer to each other as hon. Members and not by fancy names, I have only just done it and then Mr. Mwendwa starts referring to the same name again. Please take note of what I say, there is something indicating—

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point I was getting at is this; the hon. Member from my place is one of those who happens to be interested in sending students abroad. I am quite sure that he has received letters from abroad, from America, and from England and from other places, and students have told him that they are stuck. These students go to America after they have failed to get any education here in Kenya; that is they have failed to get their Higher School Certificates in Kenya and so they go to America because they think they can easily do so there, but, to their surprise, they find out when they get there that it is a different matter, because the standard of education is too high for them there. Then we have the problem of getting these students home and we get letters here and there asking us to contribute £1 or £2 to get these students back home.

Mr. Speaker, that is the reason why we should tackle this in a proper and genuine manner, in order not to create the embarrassing situation of Kenya being accused by other countries like America and England of having a low standard of education. It is better to settle our affairs at

[The Minister for Labour and Social Services] home and educate the students at home where the cost of education is lower, because we do not want to get involved in the cost of flights and so on.

The other question, Mr. Speaker, which I really want Members to think of is this: are we interested in quantity or quality? In education, I would have thought that every hon. Member in this House was interested in quality rather than in quantity. If that is so, we may even go further, Mr. Speaker, if it is possible to have another standard higher than Higher School Certificate, in order that we may get the proper students for the colleges, so that they do not let us down when they go to university.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether we realize, as regards the money which is being spent in Kenya, it does not matter who pays the money; whether it is the parent, the public, the Government, it is still Kenya money, because the money which comes from within the country. As such, we should be interested in how this money is going to be spent. It is senseless to use a large amount of money sending students abroad only to hear at the end of their courses that they have failed. This is going to put the country in a very embarrassing position, and we must realize this, that whoever leaves this country and goes to America or Ireland or Russia, or anywhere, is an ambassador from this country. The way he behaves in the college, the standard of education and, as such, Mr. Speaker, I think this organization which is established by the Education Department should be followed.

Therefore, I oppose very strongly the Motion.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we are now getting used to this Government of ours, and particularly to its way of handling whatever is said by the Opposition.

If I may go back a little, one of the Members stood up and said that we should not support this Motion because it was moved by the Leader of the Opposition. The Opposition is here to move any Motion in the interests of the country. We on this side should not be looked down upon as we are here for nothing but destruction. We are here to bring Motions which will help good of the country, which are for our own good, for the country, Mr. Speaker, and the good of the country. Mr. Speaker, one of the hon. Members has even gone to the extent of calling upon the hon. Mover to withdraw the Motion. It is unfor- explanatory.

He said that the Motion should have been amended or should have been on the lines that we should ask for more secondary schools, but here, Mr. Speaker, in the last part of the Motion, immediately after the words "university colleges", it says, "immediately after completing School Certificate courses instead of first having to complete Higher School Certificate classes which are very few"—I do not know whether this copy is right, but this is what I have on my copy—"among the Kenya secondary schools". Mr. Speaker, when moving this Motion, the Mover was aware of the number of schools we have here and the fact that there are very few, so the Government has the responsibility of seeing that more secondary schools are actually built. I do not know why some of the hon. Members do not read the Motions before they stand up to speak, or perhaps they just speak for the fun of it.

Mr. Speaker, I am one of those people who had to suffer because I happened to come from a poor family. I could not go for higher education—someone tells me that he does not care, but this time I have to care for others—because I happened to come from a poor family. Worse still, at this very moment there are students I know of who passed in the first grade and who could not get any school, and as a result they just went into the Shell Company or any employment.

Here we are faced with this vital issue in view of the fact that we are all now heading for independence and have been told time and again that we require a higher standard of education in order to occupy top posts in our own Government. It was only the other day, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister made it known to this House that so far he has not been able to get a capable stenographer, he insisted that the civil servants who are not originally from this country should be allowed to go on helping this Government because they have the ability. Of course, I agree with him 100 per cent, but how long are we going to stay in this state of affairs? I think it is time, Mr. Speaker, that this Government took this matter very seriously, rather than sitting back there and trying to tell this side of the House even going to the extent of mentioning *Mojimbo*. This has got nothing whatsoever to do with the standard of education, and at the same time, Mr. Speaker, I am taking into account very seriously the number of students we have to produce.

Someone has rightly or wrongly asked whether we are interested in the quality or the quantity. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, it should be the

[Mr. Shikuku] of this Government to be interested in the quantity and the quality, because, here we are faced with lack of people to take up top posts and it would be in the interests of this country if the Government could take the initiative in trying to find a means whereby we could produce as many students to suit the future Government of this country.

Time is against us, Mr. Speaker, and as such I think it is time that we—both on this side and that side of the House—give this Motion serious consideration and did something about it.

As regards overseas education, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that this is a waste of money. There was a time when I saw some of the ambassadors in Nairobi, and I feel we should spend less money if we could try and get all those governments which are willing to accept our students in their countries for higher education to devote that money to this Government, so that we could build the very schools whereby the students would have the same facilities here as those in America, and so forth.

I have three reasons for that. Firstly, when the students go to the United States some of them run into difficulties because of the cost of living or the upkeep of a student in the colleges there is very very expensive. Secondly, some of them are so young that when they go there they are brain washed, and when they come back they think the American way rather than thinking the Kenya way. I feel it is not in the interest of the country because in the long run we will find those who went to Moscow will come back with Moscow ideas, those who went to America will come back with American ideas, and we are going to be at loggerheads with students trying to teach us all sorts of things which are not ideal for this country.

However, I feel if the schools are installed here the students will have to take the responsibility of helping their own country, knowing they have to study hard because they have to go back and work for the betterment of the country and not just go back overseas and sit there. I do not mean to say that they are only enjoying themselves or that I am against overseas education, but I think it would save this Government a reasonable amount if we could get the students trained here: those who can afford to go overseas could go at their father's expense, and so on.

Mr. Speaker, I feel, as someone has suggested here, that the four years are the same, but I think those who have passed in the first grade should go straight into college, and those who have passed in the second grade and third grade

should go in for Higher School Certificate to provide them with some academic qualifications, so as to give a chance to those who have been left behind, because the schools are very few.

I feel that this question, as such, is a very important question and I hope the hon. Minister—who is, I hope, one of the capable Ministers we have so far—will consider this question very seriously. I do not think I will be out of order if I say that I have the highest regard for him, that I think the Motion will not be amended and that it will be in the interests of this country and the students if we have this Motion accepted by the Government in good faith.

I have one last point, Mr. Speaker. Someone mentioned here the 2,000 students and said that if they were to be allowed to go on it would be dislocation, if these 2,000 chaps were all accepted. Now what are we talking about? Is this not the same imperiafatic way of thinking? We are being told about this high standard, and so forth, these bars have been put there to hamper us in moving. I would like to have every student who has passed his School Certificate examination to go ahead, and I am not going to believe in this sort of restriction just because it would leave so many and then there would be dislocation. We are trying to get all the posts occupied by Africans and as we are talking of Africanization—nowadays they have changed it to Kenyanization, but it remains the same meaning—we want to have these chaps with Higher School Certificate and education to occupy the top posts in our Government.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support the Motion very, very strongly.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Otiende, you are claiming your half-hour, are you?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otiende): Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It will only be twenty-five minutes, I am afraid, because we have to call on the Mover to reply then.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otiende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Mover for giving me this opportunity of telling the House the position and the policy of this Government for the time being in regard to the subject of selecting students to go to university, either from Form IV or Form VI.

I realize that this is a problem to which there is no solution and I am very sure the hon. Member who moved this Motion knew very well in his time that he could not solve this problem,

[The Minister for Education]

otherwise he would have solved it at that particular time when it came to him. Since they have given me the problem of solving this question, I will try my very best to do it. There are two opinions in Kenya and in East Africa. There are those who believe that after Form IV, after Cambridge School Certificate, all Grade A students should go to university; there are those, however, who say that only those who show that they can benefit by going to the university, by proving that they can do better than School Certificate, should be allowed to go. I agree with both arguments, and perhaps the House will see why I choose to follow the policy I am going to take.

If you allow everybody who passes the School Certificate examination at Form IV to go to university you should be prepared for several things. First of all, if you admit 2,555 students—School Certificate students—into university, you have to build the colleges. I wanted to hear from the Members opposite any suggestion of how we should make these places available for students if we allow them to go into university from Form IV, but so far nobody has come up with any concrete suggestion. University colleges are most expensive things. You will realize that it costs millions of pounds to build any of these blocks you see at the Royal College, and you will also realize we have to go to other people in other countries to beg for money to build those colleges. So far, we have not been able to do so out of our own funds. It is a fact that education should be related to the needs of a country. This Government has hardly had two months in which to change the system which has been built up for the last fifty years or so. Yet we are being asked now to change, to allow all students passing School Certificate to go on to university college. I assume that the hon. the Member did not mean to bring this Motion up as a party Motion here; I suppose he meant to bring this problem to light. If, as the hon. Mr. Ngei has put it, we approach this Motion with the spirit of solving a problem, then I am prepared to support the Motion from that angle, but if it is known that there was some other intention behind the Motion, I would adopt a difficult attitude. However, since I am normally a reasonable person, I shall adopt the view that this Motion was brought in good faith and was meant to solve a long-standing problem.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Otieno, hon. Members should always adopt that view.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): Yes, Sir.

In the Motion, the Kenya Government is urged to negotiate with the other East African countries. I would like to inform this House that the other East African countries are not in the mood for negotiation, because they have committed themselves entirely to Higher School Certificate classes. They have gone so far that Tanganyika is going to produce 600 students with Higher School Certificate at the end of this year for university. In Uganda, it is about 1,000. They chose the policy earlier than Kenya, when officials in Kenya were still dilly-dallying, they were not sure which course to take and the other two planned ahead. Therefore, they are able to produce more Higher School Certificate students than we can. In these circumstances, Kenya is left with no choice. We cannot have an East African University with one country working for Cambridge School Certificate and the other two working for Higher School Certificate. If a university is to be a university, there must be some way of conforming to one system.

Therefore, I do not intend to amend this Motion at all. In deference to the pleas of my hon. friend opposite, I will not amend it. In putting our policy across, I would rather leave it and see what is made of it.

It is claimed here, that there are very few Higher School Certificate classes here in Kenya. The word "few" is relative. Few in relation to what?

Mr. Ngei: There are nine.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): Nine in relation to what? There are very many of these classes, if you compare them to the number of students who should go for Higher School Certificate out of the large group which passes School Certificate. The supply of pupils has not filled our Form V's; in fact, we have many empty places in Form V all over the country. We have the intention of increasing these two forms—Form V and Form VI—and we are even prepared to have places which have not been planned for in these forms when they are required and when they can be filled. There are many vacant places, persuade students to join them and to study in them.

You can argue that everybody who passes Dar es Salaam, or to the Royal College, but there is another side to that argument. It is a very desirable thing for all the students to go to university, the world being yet to hear of a country anywhere in school passes on to university. The policy must be put down clearly. Our policy at present is that

[The Minister for Education]

one-fifth or one-quarter of the students who pass School Certificate should go on to university. All the three universities are built with that in mind. If you are to alter that basis, then you have to multiply the colleges all over East Africa; turn every small secondary or intermediate school into a senior secondary school so as to absorb all the people you want. You also have to multiply the number of colleges so that they can take at least 2,000 people a year. Our allocation is about 200 pupils a year. It is a pity that we are sending less now, but I say that it is due to the late start of our Government in implementing the Higher School Certificate classes, adding them on to the senior secondary schools. It is not my fault. I found that it had happened; I do not want to say who did it, but as you see it is not our fault. What I intend to do is to increase the chances so that we can be at par with Uganda and Tanganyika.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding about this subject which I should put right today. Work at the level of Forms V and VI is done in other countries, either at a university or at a junior college or at a senior secondary school. In Kenya, you will find the three systems all working. Even this year we have some Kenya students at Makerere doing intermediate work there, what they would do in Forms V and VI. At the same time, we have some senior secondary schools which cater for Forms V and VI only. They are similar to the American junior colleges. Thirdly, we have our own high schools which go from Form I to Form VI. I do not say I claim to know which is the better system. If you like to adopt the American system of junior colleges, that is up to you; if you want to adopt the British system of having Fifth and Sixth Forms, that is up to you. But I am looking at it from the financial angle: what can Kenya afford at present? If you send a boy to Makerere or the Royal College, you are committing this country to spend £1,000 on his education every year. If you send him to a senior secondary school for the same amount of education, it only costs £400 a year, and that includes the equipment he uses. Which is cheaper? We must adopt the cheaper method. In any case, if you want to produce more people we can have more senior secondary schools here, more Fifth and Sixth Forms, rather than sending these people to Dar, to the Royal College or to Makerere. We are actually expanding and producing more and more students by having the senior secondary schools rather than sending the people to college. Therefore, we are meeting the demand by increasing the places in Forms V and VI in Kenya here. At the same time we are saving the country money.

If there is a suggestion that we should now concentrate on the system of expanding or building another college in Kenya—

Mr. Ngei: Are you accepting the Motion?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): I am not—then I am saying that it is not possible for this country to build a series of junior colleges.

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair]

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) took the Chair]

We would rather do it in a cheaper way which produces more students who are ready to go to college. I would like to prove this. Previously we sent a lot of boys to Makerere after Form IV. We even chose those who were grade A, the best grade. Here is what happened to those boys over a period of years. In 1953, we sent sixty-two boys to Makerere to do their fifth and sixth years which they now do at secondary school. Because of the method of teaching at college, which is different from the teaching at school, because of lack of individual attention which the boys get in secondary school but do not get at college, you can now see how many passed and how many failed. Out of the sixty-two who went in 1953, only twenty-two passed, thirty failed; in 1954, out of fifty-four whom we sent thirty-six passed, eighteen failed; in 1955, out of fifty-five whom we sent thirty-seven passed, eighteen failed; in 1957, out of sixty whom we sent forty-four passed and fourteen failed; in 1958, when the system was being reviewed, we sent a batch of ninety-four; only fifty-one passed and forty-three failed; in 1959, we sent seventy-six and forty-nine passed and twenty-seven failed; and in 1960, when we should have begun to have enough Forms V and VI in Kenya, we sent ninety-seven people to Makerere and sixty-four passed and thirty-three failed. The wastage was so heavy that it was necessary to think again. Even now, as I said, we are still sending some people to do the two years at Makerere. However, as one hon. Member put it, you take a degree in four years, and you have to choose either to do two years in a sort of junior college and go and finish off with two years at university college, or do all the four years there.

It is possible in richer countries, perhaps, for them to afford the expense of education, but even in America where people are very well off, they still have their junior colleges for finishing up. It is for us to decide now what type of education we are going to give our people and up to what standard. At present I would like to

[The Minister for Education]

put it to this House, that it is not bad and is not an evil thing and not a wastage for a student to leave school at Form VI. Most of the people who hold executive posts in this country have finished their schooling at Form IV, and have gone into business and have become executives. Some have gone into industry and have become managers. I am informed that this is true all over the world, it is not only the university man who is supposed to lead culture, or be the backbone of the country. The backbone of the country is the man who leaves high school and he is the man who becomes a technician. He is the man who does the actual work and not the university man, who is a thinker. Surely you do not mean to say that we should send every boy from Form IV to university so that he becomes a thinker. I believe there should be more workers than thinkers. The middle class people are the backbone of the country. I would like to say today, and make this very clear, that there is no loss to us by a student leaving school at Form VI, because we require people who leave school at that time to go to the industries and professions and to run this country. It takes many years to educate a man and if we are to wait for twenty-five years, or twenty-four years, to educate each person we shall have no people to do the work. I would like to say that this bottle-neck at Form IV is not a bottle-neck at all, it is an intended thing that most people should finish their schooling there and go out and serve their country. The bottle-neck at Makerere at university level where we sent 161 students only is a very temporary measure. By next year we shall have increased our classes and will produce 600 students, and the following year we hope to be able to catch up with Uganda and Tanganyika which are producing 500 or 600 people a year.

Now that it is agreed that everyone cannot go to university, it is apparent that we, in East Africa, have maintained a very high standard which the university is jealously guarding. The university does not want to lower its standard to anything less so as to please everybody. However, I welcome any help that we can get in foreign countries to save our people, who have left Form IV, not especially to have to study for degrees generally, but to study for their particular professions or technical subjects. I am not ready yet to declare the policy of this Government on overseas education, but it may be possible in the near future to restrict those going overseas to the certain selected spheres only, so they come back and benefit their country.

The academic side is the one where we are saying that everyone cannot go for academic

education. There has been too much stress laid on going on for general B.A. degrees and so on. While we require people with degrees we should not tune our whole educational system on obtaining these degrees only. We want people to do the work and therefore, although the expenditure on each pupil at Makerere has risen from 16,000 to 18,000 shillings, the Kenya Government has been very wise not to send too many students to Makerere. We need this money for our poorer people and we want to avoid more expenditure. Surely we cannot be called wasteful or foolish. Our conditions here are forcing students to go overseas, it is true, but that is a temporary measure. Now that we have our own Government, I do not think anyone will be forced to go abroad. People may go overseas, perhaps, for a particular training which is not available here. I agree it has been necessary in the past but I do not see why they should do so in the future.

There is a bit of competition in East Africa between the three territories, as to who will produce the best and the brightest students. Surely we should come on top! I believe Kenya people have got the brains and they should lead! I do not agree that we should lower our education merely to give in to a general clamour. It would be a great step backwards if we lowered our standard of entry to the University of East Africa. Members have read in the papers a few weeks back how this question was put to the Government of Tanganyika, and you will remember that the Minister for Education in Tanganyika flatly rejected this proposition to send students to university from Form IV. Tanganyika has trained itself to Form VI. It is able to produce, as I said before, 600 people this year. I should like the Members to see that if we accept this Motion today, it would involve us in a gross waste of public funds. It would also reduce the opportunities for education available to our own people and it would almost debase the value of our East African university degrees which we have and hope to maintain and make the best in the world.

I would like again to inform the Members who have expressed themselves that education needs a long-term policy. Nothing we do here now can change the system. If we change the system of Form VI, what about Standard I to Form IV? What we want is to review the whole system of education. I am prepared to agree to appointing, before the end of this year, an educational Survey Committee to review the whole system of education in Kenya and to bring it into line with our own ideas. I am sure after this, has been done there will be very little complaint, but the baby we are holding in our hands now we shall have to feed properly so that it can grow.

[The Minister for Education]

I can assure hon. Members that the empty places in the universities will be filled with effect from next year. I agree that sending people abroad is a bit of waste, although the wastage has not really been ours, as we have received assistance from other people for this.

Mr. arap Moi: What about parents?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): The parents have paid very little compared to what they should normally pay.

Mr. arap Moi: What about 2,000 shillings?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): That is pocket money, even Makerere has it.

Mr. arap Moi: That is a waste.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): Even at Makerere the system has been for us to pay every expenditure for students. I was informed that even pocket money was paid to students at Makerere and other places. I do not know how long this will continue, because our expenditure here is higher than that of other universities abroad. We should endeavour to lower it by employing our own lecturers from East Africa, and by reviewing the salaries paid.

Mr. Ngala: What are you doing about it?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): Something is being done.

Mr. arap Moi: What about Russia?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): I am not going to be thrown into arguments on Russia. The whole effort of this country should be to lower the cost of education and to give education to as many people as possible. The only unfortunate thing is that the way this Motion was presented lends itself to reaction.

Mr. Ngala: Question, question.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): I am not prepared to negotiate with the East African countries because negotiations have ended and the other two countries have already refused. I am not prepared to accept this Motion because if I do I will have to increase the schools immediately. Looking into the kitty it is pretty dry. I do not think I have much money for capital development, but the wish of the Mover I hope will be carried out if I reject this Motion. The Government, well knowing that this problem is a big one and that it must be faced in the near future, will not accept that it will negotiate, nor will it accept that from next year we should

permit students who have only passed School Certificate to go for higher studies in our East African University.

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): Order, order. Mr. Otieno, this particular debate has only two hours allotted, and there are only fifteen minutes left, so I will call upon the Mover to reply.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): Thank you, Sir. I beg to oppose the Motion.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, very many times the Government has asked for opposition to be constructive and here we are being as constructive as we can and yet the Government stands up only to reject a very genuine Motion, entirely in the interests of the country and in the interests of the students who have done well in School Certificate. Sir, I would like to make it quite clear that I think the Minister has agreed with everything that I have said. He has agreed with me in that he has only nine Higher School Certificate schools and he has agreed that it will take a very long time before he catches up in the provision of higher education and to enable him to improve technical development which is so much required. I am very much surprised that the Minister thinks that this problem cannot be solved. I think this problem can be solved. I have asked the Minister, Sir, to negotiate with the University Authority, not to negotiate with the Tanganyika Government, as the Minister implied, not to negotiate with the Uganda Government. I started saying that originally in 1958, this ruling came from the University Authority. There is no reason why the University Authority again should not be in a position to change the ruling and the different territorial Governments could fit in with what the University Authority decides.

Now, although the other countries, such as Uganda and Tanganyika, have started provision for Higher School Certificate, I think that if the Minister had been more understanding and approached them I believe that in the interests of the students they would have sought a way of approaching the Authority. I would like to make it quite clear that the Minister understands the problem, but finding himself in a position where he must sing the tune of his master he has to reject this very genuine Motion.

I was even expecting, Sir, to hear the Minister say his intention was to increase High School Certificate classes and what his problem is in increasing the High Certificate classes, but he has not said so. He has said his intention will be

[Mr. Ngala] that, but he has not actually shown the programme for increasing the Higher School Certificate classes. From 1958 to date, although some hon. Members, such as the hon. Member, Mr. Kodhek, have criticised the former Government, and yet all the Higher School Certificate classes that we have today were actually created by the Government that has been criticised. They have been sinned down there and so far have not done anything. I am asking them to show the initiative now by doing something and all that they do is to sit at the Front Bench and do nothing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the question of costs is a very interesting point. The Minister seems to think that it is very costly to send students to Makerere College. It is more costly than building like places in different places.

Take the question of laboratories. The Minister has about three laboratories at St. John's-Terna and about three laboratories at the Alliance High School at Kampala there are about two laboratories. This is very costly. Why not put together all this money and have more students in one place. This method is even more costly than putting money into Makerere College for its expansion or the Royal College or at Dar, so that all the students can be together in one place. I am sure that they will help themselves with fewer laboratories than those the Minister is putting in everywhere in different places. In the long run it saves money to concentrate all the money available into one place, rather than distributing it and diverting it all over the country. Therefore, the question of costs here does not come in. I think if we concentrate and combine our resources in one place we can get something going. The Minister speaks as if he has not been a teacher. He says that workers are those people who get degrees and qualify. It is extraordinary for a Minister to say this. We know that everybody is a thinker, the question is the degree of thinking.

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) left the Chair]

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) resumed the Chair]

We know that workers do think. We know that even Standard I people, babies, seven days old, do think. The Minister should revise his—he was speaking without a brief, probably, and did not get proper briefing on the point. We are all thinkers, whether we are in Standard II or Standard III or in Oxford University.

Now with regard to the bottle-neck the Minister says it is an intended manoeuvre by the Government to create a bottle-neck for children

so that they do not go into the university colleges. I know why the Government has rejected this Motion. It has rejected it because it was its intention to create this bottle-neck for the children in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not like to interrupt you, but I do not think you are justified in saying that.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I took my notes correctly, but according to me the Minister said this was the intention of the Government to create a bottle-neck, at Form 4. And I was just repeating what he had said.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There may have been some misunderstanding by Mr. Ngala of what the Minister said.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otiende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I read that the previous Government arranged the system of education in such a way that after School Certificate not everyone could go on to university. There are only a few places: there is room only for one-quarter of the people who pass School Certificate.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngala, if that is the kind of bottle-neck to which you are referring, you are in order and I apologize.

Mr. Ngala: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I think that if this bottle-neck was formed in the past the Minister should now do away with it. All that this Motion is asking the Minister is to get rid of the bottle-neck. In this we are not suggesting that every person who has passed School Certificate should go to the university. I realize perfectly well both as a teacher and an observer of educational matters, that it is impossible for us to ask the Minister to send every child to university who has passed the School Certificate, but I am asking this, that a Grade I child in Kenya, after Form 4, can do very well at Makerere College, the Royal College or at Dar es Salaam College, or even a Grade II. It is up to the Ministry to select the sort of people that should go ahead.

I am glad, anyway, to see that the Minister is himself dissatisfied with the present system of setting up, and he has undertaken to create a board of inquiry to look into the system of education. I would very much like the Minister to look into suitable systems of education which would include the standards at different points of intake into colleges or into secondary schools, and also the expenditure. I believe that due to the racial

[Mr. Ngala]

system of education, education here in Kenya is more expensive than in other territories. I am sure that if the Minister does what he has said he will do he may find that he can pay for Higher School Certificate classes as Tanganyika and Uganda have been able to do.

Here there was an opportunity for the Minister to put in an amendment to the Motion. As the Minister has not amended this Motion, I would like the Minister to go into the question of creating this Commission, which he has mentioned himself, so that we can look into the issues of higher education.

The hon. Mr. Kodhek has said that when the hon. Mr. Moi was the Minister for Education, negotiations on the Higher School Certificate were going on. The negotiations on Higher School Certificate started in 1959. The hon. Mr. Moi was the Minister in 1961. This is the reason that I say that the hon. Member was basing his supposition on something entirely false, and he ought to apologize for giving incorrect information to the House.

For the benefit of the House I was sitting at that time on the side of the House where the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs is now sitting.

I think that these fellows do now understand my point of view. I beg to move the Motion.

Mr. G. G. Karuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, who are the fellows that Mr. Ngala is referring to?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think he was referring to those Members on my right. If so, he was out of order.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and negatived)

MOTION

REVIEW OF CONSTITUENCY NAMES

THAT this House is of the opinion that the names given to the present constituencies should be reviewed, for the purpose of making suitable changes therein. (Mr. Osogo on 11th July, 1963.)

(Debate on Motion proposed interrupted on 11th July, 1963, resumed)

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that the Motion has been moved and seconded. I do not intend to take any time discussing it, except to say that as at present worded it is unacceptable, but we agree that there

will be cases where the present names of the different constituencies may have to be changed. In fact we know of cases where people in given constituencies already wish the names of their constituencies to be changed. However, these are governed by certain provisions in our present Constitution, and also in the provision for the setting up of the Electoral Commission. In the circumstances and in view of the fact that the Mover of the Motion should have not specified a particular constituency the Government wishes—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He did, actually.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, I mean in the Motion itself. The Motion itself does not specify the number of constituencies, although these were named in the speech. In the circumstances, Sir, it is the intention of the Government to amend the Motion by deleting all the words after the words—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Could I have it in writing, please Mr. Mboya.

If you have a copy there hand it to me immediately after moving the Motion.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Yes, Sir. That we delete all the words after the word "opinion" in the first line, and substitute in their place the words—

"That where there are overriding reasons for changing the name of a constituency, which has been established for the purpose of election of elected Members to the House of Representatives the Government should consider making such changes as may be necessary and desirable." Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otiende) seconded.

(Question of the first part of the Amendment that the words proposed to be left out be left out, proposed)

The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendment by the Government I have only a few remarks, and afterwards I will move the closure of the Motion.

While accepting the amendment, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Government to ask the few Members who are interested in changing the names of their constituencies to help the Government by giving the Government the right names so that they are representative enough. In saying this, Mr. Speaker, I think that these names will be known

[Mr. Ngala]

that, but he has not actually shown the programme for increasing the Higher School Certificate classes. From 1958 to date, although some hon. Members such as the hon. Member, Mr. Kodhek, have criticized the former Government, and yet all the Higher School Certificate classes that we have today were actually created by the Government (that has been criticized). They have been sitting down there and so far have not done anything. I am asking them to show the initiative now by doing something and all that they do is to sit in the Front Bench and do nothing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the question of costs is a very interesting point. The Minister seems to think that it is very costly to send students to Makerere College. It is more costly than building little places in different places.

Take the question of laboratories. The Minister has about three laboratories at Shimo-la-Tewa and about three laboratories at the Alliance High School at Kanguru there are about two laboratories. This is very costly. Why not put together all this money and have more students in one place. This method is even more costly than putting money into Makerere College for its expansion or the Royal College or at Dar, so that all the students can be together in one place. I am sure that they will help themselves with fewer laboratories than those the Minister is putting up everywhere in different places. In the long run it saves money to concentrate all the money available into one place, rather than distributing it and diverting it all over the country. Therefore, the question of costs here does not come in. I think if we concentrate and confine our resources in one place we can get something going. The Minister speaks as if he has not been a teacher at all. He says that workers are not thinkers. He says that thinkers are those people who get degrees and quality. It is extraordinary for a Minister to say this. We know that everybody is a thinker, the question is the degree of thinking.

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) left the Chair].

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The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There may have been some misunderstanding by Mr. Ngala of what the Minister said.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that the previous Government arranged the system of education in such a way that after School Certificate not everyone could go on to university. There are only so many places: there is room only for one-quarter of the people who pass School Certificate.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngala, if that is the kind of bottle-neck to which you are referring, you are in order and I apologize.

Mr. Ngala: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I think that if this bottle-neck was formed in the past the Minister should now do away with it. All that this Motion is asking the Minister is to get rid of the bottle-neck. In this we are not suggesting that every person who has passed School Certificate should go to the university. I realize perfectly well both as a teacher and an observer of educational matters, that it is impossible for us to ask the Minister to send every child to university who has passed the School Certificate, but I am asking this, that a Grade I child in Kenya, after Form 4, can do very well at Makerere College, the Royal College or at Dar es Salaam College, or even a Grade II. It is up to the Ministry to select the sort of people that should go ahead.

I am glad, anyway, to see that the Minister is himself dissatisfied with the present system of education, and he has undertaken to create a board of inquiry to look into the system of education. I would very much like the Minister to look into suitable system of education which would include the standards at different points of intake into colleges or into secondary schools, and also the expenditure. I believe that due to the racial

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system of education, education here in Kenya is more expensive than in other territories. I am sure that if the Minister does what he has said he will do he may find that he can pay for Higher School Certificate classes as Tanganyika and Uganda have been able to do.

Here there was an opportunity for the Minister to put in an amendment on the Motion. As the Minister has not amended this Motion, I would like the Minister to go into the question of creating this Commission, which he has mentioned himself, so that we can look into the issues of higher education.

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For the benefit of the House I was sitting at that time on the side of the House where the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs is now sitting.

I think that these fellows do now understand my point of view. I beg to move the Motion.

Mr. G. G. Karisiki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, who are the fellows that Mr. Ngala is referring to?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think he was referring to those Members on my right. If so, he was out of order.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and negatived)

MOTION

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(Debate on Motion proposed interrupted on 11th July, 1963; resumed)

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that the Motion has been moved and seconded. I do not intend to take any time discussing it, except to say that as at present worded it is unacceptable, but we agree that there

will be 'cases' where the present names of the different constituencies may have to be changed, in fact we know of cases where people in given constituencies already with the names of their constituencies to be changed. However, these are governed by certain provisions in our present Constitution, and also in the provision for the setting up of the Electoral Commission. In the circumstances and in view of the fact that the Mover of the Motion should have not specified a particular constituency the Government wishes—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He did, actually.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, I mean in the Motion itself. The Motion itself does not specify the number of constituencies, although these were named in the speech. In the circumstances, Sir, it is the intention of the Government to amend the Motion by deleting all the words after the words—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Could I have it in writing, please Mr. Mboya?

If you have a copy there hand it to me immediately after moving the Motion.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Yes, Sir. That we delete all the words after the word "opinion" in the first line, and substitute in their place the words—

"That where there are overriding reasons for changing the name of a constituency, which has been established for the purpose of election of elected Members to the House of Representatives the Government should consider making such changes as may be necessary and desirable." Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno) seconded.

(Question of the first part of the Amendment that the words proposed to be left out be left out, proposed)

The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendment by the Government I have only a few remarks, and afterwards I will move the closure of the Motion.

While accepting the amendment, Mr. Speaker: I would ask the Government to ask the few Members who are interested in changing the names of their constituencies to help the Government by giving the Government the right names so the they are representative enough. In saying this, Mr. Speaker, I think that these names will be known

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

in international circles, so the Government should take this opportunity of consulting those who are interested to get the names of the constituencies right. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like with these few remarks, to accept the amendment by the Government and move the closure of the amendment.

(Question that the first part of the amendment be put was put and carried)

(Question of the first part of the Amendment that the words proposed to be left out put and carried)

(Question of the second part of the Amendment that the words proposed to be inserted be inserted proposed)

(Question of the second part of the Amendment that the words proposed to be inserted be inserted put and carried)

(Motion as amended proposed)

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should just like to say that when the Government are deciding what these overriding reasons are, to make it a matter of urgency. Looking at the moment at a list of the constituencies some are very confusing.

We do not want to wait for the next six months before the Government decides to change some of the present constituencies. I do not want to labour this point, but some of the constituencies do not mean anything at all. If the Members of the Government could promise this House that they will start looking into this with effect from this evening, Sir, when they are doing their homework after the House rises, I would be very grateful indeed. Perhaps when we meet in September or October these anomalies will have been rectified.

With those few remarks, Sir, while urging the Government to give this great priority, I would support the amendment.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, in view of the agreement reached so far, may I move that the Mover be called upon to reply?

The Speaker (Mr. Shide): The question of closure is not objectionable at this stage.

(The question was put and carried)

Do you want to reply, Mr. Osoyo?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osoyo): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. It gives me great plea-

sure that this Motion has been amended as it has been. I agree too with the Member for Buret that the Government should give this matter top priority, because I would say that it is embarrassing to be addressed in this House by some of these names since they are not representative enough.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would say that the Government should go ahead as quickly as possible to review these names and make the necessary changes with, as I said before, consultation with hon. Members who would like the names of their constituencies changed. So, Mr. Speaker, I propose that some of the names given in the supplementary notice No. 26, Legislative Supplement 18, Order No. L.N. No. 95 of 1963, should be revised so that they are representative enough to the hon. Members in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(The question of the Motion, as amended, was put and carried)

Resolved according—

THAT this House is of the opinion that where there are overriding reasons for changing the name of a constituency which has been established for the purpose of election of elected Members of the House of Representatives, the Government should consider making such change as may be necessary and desirable.

MOTION

GOVERNMENT ACTION TO COMBAT SECESSIONISTS

Mr. M. M. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

THAT this House, believing in Pan-Africanism and in the territorial integrity of Kenya, which is to form part of the East African Federation, takes a most serious view of the dangerous moves in certain areas calculated to encourage the dismemberment of Kenya and secessionist designs of a few ill-wishes, calls upon the newly formed African Government to take effective steps to stamp out these lawless and seditious activities of such secessionist groups.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to speak on this Motion, I would like strongly to protest on certain elements which have tried to sabotage a noble Motion like this one. I condemn such an uncouth attitude on the part of any Member or such elements.

However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like this House and the country at large to know very well that the noble idea of an East African

[Mr. M. M. Mutiso]

Federation and the territorial integrity of Kenya is being seriously threatened by the secessionist designs and other elements which encourage such an attitude within this country. There is every reason to believe that such elements which are anti-African unity elements are giving impetus to these secessionist groups with a view to dismembering Kenya and spilling the Pan-African spirit. Mr. Speaker, this House and the Government must unreservedly condemn, and strongly, too, these ideas of trying to create another Congo or Katanga-type of condition in this country.

However, Mr. Speaker, condemning these elements is not enough. The Government must take adequate and immediate measures to combat these elements and, precisely, the secessionist groups. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can assure the Government that if it fails in its duty to stamp out these groups, the consequences are going to be very heavy and, of course, the damage caused thereby to the progress of this country and Africa at large will be irreparable.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in pursuance of this, this House and the Government must take the most serious view of the activities taking place and the situation in the Northern Frontier District at present. I would come forth to suggest to the Government that such movement in the districts must be burned out forthwith, and since the Somalia Republic have shown an (Inaudible) unfriendly attitude, any Somalia national living in the district must be removed forthwith.

In addition to that, we have witnessed the events which took place in the Congo, and I do not think there is any hon. Member in this House who is prepared to see the same catastrophic situation taking place in our country. In this I would also propose that the area in question should be out of bounds to any foreigner, even tourists, so that we may not have mercenaries in the place to encourage the secessionist groups. It was clearly found out in the Congo that there are international organizations which thrive in troubled waters and there is no guarantee that such organizations would not try to manipulate things in the Northern Frontier District and have the same situation in Kenya as we found in the Congo. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would emphasize that I think the Government should take the most serious view of what I am saying. I am talking on a national issue, not on a party basis.

In fact, I have been wondering how our Government has been able to allow the secessionist groups to go to England and try to gather

support and strength abroad to come and encourage the secessionist groups in Kenya. I should think that such undesirable elements should not be allowed to move out of this country to go and gather strength outside the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should think the Government is taking a serious view, and the House also, of this question, and it is high time that we nipped in the bud these secessionist groups in the area.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also another point I would like to mention, and of late this point has arisen in our country. It seems that the so-called autonomy has come to be reduced to being synonymous with the secessionists. I should like this House, together with the Government, to make it very clear to these elements that, although we gave the chance of establishing small principalities in Kenya, that did not give the right to demand secession. We were not so advanced as to know what is local government and what is regionalism—we thought it was all the same—but I do not think the present political arrangement in Kenya gives room for secession, and this must be made clear by this House and the Government. As a matter of fact, the next Kenya Constitutional talks must not allow what we are experiencing today, because the present Kenya Constitution gives room for secession. I emphatically repeat this, that the present Kenya Constitution gives room for secession, and that is why I urge the Government and this House to agree that the next Kenya Constitutional talks must not give room for secession; we are not going to live as small kingdoms within a big kingdom.

Hon. Members: Cross the Floor.

Mr. M. M. Mutiso: It is not a matter of crossing the Floor. I am talking on an important national issue. This is really pathetic, if I am going to offend anybody when I am trying to defend Kenya territorial integrity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would urge this House and the Government to realize one fact, that we are not representing ourselves in this House, but representing the wishes of the people, and I do not think the people of Kenya are out for secession, and it is not a matter of telling me to cross the Floor. It is the wish of the African people, if not, of my constituency at least.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder how certain politicians could support the East African Federation and yet be incapable of supporting a small unit of Kenya. I would assure certain politicians and Members that in Kenya we are not going to be led by such contradictory and philosophic expositions which will land Kenya in chaos.

[Mr. M. M. Matsoi]

However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point is that there is a dangerous situation in the Northern Frontier District, or the seventh region of Kenya. I think it is my duty to bring to the notice of the Government and this House that it is high time that this situation is nipped in the bud. We should prepare ourselves a single unit that is prepared to join the East African Federation. I think the federation in Kenya, which is established by the present Constitution, is small communities, and we cannot establish federation with other countries unless we are a federation ourselves. It is contradictory.

As Hon. Member: It is not.

Mr. M. M. Matsoi: It is! If you come out and oppose the Federation of East Africa you must support the Kenya federation, formed by all the regions with a weak Central Government. This shows that we are not prepared for this noble idea of East African Federation when we are incapable of uniting ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would emphasize the point that the situation in the Northern Frontier District is very dangerous and it is high time that this House and the Government should nip the situation in the bud. Early precautions should be taken otherwise—as I said before—there is no guarantee that there are no external forces supporting these secessionist groups. I do not understand, if this is not so, how these groups can talk with authority and strength if they are talking on their own behalf.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words I beg to move the Motion. I think the Government and the House feel the importance of the situation and of the Motion.

Mr. G. M. Matsoi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the Motion. By doing so, Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the Government's attention to the fact that although the enemy might be small we must not minimize the danger. Here we are faced with a situation where we do have hon. Members in this House talking of autonomy and yet the same hon. Members speak of Pan-Africanism and East African Federation. We do have the experience of the Congo and other places.

For the past sixty years, Mr. Speaker, we, the Kenya Africans, have been fighting to free ourselves from the Colonial yoke, with the hope that we shall be in a position to establish a stable Government with a unitary Government. However, when some individuals with personal interests in their hearts, are defeated they go back to their constituencies with the understanding that the majority of our Kenya Africans, although

nationalists, are illiterate and say anything they like, and they try to fix in their minds the wishes of the secessionist autonomy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know for certain that here in our country there are some groups of people who are working with our enemies outside. These groups do encourage our fellow Africans, and to a certain extent some politicians, to think in terms of creating small Kingdoms within a big Kingdom. This I fail to understand. I want to understand the reason why the so-called leaders of the different parties have been fighting to lead our people to freedom. To me it seems that because certain people fail—very miserably fail—during the elections they think that because they are defeated they must encourage our people and plant in their minds the desire to create another Congo in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Kenya is a very small country. In the past we have been working as one African unit to free ourselves from the Colonial yoke. It is, therefore, a shame for anybody, for any hon. Member in this House, to call himself a national leader, and yet still try to create in the minds of his constituency—a very small constituency—feelings of Tribalism!

Mr. Speaker, I want our Government, which in my opinion is the Government of the Kenya Africans, the Government of the people, to take very drastic steps to stamp out these groups and to try and block all the Kenya boundaries against any external forces which might be aiding these groups. I must be worried because this is our country and the consequences might be heavier than the hon. Members think. We are moving towards an East African Federation. We talk of Pan-Africanism, we talk of African unity and we are not talking of tribal unity, if it is a question of tribal unity I do not think at this particular moment there is any tribe which can eliminate the colonialism in this country. Because of that very fact—we have been working as one African group—we must not allow any room for those who want to divide our people. We know what division means, in fact, it is a colonial tactic to rule divided.

Mr. Speaker, I am urging our newly formed Government, while I do support this Motion, to take very drastic steps, and take them immediately, to stamp out these groups. With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to second the Motion.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Ngugi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our objective here, in Kenya, has been one of integrity, political progress as well as economic progress and not

[Mr. Ngugi]

stagnation in these spheres. I would like to rise to say a few words about this Motion because I believe this House is full of advocates of Pan-Africanism and of good progress in the country, both political and economically. Since we have now moved to the stage where we have to decide our future I think it is high time that we watched our steps so that we do not push these golden sheep into a stormy sea where we shall all of us, all the parties, be destroyed.

I want to say a few things in relation to this Motion and I think, Mr. Speaker, it would be relevant if I take notice of the provocative statements which have been made by both parties. I was very touched when the Prime Minister of Kenya was involved in one of the speeches and I think that as he is the head of the Government of Kenya he should not be entangled in such muddles; that should be left to other lesser groups. The Prime Minister's attitude would have been one of peace and progress, but it would not really have showed a strong hand. We know that he has got a strong hand but we know, here in the Opposition, that he made that statement because he was made to make that statement by both parties. I know what I say very well because

I know the Prime Minister much better than some of the Back Benchers while you have only known him for many years here and I have only been with him for a few days. I know that he is being pushed to say these things, so I mean what I say. Some of the Back Benchers, some of you have been a little arrogant trying to show how strong you are, but I do not think the Prime Minister should take the negative attitude. The Prime Minister should be a responsible man. He should not be driven to irresponsible statements which are calculated to bring trouble. I am saying this with a good heart and with good intentions. I want us to realize on both sides that we have a responsibility to safeguard many million souls of children and of young men and women in Kenya. Therefore, with that view and objective foremost in our thoughts, I urge and support what has been said here in the House to avoid any conflict. If some of my friends on both sides want to raise themselves politically, they should know that Rome was not built in a day; they should know that if you want to climb, if you want to have a political ladder and climb right up it, you can only do so by providing good service to those who elected you to this Chamber here, in this House. I say with all due respect to the Prime Minister that I would like him to be cautious, to be reasonable, and also to be firm.

There is a Motion here which I fully support. We are not prepared to dismember this country

into small states. I know it is already the case; it was the case during the elections. When you have been defeated in the big sphere you go to your house and you start talking to your children, telling them how good you are. What we must realize is that we want a Kenya which is going to be prosperous. We must also know that Kenya comes first and we come last. That is the crux of the whole matter. I am saying with all my sincerity that any attempt to disrupt Kenya, to dismember Kenya, will not be supported by this speaker.

Mr. Speaker, for my last words, I would urge the Government and the Opposition to be very careful and to know that we have a duty and a responsibility to discharge. You can go on accusing other people, saying that they are doing this and that, but they are also accusing you in regard to your motives which are not really for the well-being of Kenya.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, with that, I support the Motion. I hope the Mover, whom I know has good intentions in bringing this, will not be looked upon as if he is trying to please, trying to flatter. We are bringing what is in our minds.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find myself a little at a loss in connexion with this Motion. There is a profound and deep ignorance, in the minds of some people in this country, that is in terms of Kenya, but there was no Kenya before the British came to this country. I will say it again: there was no Kenya before the British came to this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been told that most of the colonialist tricks are bad, that the Colonial powers' have suppressed the Africans, given us bad things, and we are now being told that there is only one good thing which the colonialists brought to Kenya, and that is a united Kenya. I find it difficult to understand the mentality of some of the people in this country. They say everything that is Colonial is devilish, and then they say that the British came, brought us a map and called it Kenya, and therefore we must embrace it. I want to make it very clear and repeat that there was no African Kenya; there was a British Kenya, and this must be clear in every single person's mind. The Kenya we have today, Sir, is a British Kenya, and we have been told that that is the one we have to inherit. We are going to say everything is British? The Language, English, is bad and we are going to inherit only one thing, the map, which the British made? I find it difficult in my mind to see the logic of this complete misunderstanding.

[Mr. Towett]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the time to tell the people who are labouring under a misconception that the Kenya we have today is not the African Kenya. We must have a Kenya and a map which is African. I do not want a British map and a British Kenya.

Now, Sir, coming to this Motion, which talks of dismembering Kenya that was put together by the British, it was dismembered in the beginning before the British. Now it is the child of the British people, and we are told we must not dismember it. I am for dismemberment, and then we can start again, bringing up the Kenya of the Africans. Why should we deceive ourselves? We must have our own child, and not adopt the British child.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one hon. Member on my side spoke of difficulties in his own mind regarding seeing the possibility of federation on a Kenya basis as well as on an East African basis and from the point of view of Pan-Africanism. The Member concerned, Sir, has limitations in his own mind. This Parliament Building, this building from here to the lounge is a federation of bricks and stones, and if a Member cannot see a union in a small Kenya being federated, and then joining an East African Federation, he might as well say that when we have an East African Federation it will be impossible to have an African federation. What are we aiming at? East Africa means a section of Africa, and we have an East African Federation, South African Federation, North African Federation, West African Federation, we shall have a united African country based on federations. If an hon. Member in this House cannot see Kenya with its own federal basis, it is impossible to join an East African Federation. It would be as well to tell us that it is no use having an East African Federation because—

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achikeng-Onoko): Why not?

Mr. Towett: If the hon. Minister for Information is not well informed; he should keep quiet and listen.

Mr. Kamasa: On a point of order—Sorry.

Mr. Towett: Sir, it shows that my words are picking the hon. Members. They stand, but they do not know why they are standing.

I was saying, Sir, that if it is impossible to have a federation of Kenya, then it is also impossible to have a Federation of East Africa and to talk in terms of Pan-Africanism. It is as simple as that. I hope I have cleared the illogical attitude in the mind of the hon. Member who spoke of the im-

possibility of a federation of Kenya based on East Africa and Africa. It can work.

All these complications concerning regionalism, and so on, come about because some people in this country find it difficult to trust the activities of others. It is as simple as that. Some people in this country tell lies. They go around twisting words. What they say today, Sir, is not what they say tomorrow. They go on telling more rotten things from political platforms. They tell them that they will have free things when we get independence. There will be nothing free, Sir, when independence comes. You might as well say that we will have everything free today and when independence comes we shall tax ourselves. Why tell the people lies? If we were truthful, there would be no problem of people trying to safeguard their own small areas. In any case, Sir, the hon. Mover of the Motion cannot tell me today that he is going to demolish his own small location where he comes from. Because of federation, he is not going to say that his children and his wife belong to the State. He has his children and his wife all his village, then his location, then his small area, then his region, Kenya, East Africa, all the world and then the universe. That is the progress of human thinking. You cannot start without beginning with the small and then you grow; that is impossible.

With regard to this problem of fear, with due respect to my friend, the Prime Minister, I must point out that the present Cabinet is tribally based. If you count the people in the Cabinet you will find a preponderance of one tribe. Why is that, Sir? That creates fear. Why should there be more people of one tribe, and then you come here and say you are working for a united Kenya. *umoja, wata umoja.*

Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Towett: *Umoja* and *ujamaa* familyhood. What is this familyhood? What is a family? When people talk of *umoja*, African socialism means a society based on familyhood, *umoja* and *ujamaa*. This is the cause of fear. When the hon. Prime Minister was reported some days back in the papers, he should have said he did not use the words "familyhood" and "*ujamaa*". In my own simple thinking, Sir, *ujamaa* means just one clan; it does not mean the whole of Africa is one family. It is not one family and it will never be so. There are many families, but if socialism is going to mean the hon. Prime Minister's own family life, I fail to understand and I sympathize with some of my friends who try to save their own small areas, because that means a location or a village. Human nature and human psychology show that man must fear, and there must

[Mr. Towett]

be caused for him to fear, and this is one of the causes. If we could purify the House and start a new Cabinet, and then we saw that justice had been done, we would not be afraid; we would work together. But with injustice—not injustice such as stealing, but injustice in actions—we cannot forget to look after our small villages, our small bits, our small fires. I hope this Motion, Sir, will get the Government moving and that they rectify the mistakes they have made in the Government. Then we will support the Government.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not risen to answer the Government side, to answer the Motion, I only want to correct one or two points. A point which was made by one of the speakers on the Motion who tried to suggest that the Prime Minister can only do something when he is made to do it. Well, I want to assure the House that I have got my own mind, and what I do is not dictated to me by anyone or by a group of people. In more than forty years of politics, I have been able to make my own decisions and I am going to continue to make them. As long as I am Prime Minister of this country, I want the House to know that I will make firm decisions, carefully thought out, not simply that somebody wants me to make them, or simply because someone does not want me to make them. I make statements, well thought-out, considered, and I have reasons to make such statements and I stick to what I say. I think my friend was referring to what I said on Sunday. What I said, I meant. A Government has to be firm. In the Constitution, Mr. Speaker, we all agreed that in Kenya there is going to be a strong Government, and this is the strong Government which the Opposition asked for.

Mr. Speaker, anyone who wants to weaken this Government, will be dealt with ruthlessly by the Government. We recognize the Opposition, but what we cannot allow is for anybody to belittle this Government. I want to make this quite clear, if you have not heard it, I think, you had better hear it today. We are here to govern and to govern you.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to be realistic and, as far as the Opposition recognizes us, this is the Government of Kenya, it is not the government of Nairobi, not the government of Kisumu or Nakuru, but the Government of Kenya, and the sooner they agree to that the better.

Mr. Speaker, some people have been misled into thinking that in this country we have seven governments, what they call regions. I want to tell them that these regions are, what we call

regional authorities and not the governments, and they should be referred to as such. Kenya has only one Government and one Prime Minister.

Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Mr. Speaker, those who have been thinking that they are the government in their little kingdoms, the quicker they forget this the better. I rose only to speak for one or two minutes. Mr. Speaker said, therefore, I do not want to take the opportunity from the Minister who is going to reply in this debate, but before I finish, I want to assure the House that the Government, will govern justly without any discrimination; whether people are Kanu or Kadu, the Government knows only citizens. We will not recognize anyone because he was Kanu or Kadu. We will look after the people, it does not matter to what tribe they belong, nor to what part of Kenya; they are Kenyans and, as such, they have to be looked after. If there is to be development of any kind, we will allocate such development money according to the needs of any part of Kenya and not in one particular place. But, I would beseech the Opposition, Mr. Speaker, to realize that we have a country to build, that we have a nation to build and that we cannot develop ourselves by throwing mud in one another's faces. They should recognize the Government and work with it harmoniously. We will welcome them with both hands to work with us, not against us, because if they try to work against us, then the Government will be forced to act. Mr. Speaker, all I want to say is this: we want the people of Kenya to work as one and to work for the sake of Kenya, to work for the benefit and progress of the people of Kenya not only just for one little section.

Mr. Speaker, one of the speakers tried to accuse the Prime Minister of being a tribalist. He speaks of my Cabinet. I think he has no right at all to speak of my Cabinet, because I have selected it according to ability of every man without regard to what tribe or to what part of Kenya he belongs. Mr. Speaker, I think the philosopher feels that he is missing something. If he were in Kanu, I would have made him a Minister, and if he had crossed the Floor before I had selected my Ministry, I would have selected him, but I cannot go and bring him from the other side and put him in the Cabinet. Mr. Speaker, we are human and, as such, we are going to do what we can for the sake of the people of this country and the peace of this country. It is the duty of the Government, to create confidence, so that the people from abroad will want to invest their money in this country. But why did I speak as I did last

[The Prime Minister]

Sunday? Because, some people were talking about shedding blood, creating war, creating *Majimbo* or *Autonomy* or *Secession*.

Mr. Speaker, it looks to me that while I was labouring hard to bring confidence to this country, some people, who called themselves nationalists, were destroying what I was trying to build, and this is what made me speak in the language I did. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to carry on beyond the remark I have just made, but I thought it necessary to let this House know quite plainly that so long as I am Prime Minister of this country I am going to govern, whether people like it or not; we are going to govern the country and govern it well, without any discrimination. So all I can do is to appeal to the Opposition to work with the Government and recognize that Kenya has only one Government and we all will have everything we want after that.

Mr. Speaker, thank you very much for allowing me to make these few remarks. I hope that the Opposition will join us in creating a happy Kenya, a peaceful Kenya and a progressive Kenya for the future of our people.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise just to add a little emphasis on what the Prime Minister has said on this particular Motion, which I consider to be a very important Motion indeed. I think the Mover is really wise and he has put it across to all of us in clear terms and in a very clear manner, and I thank him very much for what he has done. I should say, Mr. Speaker, that if it is a question of speaking very strongly and firmly, I would do it. I used to do it, but nowadays I feel that the time has come for duty, for work, more than mere prattle, or talking, or shouting, and, Sir, I would only—you know I have heard because I am the Minister in charge of regional rather excessive talks and even those are directly—

Mr. Towett: On a point of order, is the hon. Minister in order in saying that he is in charge of regional affairs when there is a Minister for Regional Affairs?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is not a point of order, even if he is wrong in saying he is in charge.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Odinga): It is true, Mr. Speaker, that I am the Minister in charge of Regional Affairs. I am sorry if the House do not know that. That is one of the responsibilities of my Ministry. I do find that many

Members oppose, although they talk of the Constitution, they have not really been able to study the Constitution deeply enough, nor have they gone from section to section. They will find that there is no room for what they are saying. There is no room for secessionists or for dismemberment of Kenya, because they all agree that Kenya is one. There is one strong Government, as the Prime Minister has shown with emphasis. I will only draw the attention of these people who actually make those statements regarding autonomy and so on. They had better go and read the Constitution, read section 63, paragraph 4, and they will find where I have a lot of power to deal with anybody.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the Regional Assemblies have been given power under Cap. I of Schedule 4. They have been given these duties which they should carry out, but there is a limit to the extent to which they can carry their powers, and this is put in section 97, paragraph 2.

I mention this, Mr. Speaker, to clear the matter with those people who make exaggerated statements. We are here as the Government to run the country with the co-operation of the Opposition. We do not want to create fears, we want to create confidence. We want a united Kenya. When the hon. Member says there was no Kenya before, then if there was no Kenya before then there was no Kipisai before. Formerly the Nandias used to fight the Kipisais now we bring peace. We have unity in Kenya; should we give this up to smaller units? It is only because some people want to be a king in his place. For the sake of Kenya we do not want to be little kings. Let us all work together to build this Constitution. So far the Government has not taken any serious steps, but if our friends in the Opposition force us we will have to take very unpleasant steps to deal with them.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has pleasure in accepting the Motion before the House. We accept the Motion because it is essentially intended to contribute towards what the Government is striving to achieve, namely the task of nation building, creating one thinking among some sections of our people. The Government's attitude is consistent not only with what our Prime Minister has tried to do since 1st June, this year, but consistent completely with what our party, Kanu, has tried to do since its inception a few years ago. We have always believed in Pan-Africanism, we have always

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

I believe in the logic of an East African Federation, not only the logic of it, but also the necessity of it, and we have always believed in the creation of one Kenya nation. And consequently our efforts now and in the future shall be directed towards achieving this one Kenya nation. The difference between this Government and the Opposition is this: that whereas we recognize there are tribes in this country, the fact that one is born from one tribe is not a sin and it is nothing against a man. The fact that one is born from another tribe we cannot change. We do not believe, like the Opposition, that just because a man is born from a different tribe he is a potential enemy of another tribe.

An hon. Member: A point of order. Could the hon. Minister tell us who among the speakers said that if a man was from a different tribe he must be an enemy of another tribe?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think that anything has been said in this debate, Mr. Mboya, that could be interpreted in that way.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that a Member of the Opposition said that, I said that the difference between our thinking on these issues is that Members of the opposite side believe that because we have different tribes, there is inevitable disunity between the different units of the country.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you are overstating the Opposition's thinking, from what they have said in this debate anyhow.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not possible to speak on this Motion without speaking of the issues that form the background to the Motion. If I have overstated the case it is merely because perhaps I have projected my thinking to issues and statements to which reference has been made but which have not specifically been put on the Table, and which in every case has related to the tribes.

The hon. Member for Buret specifically said that the Prime Minister's Cabinet has been made up on the basis of tribe, and he definitely implied that there was a tribal fear and this fear emanated from the tribes apparently appearing to dominate. Therefore, I believe it is quite in order that we should point out this basic difference between us and the Members of the Opposition. Kanu does not—

Mr. Towett: On a point of order, Sir, does the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs imply that in my speech I said because of tribalism tribes were enemies? I never said they were enemies.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): When a point of order is raised will all hon. Members please be silent until I have dealt with it. Mr. Mboya has gone on to explain what he was referring to, and that was fears that members of one tribe feel of certain other tribes, which you did refer to, Mr. Towett, and you followed it up by mentioning a tribal Cabinet. I think Mr. Mboya is now in order.

Mr. Towett: May I say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not imply that the tribes were enemies.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Opposition Members were putting their point in this debate we specifically made a point of even telling our Black Benchers not to bother about points of order. I hope they realize the importance of this Motion and avoid interruptions, because I believe, Sir, that the country is interested in what is being debated here today. If the Opposition is not interested it is a different question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Mboya, you must be very careful how you represent what other Members have thought or said.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, I have taken that into account. I do want to deal with some of the points that have been made by the speakers opposite. The Mover of the Motion I would like to congratulate very much on his forthright statements on what coincides with what I believe are the feelings of the majority of the people in this country. First he referred to the question of the Somali secession. And I want to assure him that the Government is constantly taking into account the events and happenings in that area and there is no question of the Government being weak in the matter of the demand for secession by the Somalis or by anybody. I want to state categorically in this House now that this Government will not allow a single area, section, group or an inch of this country to secede anywhere.

For as long as we are the Government Kenya shall remain one and those who wish to agitate against this and those who wish to sow the seeds of disharmony, conflict, strife and tribalism should know that they are also sowing the seeds of what may form their own destruction.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that a few people want to Britain the other day in the cause of secessionism is not altogether so important. If people wish

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

to waste their money going to Britain to plead to the Colonial Office, who recognizes that there is a Kenya Government, and who have, as we always knew they would, told these people to go back to Kenya, we are not interested in how they spend their money. The fact is, and I can give you this complete assurance, that Britain could never concede or accede to secession without first knowing what the Kenya Government wants. And the Kenya Government's position is very, very clear, there is no secession. We have made our position very clear to the Somali Government and reference has been made to this by the Mover of the Motion. We ourselves do not feel that the policy of the Government should be to tell the Somali people to leave the North-Eastern Region. We believe that the policy of this Government must continue to be to seek the unity of all its people, and those Somalis who have made Kenya their home in the Northern Province and other parts of Kenya, are welcome to stay. What we cannot accept is the Somalis who think they can take away Kenya and carry it to the Somali Republic. Those who wish to go and live in Somalia because it is a better place, they are free to do so any day, any time. We will not stop them. But they will not go with any part of the country.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the Prime Minister intervened in this debate and made the deposition clear for all our people to understand. The speeches that have been made outside this House and the threats of violence and bloodshed have not and cannot promote the cause even of those who make them, because if it is thought by any person that blowing whistles or horns, or if it is thought that getting on a platform with a man brandishing a spear is one of the methods of threatening this Government that, Mr. Speaker, is a very big mistake. We would like to feel that the leaders of the Opposition—I am not surprised, Sir, that the hon. Member opposite takes notice as a big joke, but it has got to be recognized that when people get on a platform to speak and some of the Members of the legislature in this country deliberately get up and brandish a spear—

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, who is the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs referring to on this side of the House?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): The very hon. Member who has just stood up; he is laughing at every point I am giving now.

Mr. Speaker, the Government treats this Motion, very seriously and will continue to do so despite the attitude and the childish behaviour of the Opposition.

Mr. Towett: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Minister says the childish behaviour of the Opposition does he mean the whole Opposition or only some people in the Opposition?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think that is a point of order, Mr. Towett.

Mr. Towett: What can you call it, Mr. Speaker?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is not a point of order, at all.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Members opposite seem to be afraid to hear the truth. The point I made, Sir, and in view of the time I will not spend much time on this as it is quite obvious that some Members on the Opposition are not interested in hearing this and some are deliberately trying to laugh it off.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Kadu has any points to make or arguments to bring forward regarding the future Constitution they have a place where they will be able to do so. If those arguments are strong enough to influence our thinking they will then have the chance to try and do so. If those arguments are not strong enough to influence our thinking—that is the people of this country—they cannot think that the alternative is to threaten bloodshed and violence. I can influence Kadu that by argument and trying to bring to threaten us with violence and bloodshed. The Government—as the Prime Minister has said—will not tolerate these threats. The scoreboard is very obvious, it is public and it can be read in place by anyone who cares to do so, in the Press and other places. The question of regional authorities is not a new one, and the existence of a strong Central Government in Kenya has been accepted, even by Kadu. To speak of removing workers from the coast because they come from up-country, of removing a senior police officer because he belongs to a certain tribe, of removing businessmen from the Rift Valley Region because they belong to a different tribe is entirely a misunderstanding of the Constitution itself.

Mr. Murgor: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister say when such removals were mentioned, especially in the Rift Valley; when did we say we would remove these people?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member would like to come to me, or to you, I would be quite prepared to substantiate what I say in black and white.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you ought to be a bit more specific now, Mr. Mboya, even if you cannot produce the evidence right now.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, these things are in reports of speeches made by hon. Members opposite in the Press. If they would like I can produce the cuttings when I have an opportunity to do so.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I take it that you will produce them if they wish it.

Mr. Murgor: Now.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Murgor, you cannot expect hon. Members to produce newspapers out of their pockets, but you can expect them, if they rely on newspapers, to produce them within 24 hours, and they should apologize if they are not prepared to do so. That is the position here.

Mr. Omari: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask the hon. Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not a point of order.

Mr. Omari: Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask him to substantiate his allegation that some of the speakers from the coast said that they would remove up-country workers and replace them by coast people.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I take it that Mr. Mboya's answer is the same, that he will substantiate this by producing newspapers.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Not only from newspapers, in the case of the hon. Member even more. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what your ruling is in view of the time.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is time for the interruption of business now, though there is another quarter of an hour of this debate still to run, so I am afraid we must interrupt it now and finish it another day.

MOTION ON THE ADJOURNMENT**LANDLESS KIKUYU FAMILIES IN EMBU**

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will now call on a Minister to move that this House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to say that on Wednesday, 17th July, the Minister for Lands and Settlement did not answer the question of the landless Kikuyu families in Embu. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious matter and I now notice that the Minister for Lands and Settlement is not here. Mr. Speaker, I want to know who is going to give me a reply, I can see his Parliamentary Secretary though. This Parliamentary Secretary, I think, has got more than 2,000 acres of land whilst these people are starving in Kikuyu and that farm, at one time, belonged to the Kikuyu people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can hear the Member for Gem Location challenging a Member over a district.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Housing (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it is in order for the hon. Member to say that?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Really, Mr. Kodhek, please do not rise on points of order which are really slips of fact, you ought to know better than that.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. It is serious because today the Minister is still not here and I wanted to tell him that I was dissatisfied with the replies he gave me during the debate on the 17th July.

The Minister did not know what he was doing because he said, "Wait and see!" I will not wait and watch the Kikuyu people dying because they do not know what they are going to get next to eat.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osoyo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, can I have your ruling on this; that a Minister is not allowed to brief his Parliamentary Secretary to take charge of a Motion like this one?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Indeed it is quite in order for anybody to answer on behalf of Government if he is instructed to do so; but it is also quite in order for hon. Members on the Opposition to comment on the absence of the Minister.

Mr. Towett: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a Minister to be absent when the Motion on the Adjournment is concerned with what he has actually said himself as a Minister?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As a matter of order it is quite all right, but it may be a matter of dissatisfaction for the Opposition, and they are entitled to say so.

Mr. Murgor: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was saying that it is serious in this House and it is also serious for those people who do not have any livelihood and they are there and they are hanging about and they do not know what is going to happen next. The Minister said he had bought 150,000 acres of land for these people and he is intending to buy another 138,000 acres for settlement. However, what we are asking for is immediate settlement. These people have their own children whom they want to keep secure tomorrow. What is Government doing, what is the Minister doing to enable them to go to their children? The Government and the Prime Minister will agree with me here that that Minister should be a Minister without Portfolio and they should get a responsible person to tell us what we want to know. I am a Kalenjin but when I hear that in a part of Kenya people are suffering, it makes me more angry than if I were speaking on behalf of my Kalenjin. I am a Kenyan man who has been elected to come to this House and the Minister must reply to the question. Whether he is Kanu or Kadu the wishes of the people must be expressed and we cannot stand this Government when they have a Minister who cannot actually tell us what he is planning for these people who have been settled. It is shameful.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this evening I am very angry because I am going to be given a reply by somebody who has robbed the Kikuyu of their land and who is—

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member seriously suggesting that the Parliamentary Secretary was going to reply to this debate—and in any case he does not know that he is going to reply—and has robbed the Kikuyu of their land? Will he substantiate this?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is not a case for substantiation. It is a disgraceful allegation, which Mr. Murgor must withdraw immediately.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Kenya is an African country and anyone who is not an African and is occupying land in Kenya must have robbed land from somebody.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will kindly withdraw, Mr. Murgor, your statement that the Parliamentary Secretary has robbed anyone of land.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, before your ruling I shall withdraw that allegation.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we insist on either a withdrawal or no withdrawal, not half a withdrawal.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have already required Mr. Murgor to withdraw, and if he does not, then he will cease speaking and leave the Chamber.

Mr. Murgor: I withdraw it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I was saying that these people—3,000 families—are starving in the Embu District. Starvation in the Embu District is disgraceful. These people ought to have something to live on while the administration are doing something to get these people settled. The Minister told me the other day to wait and see. Am I to wait and see these people being destroyed. Am I going to wait and see their children not having any education because there is no land and they have no livelihood? Mr. Speaker, I think that if the Government has not a Minister to reply to this question we can provide one.

An hon. Member: I would like to know, Sir, whether it is in order for the Government Members to leave the Chamber when we are discussing a matter of this kind?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I do not think there is any occasion when any particular Member is under obligation to stay in the Chamber. Sometimes, as you know, we find that people are so disinterested that we have no quorum and we have to ring the Division Bell. Even so, we can still be without a quorum, and the House is then adjourned. You cannot expect particular Members to be here at particular times as a matter of order. You may comment on it, that is another thing.

An hon. Member: I am not satisfied.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will have to be satisfied with my ruling.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to say over and again that we are not satisfied with the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. With these few words, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I am not satisfied with the Government.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I also share the same feelings as those of the hon. Member who has just spoken. To be honest I am completely dissatisfied with the Minister's reply but I hope, in future, the Government will take whatever the Opposition on this side says seriously and they will take steps to remedy the present situation in Embu among some of the Kikuyu.

(Mr. Shikuku)

What we want in this House, Mr. Speaker, is action. We do not want stories from the Government side; we want immediate action. An angry man is an angry man. We can tell people many things as long as their bellies are full, but when their bellies are empty we could tell them that God is descending from heaven at two o'clock and they would never listen. In view of this, Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that affects life. It is a matter of one never being able to tell someone to hang on for a while. We are not asking the Government to perform wonders or miracles but we are urgently asking the Government to do something immediately to help the angry men and women in Embu. Of course, so far, the people feel that the Opposition is just here to make noise. However, that is not the case, we are here to cater for the feelings of the people, whether they are Kanu or Kadu or goodness knows what. We are here to see that we make the present Government do something and to see that they do not tell us stories.

Here is a situation where we can talk because we have had lunch, but some of the people there—women and children—are crying and yet this Government is prepared to laugh things off here and sit out at the Opposition when it tries to put these things forward. I feel it is a very serious case whereby there should be contributions to the extent that we should use the fund called the Famine Relief Fund to give these people something to live on. As far as education of the children in those areas is concerned, this is also a very bad thing. I think, though, that the immediate and vital thing is for these people to have something to eat.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir—I do not want to take up too much time—I would like to have an assurance from the Government side today that they are going to do something definite and they must not tell us that they are going to do something in the future. Angry men will never wait! With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem in Embu is one part of an overall problem of landlessness and unemployment in this country. I do not think any Member of this House will deny this. I want to say this at once, in reply to the hon. Member. The solution to this problem has been made immeasurably more difficult by the political policies of the hon. Member. The politician peddling that envisages and tries to project the withdrawal into tribal units makes the overall problem of settlement that much more

difficult in this country. He has been talking about the Kikuyu, he is concerned about the settlement of hungry and landless Kikuyu; so am I. Will he help by having them settled in his own area?

Mr. Speaker, everyone in this House knows that the answer to this question is no, he will not. Yet he comes to this House and he castigates this Government—

Mr. Murgor: Will you give way?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): No, I will not.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you should give way, Mr. Marrian, and allow Mr. Murgor to answer your question. He might say "Yes".

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, what I was talking about was the 150,000 acres already bought in the Central Region and the 138,000 acres which are still to be bought. Why cannot we settle these families there? Then we will consider it the other way.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, these acres that the hon. Member has put forward are perfectly correct. 288,000 acres in the Central Region are to be purchased over the next two years. It is a lot of land, Mr. Speaker, and the first people who will be settled on that land are those who are in employment on that land at the moment. This is correct and it is according to the wish of every Member of this House. Secondly, we have a great number of people to whom we have already promised settlement, those people who have been disturbed by settlement in the Nyandarwa District. Thirdly, those people such as these Kikuyu in Embu, of whom we have already taken quite a number of families.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say, without any fear of contradiction, that this will be inadequate to deal with the problem of the Kikuyu landless and unemployed. I am asking the House today; what is the Opposition going to do to help us in this problem? By putting themselves into tribal units they have created a situation in which there are some areas where there is so much land that it cannot be developed and other areas which have so much overcrowding that we cannot solve the problem.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, thank you very much Mr. Marrian for giving way to this. I think you are doing very well, but I do not think the hon. Mr. Marrian is right to say that the present problem is because of our grouping, that the people on this side of

[Mr. Shikuku]

the House are causing tribal groupings and this is the cause of this. For your information it is not this side of the House which has grouped these people.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is rather an abuse of Mr. Marrian's courtesy of giving way, Mr. Shikuku. A proper point of information should be a very short statement of fact on something that is wrong, it is not an opportunity for argument.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this side of the House we represent a party with a national interest. We have attempted to project a national view-point into all these matters. We willingly concede that the local people should have control over the local people but, Mr. Speaker, we were moving towards the position where we hoped this degree of tribalism would disappear. What I am saying is this: the policies suggested by the hon. Member of this Motion have made this very much more difficult. They have exacerbated the tribal influence and they have made it very much more difficult to help these Kikuyu landless and unemployed because they will not come forward and make land that is empty available for settlement.

Mr. Murgor: Where?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): You know. There are 500,000 acres of tea-land in the Mau. We could solve the whole of this problem, and yet the hon. Member of this Motion comes to the Government and castigates it because he says it is doing nothing, when he has the whole answer in his own hands.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we heard the hon. Minister for Labour speaking in this House, I think only yesterday. He is bringing to this House a blueprint for the relief of unemployment: point one, for the 3,000 Kikuyu in Embu; secondly, there is in the Embu District a certain amount of land, and I would urge the Embu to help these Kikuyu people by either employing them for the development of that land or bringing them in on a tenant basis; thirdly, in terms of settlement there are 288,000 acres to which we have already referred. These Kikuyu in Embu can have their places in the settlement schemes. I have told the House of the problem. We cannot guarantee to settle them all now. We will settle as many as we possible can on this land. Fourthly, we shall continue to buy land as and when we can get the finance and staff to deal with it, and before very long, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to predict

that virtually all the land in the Central Region further that this will not be sufficient. I suggest, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that the Opposition search their hearts in this regard, and if they are so concerned with the problem of the Kikuyu—as was suggested by the hon. Member—that they themselves should do something about it.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very disappointed about the way this case has been put for the Kikuyu, whom I have represented for the last five years. The people themselves, if this matter is reported over the radio or in the newspapers, will be very disappointed at the way the matter has been brought to this House. It is true, Sir, that there are 3,000-odd Kikuyu people living among the Embu and they have lived there for years. It is also true to say that the Government has done something and that they are beginning to move along to try to find settlement for some of these Kikuyu. However, it is also true that a lot of them still remain on what might be called an "island" in the land consolidated parts of Embu District. The rest of the Embu District is not consolidated, and HANSARD will bear witness to what I have to say, that I have been asking the Government to have land consolidation schemes extended in Embu, so that the case of some of these people can be considered. Now that land consolidation is no longer taking place in new areas in Embu, and since the Kikuyu people are on an "island" in Embu area, and since land settlement is going on elsewhere in Kenya, all that we Members from Embu have tried to ask the Government to do, is to see what can be done for these people during this time of urgent land settlement. We have not criticized the Government because they have not done something. Food has been given to these people in just the same way it has been given to all hungry people in the district during the flood and famine, so we cannot say that the Government has neglected them at all. Consideration has been given to the school fees of these people in the same way it has been given to every poor man. Mr. Speaker, I would have liked to have had it put on record that this case has been very badly put, and if it were possible to have it eradicated from the records of this House so that we could start all over again and put it properly, I would be very happy.

An hon. Member: Impossible.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, I understand that it is impossible, but it

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power]

is possible to say that the case has been badly put. The way I am trying to put it should be the correct way.

Mr. Speaker, what we are asking for from this area, from an humanitarian point of view, is that these people, who have been nomads for the past ten years, should be made settlers, somewhere.

I agree, Sir, that the Government should give priority to these islanders, "islanders" in the sense that they live surrounded by the consolidated land farms in Embu. They should be considered for settlement just because they are landless. With this remark, Mr. Speaker, I put the Government's view.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Member for Embu for the very responsible and constructive way in which he has presented the case for his people. And to record, Sir, again what the Member of the Motion wanted us to believe, in fact Government has been taking into account and acting on the problems of these people. Their needs have been considered. It is important, Sir, that when Members make statements here that it is not just a question of castigating the Government.

The hon. Member for Embu has made the point that the Government might put these people on the priority list in terms of settlement schemes. The point here is that whereas the Government

and the Central Land Board determine the purchase of land, it is not their responsibility to determine which persons have priority. The problem of putting these people on the priority list and selecting them for a given settlement scheme rests with the regional authority in the area where the land has been purchased. If this arrangement is unsatisfactory, it is because the existing provision in the Constitution is unsatisfactory. If it is unsatisfactory it can be changed. We would not like to deceive the House into believing that the Minister for Lands and Settlement could himself put these people on the order of priority. Government will try to influence the situation but Government cannot itself decide on the matter.

I want to assure the House that the Government is as concerned as any other person in this House or outside, wherever there are cases of hardship, not only in the case of the 3,000 Kikuyu but everybody throughout the country, including the Kalenjin where the question of water and grazing is concerned.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite interesting to hear from the Minister of Justice that Government has put this on top priority.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have now had our half-hour. The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, 26th July, 1963, at 9 a.m.

The House rose at Seven o'clock.

Friday, 26th July, 1963

The House met at Nine o'clock.

[*The Speaker (Mr. Slade) in the Chair*]

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

SCOPE OF DEBATE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members: there is a matter of procedure I should like to explain to you concerning debates on the adjournment.

The scope of these debates on the adjournment is comparatively limited, that is to say they can only be related to matters of administration for which the Government is directly responsible. That is rather narrower scope than the scope of questions, which can also refer to other matters with which a Minister is officially connected in any way. Yesterday Mr. Kibuga asked if he might pursue on an adjournment the subject matter of question No. 61, and I agreed to that and allotted next Thursday; but it was a misunderstanding, I thought he was referring to question No. 65. Question 65 was in fact a matter of administration for which the Government is directly responsible, that is to say the valuation of farms for the purpose of purchase by the Settlement Board. However, Question 61, to which he actually referred, was a question on staff of the City Council. That, although it is properly the subject of a question, is not a matter of administration for which the Government is directly responsible, and so I am afraid that it cannot be made the subject of a debate on the adjournment and I have to disappoint Mr. Kibuga.

MOTION

STANDING ORDERS FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, on behalf of the Minister of State, may I move the Motion of which notice was given yesterday.

The position is that Kenya Members of the Central Legislative Assembly vacated their seats on the 7th June of this year, because that was the date on which this hon. House first met after the Elections. This is provided for in the Constitution of the East African Common Services Organization. So it is necessary for Kenya, if it is to be represented among the Elected Members, to elect new representatives.

The number of representatives that each territory elects periodically is nine, so that Kenya has to elect nine representatives. The method of election is described in the Standing Orders which were circulated to hon. Members earlier this month and I am sure that they have all read these Standing Orders. In any case, those Standing Orders are in the usual form. The main provision with which hon. Members should be familiar is this: that each Member is entitled to vote for five and for no less and no more than five candidates. This follows the usual formula, that you divide the number of Members by half and raise that half to the next highest number.

Another thing to bear in mind is that only those persons are entitled to be candidates for election to the Central Legislative Assembly who are qualified to be elected as Members of the House of Representatives. As long as these two points are borne in mind, anyone is entitled to stand, provided he can get the necessary support according to the rules which, as I say, have already been circulated to Members.

With this short explanation, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT this House approves the Standing Orders for the election of Members representative of Kenya in the Central Legislative Assembly of the East African Common Services Organization.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Acheng-Oneko) seconded.

(*Question proposed*)

Mr. Towett: I just rise because there does not seem to be anyone else standing. I have not much to say on this. If this is in conformation with the East African Legislative Assembly's legislation, there is no room for any talk, manoeuvres or debate and so I just want to say that we allow the Parliamentary Secretary to put it through. With those words I beg to support.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would not like hon. Members to be under any misapprehension as to their powers here, although the Act lays down a number of representatives who may be returned, it is left to each territorial legislature to decide the precise procedure of election of their representatives. It is open to each of the hon. Members to discuss these Standing Orders if they wish to do so.

Mr. Towett: Could I stand to speak again, Mr. Speaker?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I think we can regard your speech as not yet finished, Mr. Towett.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult for us in the present set up of the Government and the Opposition, to welcome this Motion. We want the Government to bear in mind that we do not want to send people to the East African Legislative Assembly on a tribal basis. We should have a Kenya sort of representation not a tribal representation. I do not want the Government to feel that, because they are in power and because they have a lot of people, they should put only their own people there. Some of these people will not give the brightness and brilliance which we require. I hope that people in this House will not think we are a family because they can not show the brilliance and brightness I want.

When it comes to East Africa and Kenya being taken into consideration, the Government must bear in mind that we want Kenya to be represented like all the Kenya teams in football matches and other matches. I am appealing to this Government that whatever they do—I have no quarrel with what is laid down in the regulations—they must bear in mind that we want to share in the Central Legislative Assembly as Kenya, and we want to share in the other activities outside Kenya. I know the hon. Members opposite. Sir, will support me in this and wish those few remarks I will support this Motion.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to agree completely with what the hon. Member has said. He has said that the best team to represent Kenya is like a football team. Sir, this leaves me in no doubt whatsoever that it is a team of eleven and all eleven will come from the Government side.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanan Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only critic has been the party which calls itself democratic. I can assure him that we intend to follow the full rules of democracy, rules as they have been amended by the Standing Orders which have been circulated to hon. Members. The amendment is that each Member will cast not nine votes but five votes. Subject to that amendment we have every intention to allow full democracy to prevail so that every individual can do what he likes, subject, of course, to the party system of government which is accepted by all democracies to which the Opposition says it belongs.

(The question was put and carried)

BILLS

Second Readings

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK.
(AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Land and Agricultural Bank (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 22) be now read a Second Time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is really a joint Bill that has been put forward by the Minister for Finance and myself. I would, before I start discussing the Bill at short length, like to inform the House that there are three minor amendments which the Treasury want included, which will be circulated on Tuesday, and which will be taken at the Committee stage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the Bill is of medium length it is, in fact, very well explained in the section of Objects and Reasons. However, there are one or two points which I thought I ought to highlight. Mr. Speaker, it has been evident for a very long time that the arrangements for administering agricultural credit in Kenya has been unsatisfactory. We have expert knowledge from such people as the World Bank Economic Commission and the A.I.D., and the advice which they have given is in line with the views of the Treasury and the Ministry of Agriculture. That is, Mr. Speaker, that there must be a single, agricultural credit organization covering the whole of the country.

The specific examples which I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker, if we will gain from doing this, are as follows. One is that it will lead to greater economy in the management of agricultural finance. Secondly, there will be more efficiency and co-ordination in the setting of credit worthiness, be it hard credit or soft credit, of the farmers concerned, or the commercial organization, the partnership or the company, or whoever it is who is involved in agriculture and in borrowing money.

Also, Sir, and it is a very important factor, a large single organization run as the Agricultural Finance Corporation is much more likely to attract finance from sources of external advances than the present set-up. We have already been informed by the A.I.D., by the World Bank itself, by Western Germany and by various finance houses that they would be prepared far sooner to put finance on loan to an organization such as this rather than to the hivi-hivi present set-up that we have got.

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

Fourthly, Sir, and again another very important point is that it would be easier, quicker and more streamlined for people to obtain finance through this new organization.

If I may now mention, Mr. Speaker, one or two points which are mentioned in the Objects and Reasons and about which I would like to expand on very briefly. For the benefit of new Members who may not know the old system, there were really four organizations which were dealing with agricultural finance previously. There was the Board of Agriculture, Non-Scheduled Areas, the Board of Agriculture, Scheduled Areas; these people dealt with loans to farmers, development loans, rehabilitation loans and various other types of loans. Then there was the Land and Agricultural Bank, and fourthly there was the Joint Loans Board in districts which administered, in some cases, credit for farmers. As a Minister one was often getting people coming to you and saying, "I want you to help me in putting up an application for a loan from the Land Bank." Then you have to turn round and say, "Look, I am sorry the Land Bank has got nothing to do with agriculture." Then the person thinks that you are obviously trying to "pass the buck" on to somebody else, he thinks that here is a Bank that is called the Agricultural Bank and the Minister says he has nothing to do with it.

When you told him that it had something to do with the Treasury, then that made it even more difficult. What we are now doing, Mr. Speaker, is bringing all this under the one body.

Sir, the whole effect of these previous four bodies was a very big waste in management and administration, and, as I have said previously, this new Ordinance will remedy all that.

Sir, I do not think I have much more to say. If Members have read this Bill, they will see that it is a straightforward Bill. We have taken the opportunity of streamlining part of the old Bill, and I think that it is very well covered in the Objects and Reasons. Any of the old Members of the Legislature will know that this is a matter which the House has on many occasions set up. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibak) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to look for the date when this document was printed and I cannot find it. It says on page 409 under the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons

it says "until recently". I do not know how long ago "recently" means, Sir. There is no date at all. I do not know whether this was printed in 1929 or 1918 when the Minister was born. Could the Minister tell me when this was published, before I continue?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): No, you go on talking.

Mr. Towett: I cannot talk on something which has no date. How can we talk on this when it is dated "until recently"? We want to know. Before we talk we want to know how old it is, when it was thought of, was it when the Minister assumed power or before? Was it when this Government came to power or before this Government came? We want to know whether the contents of this document emanated from this Government's mentality, or from that of the previous Government. We cannot go on with this without knowing that, Sir.

Sir, I do not know what to say, but the problem here is this: on page 392 there is a definition of farmer and it is rather baffling. I do not know who thought of this. It is not given here. We do not know who produced this, whether it was the Ministry, or who it was. It says here: "farmer means a person who devoted his attention to farming in Kenya, either exclusively or together with some profession, business or other occupation." In my opinion, Sir, this is ridiculous. If you just devote your attention to farming, sowing and drinking, but devoting all your attention to farming, you are qualified to be a farmer. What nonsense is this? I just do not understand it. Maybe I am mad.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): You said it, not us!

Mr. Towett: I repeat, Sir, maybe I am mad and if I am mad all the others are wise. If on the contrary, Sir, I am not mad, it follows that the others are the opposites.

Sir, I hope that the hon. Minister, who has refused to tell me when this document was printed and drafted—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, it is correct to say that I have refused?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I suppose it is correct to say that you have refused at this stage, since the hon. Member obviously gave you an opportunity to intervene and answer his question, which you answered by telling him to carry on talking.

Mr. Towett: If the Minister, Sir, is annoyed because I say he refused, will he now answer the question? I want to know when this was printed, when it was drafted? Can he now do it, Sir, before I continue?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): This Bill, Mr. Speaker, was printed and gazetted last Tuesday, some ten or twelve days ago.

Mr. Towett: That is very good, Sir. Thank you very much. I hope he had his brief given to him; he did not have it before. I thank him very much, Sir, for telling me that.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Sir, if the hon. Member is prepared to look at the beginning, in large letters—and I do not have a pair of glasses but one of the hon. Members will lend me a pair and I can give them to him—it has on there, "Nairobi, 16th July, 1963".

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it does not seem to be on my copy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope this Bill is a reflection of the thinking of the present Government.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Correct.

Mr. Towett: If it is so, Sir, I want the Minister to think again and consult his colleagues, and to give us a better definition of what a farmer is, and not simply to put here that a farmer is a bureaucrat who sits in the Ministry and contemplates schemes, devotes his attention to farming, and thereby qualifies to be considered as a farmer. Then he applies for a loan from the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya from his office for his farming activities which are in his own mind. That is one thing I want the Minister to look at.

With regard to the Agricultural Finance Corporation, we are told on page 393, Part 1A, clause 2 (b), it says: "The Corporation shall consist of the following members—

(a) seven persons, each of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Regional Assembly of a different Region."

Perhaps this morning, Sir, my senses are not up to date, but I do not understand what this means. Seven persons, each of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Regional Assembly of a different region. I do not know what that means. There is this President of the Regional Assembly of a different region. I want the Minister to put this in the English language, which seems to be his tongue in addition to Afrikaans.

I want him to explain this to me and to make it simpler. What does it mean?

Then there is the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry; Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; one person nominated by the Minister; not more than three persons who possess qualifications or experience which, in the opinion of the Minister, will be of use to the Corporation, appointed by that Minister; not more than three persons who possess qualifications or experience which, in the opinion of the Minister, will be of use to the Corporation, appointed by the Minister, and a chairman appointed by the Minister after consultation with the Minister for the time being responsible for finance.

We have seven persons appointed by the Presidents of the regions, and then we have ten other people, Sir. So this Finance Corporation will consist of seventeen persons, if my figures are correct: seven from the seven regions and ten others. I think, Sir, this is a very unversy body, and since this body is going to meet very frequently—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): No.

Mr. Towett: The Minister shakes his head and says, "No." If, Sir, this body is not going to meet at all, then there is no point in us having a Finance Corporation. However, I assume it is going to meet from time to time anyway. We do not know where these seventeen people will be drawn from. Some may come from as far as Turkana, others from as far as the Coast Province and the travelling expenses and the meeting allowances here for seventeen persons. There is an hon. Member opposite, Sir, who cannot keep his tongue still, and if he wants to go out and sing I will give him room. He says, what about myself, but what about himself?

I was saying, Sir, that it is very expensive to have seventeen people having to sit and lend money to farmers who devote their time to thinking only, and I would like the Minister to see whether he can look at the composition of this body again. I do not think it is correct to have seventeen people sitting and discussing things, the number should be, say, anything less than ten.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Yes, let us do away with the seven *Majimbo* members.

Mr. Towett: There is a preponderance of Ministers' appointees, Sir. We have been told there is a Permanent Secretary from the Treasury, one from the Ministry in connexion with, I think,

[Mr. Towett] agriculture, and then three other persons appointed by the Minister, and six appointed by the Minister and the Chairman. The Minister is going to be the man concerned with all these people. The two Permanent Secretaries, after all, are working in consultation with the Ministers, and, with all due respect to both civil servants in the field, they are always more or less obedient to the Ministers; the Permanent Secretaries are obedient to the Ministers and this is going to be just nothing but a Ministers' organ.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Whose money is it?

Mr. Towett: It is not the Ministers' money, Mr. Speaker, it is the money of the taxpayers of this country, of the companies which are taxed in this country. The Minister, I understand, has left farming and is no longer taxable, apart from his salary.

I want the Minister to consider this seriously. The body is very unwieldy and it is too big, and it is going to cost us a lot of money to maintain it.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Give us an alternative.

Mr. Towett: The alternative, Sir, will be to reduce the number to nine, one from each region and two from the Government.

Apart from this phenomenal mistake which has emanated from the Minister on the composition, I have no quarrel with the rest of the clauses of this Amendment Bill—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Good man.

Mr. Towett: I do not want to be told I am a good man; I am never good; a bad man is what I like!

I would like the Minister to consider seriously reducing this number of people. We cannot finance this body, it is too big.

I beg to support the Amendment Bill, Sir.

Mr. Gatigwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to support this Bill in its general form, but when it comes to matters of detail I am afraid I have to agree with the last speaker on some points.

One of those points is that there is too much control of this Board by the Minister. On page 395 it is stated that he is the man to decide when any member of the Board is fit or unfit to sit on the Board. He is also the man who appoints the General Manager, as stated on the same page in paragraph 2A. When you also con-

sider that the composition of the members is mainly dependent on the Minister's appointment, there is in fact too much control of this Board by the Minister. If this Corporation is going to work smoothly, without its members being afraid of the Minister, and in the interests of the farmers and the co-operative societies, as outlined here, I think there should be more freedom of the members of this Corporation. In other words, the appointments should not be dependent entirely on the Minister, nor should the dismissal of any member be dependent also on the wishes of the Minister. There should have been a provision to appoint the General Manager in a different way, other than a General Manager who is appointed in accordance with the Minister's wishes, to serve in this post. So that there should be some democratic process here in the way this Board is going to function.

I have just one more point to make, Sir, in connexion with page 393, Part 1A, clause 2a, where it says, "The Corporation shall consist of the following members—". Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought the Minister should have considered the question of independent bodies like the Chambers of Commerce and Industry having direct representation, whereby they appoint one or two men, instead of having all these people representing the Minister or some of the local governments.

Mr. Speaker, these are the only things I think the Minister ought to consider, otherwise I support this Bill.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, what the two hon. Members who have spoken do not seem to realize is that this Board is going to control many millions of pounds of money borrowed by the Government, and the Government is responsible for repaying it to international organizations and wherever else it borrows. Therefore, this Government is not prepared to hand over the responsibility of looking after many millions of pounds, for which the public of this country are indirectly responsible, to irresponsible people, and if I could produce—

Mr. Shikwa: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Minister for Agriculture substantiate to this House what he means by irresponsible people? Is he assuming that the people on the Board are irresponsible?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not a point of order.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir,

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

unfortunately we are tied by the present Constitution in having to have clause 2a, which says there will be one person from each region appointed by the president. This is part of the Constitution. If it were not, I can assure hon. Members I would not have a single representative on this Board being brought forward by the presidents of the regions, because I do not know what kind of person the president of a region is going to put on this large financial Board controlling millions and millions of pounds. He may put his friend on, he may put a third-rate politician from Turkuans on—as the hon. Member said—who has never seen a bank, who has never seen a Sh. 5 note. How can he operate on a Board like this?

Mr. Towett: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the hon. Minister to refer to a Turkuans man as a third-rate man?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think he did refer to hon. Members, or anyone else, as being third-rate, he referred to the possibility of third-rate politicians.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Sir, I am terribly sorry if hon. Members opposite think they are third-rate; they have thought it, not me.

If I may touch on the points which have actually been raised by the hon. Member for Buret, he said that he could not make out what the definition of a farmer really meant. I can tell him that the legal people in the Ministry of my colleague, the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, have given this very great trouble and we have discussed it at great length to find out the best ways and means of describing a farm. We know that there are a number of farmers who are also politicians. Therefore, we felt that we could not say that a farmer was a person devoting his attention to farming in Kenya, we thought we had to give a loophole to allow this Board for money, because I apply to this Board for money, because I fully appreciate that a lot of hon. Members—and they have to do this: this is politics—are also farmers, but do want to borrow money. That is why we brought in the next piece which says, "... either exclusively or together with some profession"—even if it is sitting in the Opposition, that is a profession—"business or other occupation". Therefore, Sir, we feel that we cannot alter and cannot find a better phraseology for what a farmer is, but if the hon. Member for Buret can find a better definition, I am prepared to consider it when we come to the Committee stage. If it is

good, then we may accept it. So that clears that point out of the way, Sir.

I think I have covered the point about the seven persons; we are obliged to have those seven under the Constitution.

Sir, the hon. Member for Buret mentioned that if I could not explain it properly I ought to explain it in Afrikaans. I think I ought to let him know that the first language I spoke was Zulu, and if I started to say anything in that language he would not understand what I am saying. Therefore, it is no good my talking the language which I first learned.

I agree with him, Sir, that the Board does seem a large one, but it is a Board which will only meet, I should think, four or five times a year. It is a Board to lay down the policy of the Agricultural Finance Corporation and will have various sections—as he would have seen, had he read the Bill properly—operating under it. Therefore, Sir, it is a Board which needs to build up the confidence of the people who are going to lend us the money and that is why you will see that over and above the seven, there are three people appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and three by the Minister for Finance; that is what it really comes to. We feel that we need the Permanent Secretary of both Ministries on it, so that they can keep the Minister fully informed as to what exactly is happening on this Board. As I have said, Sir, it will be the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Finance who will be responsible to the people of Kenya for the well running of this Corporation controlling many millions of pounds. I think I could go as far as to say that if there is any taxpayers' money in the Agricultural Finance Corporation, it is very small indeed, but this does not mean to say that the responsibility is not a big one.

If I may come to the few remarks made by the hon. Member for Kikuyu, he was against the General Manager being appointed by the Government. What hon. Members must realize is that wherever you read "Minister in the Bill" it is, in fact, the Government; it is not the Minister himself, it is the Minister operating on behalf of his colleagues in the Government.

Sir, we, as a Government, feel that the appointment of the General Manager, a very important man who is going to do the day-to-day work and is going to control and operate many millions of pounds, should be done by the Government. I am sure, Sir, when I have explained this to the hon. Member for Kikuyu, he will agree that the head man of this organization, for which we are responsible, must be agreed to and appointed by the Government.

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

Also, Sir, I want to say something about the aspect of dismissal. Dismissal for improper conduct, dismissal for prolonged physical and mental illness. We have already had an hon. Member, this morning, telling us that he was mad.

Mr. Towett: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the Minister to say that I said I was mad?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think he is representing what you said, Mr. Towett.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is saying that I said I was mad.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Exactly what you said was that either you were mad or everyone else was mad. The Minister should allow for your alternative.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Sir, there may be other madmen in this House who we would find on this Board and then it would be necessary to get them off the Board. Here, again, I think the power must be with the Government. For the reasons laid down, improper conduct or incapacitation by physical or mental illness, then I think it must be within the powers of the Government to remove this person. Here again, I come back to the point that it is controlling many millions of pounds indeed and therefore the Government must have the power to remove people if they fall under the category of 2 (d).

Sir, the Member for Kikuyu raised a very good point that we should consider having members of the Chamber of Commerce, etc., etc. I can give him an assurance that under the six positions that are available for appointment by the Minister for Finance and myself, we do discuss with our other colleagues who we should put on these boards. I think that when he finds out who are the people we have nominated to this Board, he will see that we have covered the aspect of a person on this Board having knowledge of commerce and industry. It is commerce, industry, the banking profession and accountants that we will have to look to fill the other appointments to the Board; he will see that, in fact, we have, as a Government, nominated excellent people to the Board and these people will be able to speak on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have anything more I would like to say and therefore I beg to move.

(The question was put and carried.)

(The Bill was read a Second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House tomorrow.)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Dairy Industry (Amendment) Bill be now read a Second Time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said the other day when I was talking in the House, this Bill is a very short amendment Bill for the simple reason that the whole of the main Dairy Bill will be coming to this House in the form of a complete new Bill, I hope, before the end of the year. Sir, it is necessary to make this amendment so that the Dairy Board can move in a certain fashion.

Sir, at the present time, there are approximately 45 people in the dairy industry who have both producer and retail licences to sell milk in Nairobi. We have examined this position recently, Mr. Speaker, and we find that it places these few people in a very privileged position. What we feel is that with the mood of the new Kenya and the moving forward, the time has come where we must build up this vital industry of perishable milk into an industry which is operated, to a very large extent, by the young co-operatives that are building up. It is the co-operative movement, which is built up mainly in the surrounding areas of Nairobi, which is now bringing pressure to bear, through the legitimate development of the co-operative movement, on to the privileged positions which these 45 persons have held in the industry.

Sir, I am hopeful that the negotiations between the Dairy Board and the large co-operatives—the Kenya Co-operative Creameries—with these people will be settled voluntarily. However, it does seem, Mr. Speaker, that we have to have an amendment to the Bill to allow the Dairy Board to pay full compensation for any loss pertained by the removal of the producer retail licence. Sir, if we do not do this, we will revert, undoubtedly, to the position in the 1950's when we had chaos in the whole milk supply of Nairobi. Over and above this, we would undermine the whole structure of the dairy industry be the first people to feel the effects would be the new settlers on the settlement schemes and the new co-operatives. Over and above that, by doing this we are underwriting the butter-fat industry and we will be able to take care that the butter-fat producer in the distant settlement schemes, and in the new small milk co-operatives that are being started in areas far away from Nairobi, will be able to continue to get a satisfactory price for his butter fat.

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

I have, Sir, instructed the Dairy Board to negotiate with the present licence holders on the basis of proposals understood to be broadly acceptable to most producers concerned. I sincerely hope, Sir, that the Dairy Board will, under discussion, voluntarily be able to come to an agreement with these forty-five people. If they do not, Sir, then I must give a warning that it is Government's intention to do away, by the end of the year, with producer-retailer licences. We are determined that these young co-operatives that are started should be given an opportunity of survival and the chance to grow into larger and stronger units. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am issuing this as a warning to the forty-five retailer producers, that I sincerely hope they will voluntarily be able to come to an agreement with the Dairy Board. If they do not, under the new legislation, I am prepared to move in that legislation a maximum amount which will be paid, per gallon, compensation. I sincerely hope that this warning will be taken-in the spirit in which it is given.

I beg to move.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiiano) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wondered whether this Bill has been seconded, but I saw the Minister for Commerce just nod his head without lifting up his body.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think he just got himself off his seat.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, I hope next time he can summon the energy to make sure that he leaves his seat. We want our Ministers to be active and alert. We do not want lazy Ministers. They are just sitting there reading and they are not acting according to what the people of this country want.

One form of laziness, Mr. Speaker, is on this two-page paper. There is not date—as I said before—on this paper and the Minister cannot pretend that it is there because it is not. I may be talking of small things—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is beyond me where the hon. Member gets these pieces of paper because here is my piece of paper with the date on it: 16th July. It has the Bill on one page and I do not know how you have managed to get it on two pages. All I can say is that the Government Printer may have—I am

only thinking this—run out of copies and quickly printed a few extra ones for Members who lost their original ones. Originally this Bill was given to every Member in a large bunch of Bills—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Bills—and it had the date off the outside. I presume what has happened is, that they have run short of something like that and they have just pulled the Bill out.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Bill is published in the Gazette with a date, in the first instance, then separately printed copies of the Bill are provided for the convenience of Members without any date on them. That is the type of copy the hon. Member has at the moment.

Mr. Towett: Thank you very much, Sir. However, what I am trying to insist on is that, on every amendment Bill—I do not know what the procedure is—there should be a date. I do not want this one date that is put on the Official Gazette. I want each Bill as it comes out—it does not all come out at the same time, it is not a simultaneous action—in future to have a date on the front.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order, Mr. Towett. I must stand up for the procedure in this House. You have always had a copy of the Gazette, in which the Bill is published, with a date on it as well as receiving this other copy. It is not in the future, it has always been so.

Mr. Towett: I am sorry, Sir, maybe I misunderstood. In the past I used to see at the end of each amendment Bill the name of the Attorney-General and the date. That is what I am trying to question. In as far as this Bill is concerned, we do not even know who agreed to this amendment.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): I think the hon. Member is getting muddled, Sir. When the Bill comes in draft form to the Council of Ministers I think this is where he sees it has the name of the Attorney-General and the date. We never have the dates, I do not think, in this House.

Mr. Towett: I will go and do some research on this, because I have been here since 1958 and when I first came in I used to see the Attorney-General's name and date on these Bills. I want to check this because I may be wrong. I am not going to say that I am wrong at the moment, not until I have proved to the contrary.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this amendment Bill and I want to thank the Minister for what he is going to do for us. However, I was wondering whether this provision in this amendment

[Mr. Towett]

section is going to go beyond the forty-five people the Minister has referred to. If it is going to affect some other milk producers or dairy people I think it is going to cost the Government a lot of money in the future if they have to cancel or refuse the renewal of a licence. If it only refers to the forty-five people the Minister talked about, then I welcome it and have no quarrel with it at all. However, if it is going to affect those other people I do not like it.

I want to urge the Government, Mr. Speaker, to do all it can immediately to help us sell our milk. There is a limit to the amount of milk we can sell and produce, and I hope these people, when they are out of the market, will consume the milk the others will sell to them.

With these few remarks I beg to support.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I support the amending Bill, there are a few points to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister. First of all, there is a quotation here reading, "In the interests of promoting a stable and prosperous dairy industry"; there is another one which says, "It is considered that all producers and retailers will ultimately be treated uniformly". Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that Government is directly implicated in the running of the Kenya Dairy Board. This is so, because Government has made loans available to new settlers. They are producing milk, but they do not have the market for it. These people are expected to repay loans, but the Kenya Dairy Board—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order, Mr. Anyien. We have to keep strictly in the terms of the amendment. We cannot discuss the dairy industry as a whole, I am afraid.

Mr. Anyien: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, but the quotation is here, "That in the interests of promoting a stable and prosperous dairy industry". Does that mean that it must just be according to the wish of the Kenya Dairy Board only?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not quite understand your question, Mr. Anyien.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, there is a quotation that "the Kenya dairy industry will be run in the interests of promoting a stable and prosperous dairy industry". I am wondering if a section of a community is excluded from this.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, that is the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons explaining the particular amendment now before us. We can only discuss the merits of that amendment; we cannot discuss all the dairy industry just be-

cause the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons refers to the dairy industry.

Mr. Anyien: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

I must congratulate the Minister for what he said just now with regard to steps being taken to include the new farmers in the settled areas in the Kenya Dairy Board. I hope that the Minister will intervene immediately to make sure that the new farmers have licences and quotas, so that they are able to sell their milk to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries.

Mr. Gatunga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the idea of introducing this amendment is very good because there have been a lot of complaints about the issuing of licences from some members of the public. There has been discrimination in the past about the way these licences have been issued, and this amendment will do away with that discrimination, which is very good.

However, I was wondering whether the Minister could not say exactly how much compensation will be given to the individual when the licence is cancelled, because it is stated in the amendment that fair compensation will be given, and that leaves a loophole. The Minister may consider a certain amount of money to be fair compensation; the licensee, on the other hand, may not think it is fair, and there may be a lot of legal proceedings with a man filing a case to that effect, that he is being deprived of the right amount. The Government will go on spending a lot of money trying to defend a legal suit on this type of thing. If this House were to pass that the compensation should be so much, every person would know that he cannot exceed that because the law has been made. I was wondering whether the Minister could explain why the exact amount is not given in this amendment, to avoid any complications later.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, if I may answer what the last Member to speak has said, first, it is impossible for us, at this stage, to lay down an amount which we maintain must be paid. Had he listened to what I was saying earlier on, he would have understood me to say that I was hoping the dairy industry could voluntarily work out, with these people, a compensation, agreeable on both sides. I then went further and said that if they could not do it voluntarily, when the new Bill comes forward, I am going to put in a maximum amount.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we as a Government want our co-operatives and our organized marketing boards,

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

statutory boards, to operate the industry efficiently. We cannot expect them to operate the industry efficiently if we, as a Government, continually interfere with them. We must leave it to them to see if they can possibly work it out voluntarily first within the industry. If they cannot do so, then, we as a Government, must naturally come in at a very early stage, and it is our intention to do so by giving ourselves powers in the new Dairy Bill, which will be coming forward, to lay down what we think is a maximum.

Sir, I am told by the dairy industry that they think they will come to an agreement with most of these people, but there may be two or three who will perhaps not be prepared to accept the amount which is being paid for compensation. Therefore, although I know the amount roughly at which they are negotiating at present, because of continuing negotiations I would ask the hon. Member for Kikuyu to accept that I think it is a fair price. We have had this looked at by firms of accountants who have told us that in their opinion, after looking at the books of the concern, that it is a fair price, and I would ask him to leave it at that. I am quite prepared to explain to him the procedure and the amount of money which is being offered at the moment outside this House, but I do not at this stage wish to make it public, Mr. Speaker.

Now, Sir, the hon. Member for Majoje-Bassi will have the opportunity to raise the points he wanted to raise when we discuss the new Dairy Bill, but I would like to tell him that it is impossible for the dairy industry to give every person, who, overnight, becomes a new farmer producing milk, a quota. We are going to run into very serious trouble in the milk industry if we are not careful. We have the British Army here at the moment which absorbs something like 3,000 gallons a day in Nairobi, and they will be moving out over the next two months. There are people who already have quotas who will have to find other places to sell their milk. Therefore, I hold out no hope whatsoever for new farmers getting quotas. The only hope I can hold out is that we shall be able to hold up the butterfat price so that they will get a fairly good price for that. This is being looked at by the co-operatives and by the industry, and I hope that within the next year or so the whole industry will be able to settle down, and that we shall be able to improve, not only the liquid milk market, but through manufacturing milk—that is condensed milk, baby food, etc.—we shall be able to meet the problem which I know and fully appreciate some of the new farmers are up against.

Now, Sir, if I may move to the points raised by the hon. Member for Buret, I can tell him that the industry has been successful in negotiation with all the producer/retailers in the country excepting these forty-five in Nairobi. They have voluntarily finished their discussions with all the rest, and the matter is under control. They are now left with these forty-five in Nairobi, and it is their intention to allow a producer, if he so wishes to own a retail dairy in Nairobi, to own it. But his milk will have to go through the co-operative; he will have to pay the normal co-operative fees and the industry's fees, and that co-operative will then supply the milk to the retail business in Nairobi and he can then retail it. So he can still run two businesses, but he cannot take his own milk from his farm direct to his own dairy without meeting all the cesses, the payment to the co-operative, etc. He must fall in with the co-operative movement. This is what we are forcing him to do.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

(The question was put and carried.)

(The Bill was read a Second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House tomorrow.)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read)

DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR
(Resumption of debate interrupted on 24th July, 1963.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Oyoo, you were speaking. You have four minutes still to go.

Mr. Oyoo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the House rose last time I was dealing with localization and training. I shall only add a few points.

Mr. Speaker, when one examines the way in which these words, "localization" and "Africanization" are being used, and if you go round and pay a visit to such buildings, such as the East African High Commission, and these tall buildings, the ministerial offices, one wonders if we have Africans educated enough to take over responsible positions. As far as the Development Estimates are concerned, I must stress this point: we want to see a change. We do not want to use these new words, only to find when you go to these places that they are not being put into practice.

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair.]

[Mr. Oyoo]

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) took the Chair.]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, with regard to the African women, the position is very serious, because when one visits these offices although there are enough Educated African women, they are not given the chance to take responsible positions, which were formerly occupied by expatriates. I think it is time that the African women took their position right now. We are told that these positions are being Africanized, and yet we do not see the African women holding them.

There is another aspect which I want this House to consider very seriously, and that is the Department of Surveys. It is really sad; indeed it is sad for this House to realize, that the whole Department does not have one African executive officer. This is a Department which employs more than 100 executives, and it has not been able to train a single African. I would like the Government to take drastic steps, even institute an inquiry into why this Department has not trained or recruited any Africans who by now should be in an executive position. About two days ago, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement told this House that the Department expected to have one African. We talk of Africanization in every department, and yet to that Department the word means nothing.

We might be told that there have not been qualified Africans to take positions in that Department, but I would not agree with that, because in all sections in Kenya—for instance, in medical departments we have African doctors, and we also have African engineers—we have them. How can it be that only that very Department does not have one responsible African? I think there must be something wrong if the Department has no Africans. If I remember correctly, our neighbouring country of Uganda has them, and even just here in Nairobi when you go to the Royal College you find that surveyors are being trained. So why has the Department not invited certain Africans to go and take up training in order to serve the Department? I know of some Kenya Africans who are now serving the Uganda Government Surveyors Department, simply because they were not given opportunities in the Department. One of them holds the highest degree that any African has ever held in East Africa, and probably even the Director of Surveys does not have it. He is a Kenyan and is serving there.

This is very serious because we cannot talk of Africanization and leave one department like an

island, which the word "Africanization" would not affect.

I would go further, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and say that there are two things which have been left out of these Development Estimates which, in my opinion, should not have been left out. One is self-help schemes. It is high time that we in Kenya embarked on such schemes because we talk of unemployment from time to time, and these are the kind of schemes which could help our brothers who have no work. They could be grouped together and do something for the country. It is very important, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we should include self-help schemes; we should organize ourselves straightaway and see by what means we can help set up projects at a very low cost.

The second thing which has been left out, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the Ministry for Youth and Culture. We are now moving towards our independence and we are soon to have a nation. I wonder how we will all go about it, because we know culture is one factor which makes a nation; you cannot have a nation without culture. So I think it is high time that in the Development Estimates a Youth and Culture Ministry should have been included, so that we have somebody responsible for our youth, to organize them, to help them do something for this country, because it has been seen, and no one can deny it, that during our recent campaign members of our youth—of course, this includes women—did a wonderful job for this country to put the party now ruling into power. I think there should have been some allowance for such a Ministry at this moment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Development Estimates and there is one other point which I would also like to bring before the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. It appears—and it seems to be a tendency in this country—that certain projects are receiving large sums of money and then after some time they are being left in abeyance. For example, in 1955 this country paid a lot of money to Sir Alexander Gibbs and Partners who are expert surveyors and who carried out surveying projects in Kano Plains in Nyanza. They were paid millions and millions of pounds. After they made their report to the Government, we thought the Government was soon going to implement what these people had recommended. It is a long time since we were told that a Kano irrigation scheme was going to be started, and Yala as well. All these have just been mere words and yet the ratepayers of this country have paid a big sum of money, millions and millions of pounds, to these surveyors who were brought from the

[Mr. Oyoo]

United Kingdom to carry out this scheme. I would have been pleased to see this irrigation scheme in Kano included in the Development Estimates, because this was done in 1955 and up to now it has not been implemented. When is it going to be implemented? It is high time the Government included that right now in the Development Estimates.

I would like to go on, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to mention something about water development. It is, indeed, a problem in this country as most parts of Kenya lack water. For instance, in Nyanza, where I come from, the Kano Plains, during the dry season our people sometimes have to walk six miles across to fetch water. I do not know whether the Minister concerned is aware of that. I do not think anybody would do any useful work when, during the dry season, he cannot get adequate water, he cannot get it with ease, he cannot give enough water to his cattle. One of the projects which I would also have liked to see included is one whereby certain places which badly lack water should have water boreholes. This is done in various places in Uganda, as I have seen, and these water boreholes really serve the people adequately. This is one thing which our country lacks, and so I would have liked to see such a water development scheme included in the Development Estimates.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 24th, when we were debating this, I was rather shocked when some of the Ministers in this House spoke on this and said there was no room for the word "socialism" to be mentioned. I was rather puzzled because the Kano Party policy clearly states we are going to build an African socialist welfare state. It is a policy which the party has accepted, and when we talk of the Development Estimates we must know where the word "socialism" will come in. I know some might become a little worried. As I know, of course, we have even in this House certain capitalists. We are bound to have change because we are not going to allow our people to suffer in this country when some people live in palaces and others in shanties, we are not going to allow that. We want to live in this country in such a way that even if it happened to be a Minister, the difference between myself and the ordinary man in the street would not be so vast, and this is what we mean by equal distribution of wealth among the people.

In building socialism—we can build it in any way—we have said we are not going to copy methods from outside. I whether from the East or the West. We want to build African socialism, not necessarily on the principles of Marxism and

Leninism. I think we are going to explore our own ways, and this is one way which I think we in this Government are bound to implement because people are suffering, they are poor—

The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, do we have a quorum?

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): Yes, we do have a quorum.

Mr. Oyoo: This is one way in which we have to think of how every African can enjoy the fruits of *Uhuru* for which he has fought. We are not going to allow him to live in a state—

QUORUM

Mr. Deputy Speaker, do we have a quorum?

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): No, we do not. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): We have a quorum now.

Mr. Oyoo: I think this is a very important point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and when our Minister said that it was out of place and should not be mentioned I was rather puzzled because it is a policy which we are pursuing, and we are bound to see that it is implemented.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to say something about an African traders' programme plan, and I wish the Minister for Commerce and Industry were here because it seems that there is not a definite programme plan for the African traders as to how they are going to get on with their business now that we are moving towards independence. It is high time that the Ministry for Commerce and Industry took the necessary steps to see that Africans were properly organized in business. In this section I think we could do more to obtain employment for our people, and the Government could give more money in the form of loans to African businessmen to carry on their businesses. We did promise our traders that after some time we would give them some assistance and give them a chance to organize their business. I think it is time that this policy ought to have been included in the Development Estimates, we should be told how this will be done, because already our people are dragging behind as far as business is concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not want to go too far but there is one point which I would like to stress again. This point is the way in which

[Mr. Oyoo]

localization boards and training boards are being organized. I have just gone through certain places where I have seen that most of the people that head these boards are retired ex-colonial employees. I wonder whether these people are going to do much towards the development we are expecting in this country, because I know this is definite—that these are the type of people who do not accept the wind of change. Also they are the very people who, after serving in this country for so many years, retire and then we again give them positions to localize and Africanize certain positions in the Government. I think we need young men who could march with the new development, with the wind of change and with the change of Government. We should not employ those people who have not been accepting these things and who have not been accepting the fact that there will be any change in the Government in this country. I do not think these are the right type of people to serve on these boards.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, with these few remarks I hope that when the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury replies he will assure in the Government all the things I have mentioned will be accepted and will be given proper attention. It would be bad if we talk of such things as I have mentioned and yet these things are not implemented. We want everything we say to be put into practice and the people should be able to see these things in the country.

With these few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to support the Vote.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I should also like to join in the chorus of congratulations for my friend the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. I will try and answer a few points made by hon. Members in the debate concerning my Ministry.

I would first of all like to say that I am very sorry that the hon. Members who made these remarks are not here because I would have liked them to be here so that they could hear the answers to their remarks. I would like to start with the hon. Member for Lambwe, the hon. Mr. Odoro-Jowi, who mentioned something about the tsetse control. I am pleased that he said the dangerous areas, where there is danger to human and stock lives, should be looked into, especially with regard to Lambwe Valley. I am glad to tell this House that the control of tsetse is under the Estimates Subhead F, page 28, and the money allocated to it is about £16,000. Therefore, I think Lambwe Valley will be included in this and the hon. Member might be satisfied.

I would turn to—I am sorry there is only one Member in the Opposition who looks as if he is doing off—some remarks made by the hon. Mr. Titi, the Member for Narok East, who made several remarks in his speech concerning my Ministry. I would like to answer these remarks. Firstly, he mentioned irrigation and he said that there should be research into other areas where irrigation would be possible. He did not, Mr. Deputy Speaker, mention what particular place he had in mind when he made these remarks and I would tell the hon. Member and this House that under Head 3, B, land settlement, B has just been removed to my Ministry and is now irrigation. The hon. Member will probably be pleased to learn that we have not forgotten irrigation at all and we are going ahead with developments in several places which are suitable for irrigation.

I would remind the House, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the rich people and organizations outside who lend us money have not taken any particular interest in irrigation schemes. As hon. Members might know in this House it is very difficult to repay money from irrigation schemes. We would settle people with about four acres on these irrigated schemes and then they can only plant food crops which they eat and then they cannot repay the loans they get. Therefore, the outsiders have not been able to pay much interest to these schemes and it is very difficult for us to finance them. Sir, I think if the hon. Members will look in their Estimates they will find that we have allowed much money to be spent on irrigation schemes in Mwea and Teberre. While still on irrigation I will answer my hon. friend, Mr. Oyoo, the Member for Winam, who has just gone out. He complained about the Government not doing anything for his people after spending a lot of money by employing Mr. Alexander Gibbs for research, but I would tell the hon. Member and this House that there is a research station at Ahero which is provided for in the Estimates, on page 27, B.6. Irrigation research is carried out there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, we cannot continue to irrigate an area until we have made research into what kind of irrigation and what kind of crop can be grown in that area. Therefore, the hon. Member, for Oyoo, should know that there is a station that is being financed and as a result Ahero will be irrigated as such.

I come to another point raised by the hon. Member for Narok East, Mr. Speaker. He talked about research workers and said that the Government should spend as much money as possible to get these people to come to this country. I think if the hon. Member looked very, very closely at the Estimates on agriculture he would find that there are a lot of research votes in the Estimates.

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

If he looked at pages 26 and 30 he would find that we have got several stations that have got services and we are employing a lot of these people. I would mention that on page 30, sub-head J.2 there is money provided for immunity to diseases in animals and we are bringing in a Miss Boston from the United Kingdom, who is a specialist in this research.

QUORUM

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): I do not think there is a Quorum, so ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza): We have a quorum now, you may proceed, Mr. Osofo.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osofo): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I thought hon. Members would be interested in development as this affects most of their constituencies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was talking about research and I mentioned that on page 30 under subhead J.2 we have a research station with regard to immunity to diseases in animals and we are bringing in a Miss Boston, a specialist from the United Kingdom. I assure the hon. Members in this House that my Ministry is doing a lot in the research field. If you look at your Estimates you will see that there are a lot of subheads with regard to research, grass research and so on. When we go in detail into the Votes you will find how we explain this research work.

I come next, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to the point mentioned by the hon. Member for Narok East. He said there should be research work into some animal diseases like pleura-pneumonia and East Coast Fever. This should be introduced in the Masai countries and here, Sir, I have to assure the hon. Member that subhead K, page 30, refers to this. We have a research station at Naivasha which deals with all animal diseases, for sheep, cattle and pigs, and no doubt, as Naivasha is in the Rift Valley, the Masai will be included in this research.

I come, Sir, to a place where an hon. Member mentioned marketing of produce. He said that the marketing of produce should not be done by boards it should be done by co-operatives. Therefore, I am pleased to be able to tell the House now that my Ministry is in the process of re-constituting the boards, particularly the board he referred to; the Maize Marketing Board. He will also be pleased to hear that we are going to allow

—if co-operative unions or societies are there—them to enter the field of marketing produce: This hon. Member knows, as do all hon. Members, that at the moment this country does not have very efficient co-operative societies to carry out this marketing. If this comes into being and it is well organized it will take over the marketing of produce as time goes by. As I have said before, we are in the process of reconstituting these boards.

May I, Sir, come to a point which was raised by the hon. Mr. Anyieni the Member for Majengo-Bassi; something to do with Rockefeller money being used in Kitale. This, Sir, was 6,000 dollars given to us by the Rockefeller Foundation and this money is to establish a research station at Kitale which is now in construction. We have to build a laboratory there and the officer, Mr. Harrison, is there to try and establish the station. We have to build a hostel for the training Africans and here we will have many Africans from the three East African territories to be trained. The research is into the improved production of maize and we are now investigating a kind of maize that can produce a bigger yield per acre than the present maize we have now.

In saying this, I am sure hon. Members will be pleased to know that at present an acre might produce four bags, but as a result of this research, if it is successful, we may find we have a kind of seed producing double the amount of the other one, that is, eight bags per acre. I am sure this will be appreciated by many people in this country. That is the station at Kitale.

I think I have covered most of the points raised by hon. Members concerning my Ministry. I am pleased to say that hon. Members have not raised much with regard to my Ministry because they know that it is running very efficiently. No doubt, they are pleased with what we are doing in the Ministry.

I now, Sir, come to a few points which I would like to put forward to my hon. friend, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, concerning the breakdown of the Development Estimates. Referring first to Head D5 on page 53 with regard to the Rift Valley Region and nothing is allocated to the Western Region. I wonder what this means. Whether or not we have police stations in the Western Region, I do not know. When the Parliamentary Secretary replies, I hope he will make it clear to the House and to those from the Western Region as to whether or not they have police stations there. Sir, we have a new district in this Region which needs a police station. There is no

[The Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

police station in the district, Busia, and I do not see why they have been allocated no money at all in this breakdown.

Turning now to Head D7 on page 54, the breakdown for Education, I know my hon. friend does not work for this Ministry, but when he replies I would like him to look at these points. In the Western Region only £2,000 has been allocated for primary education, and I wondered why this was so. Other regions have a lot allocated to them.

With reference to Head D11, Health and Housing, this is something which affects all the regions. Grants to non-Government hospitals only amount to £3,000. These hospitals are very helpful to the people in the country. There are not many Government hospitals and I think the grants should be increased to the very kind bodies which run these hospitals. They raise the cost to the patient because they do not have the money, but if the Government were to be kind enough to give them more by way of grants, they would probably be able to lower the price to the ordinary man in the country.

I should now like to go to Head D15 on page 59, Tourism, Forests and Wild Life. I believe the Minister is here. There is a little money allocated for fisheries at the Coast, £200, but none for the Western Region. Some fishing is done in the Western Region at Bunyala Location and a little money should be allocated to this place to develop the fisheries, particularly to combat the people from Uganda who come and steal the fishing nets belonging to the fishermen of this area.

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) took the Chair]

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) left the Chair]

Going on now to Head D16 on page 60, concerning Works and Communications, there is the money allocated to Government offices and buildings in the various regions. We have here, Sir, a region which does not have a reasonably-sized town at all. The other regions have towns: Nakuru in the Rift Valley, Mombasa in the Coast Region, and so on. In the Western Region there is no town, and yet we receive very little money—£14,000 only—to build a regional headquarters with Government offices. As I said, Busia is a new district and does not have any buildings to use as its headquarters at all. I wonder if the Minister concerned, or for that matter my hon. friend the Parliamentary Secretary, will assure us that the money will be found to build this place.

Also in regard to Works and Communications, the roads in the Western Region should be improved a little, particularly in the new district, Busia. There are no roads at all there which have been constructed by the Government. This should be considered very, very seriously, and a grant should be given to the county council to enable the Western Region, and particularly Busia district, to build roads.

Those are my remarks concerning my constituency. I do not want to bore the House with other points. I hope my hon. friend will refer to what I have said when he replies. With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. J. M. Karuhikwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury for the way he has presented the Development Estimates to the House.

I have very few comments to make. One concerns settlement schemes. I always talk about settlement because I come from a constituency where settlement schemes are taking place. What I would like to say is that people who are settled on schemes should be provided with all the services. When I speak of services, I am referring to health, education, communications, etcetera. In my constituency there is no health service, there is no secondary school and not enough primary schools, and those which are there at the moment were built by the European farmers assisting their labourers to educate their children. This is the right time for the Government to take up its responsibility and to build more schools in Nyandarua District.

With regard to communications, Mr. Speaker, there are people who are settled in places like Kipipiri, Mukungi and Wanjohi, and the roads there are very bad. I think it is the right time that the Government took drastic action to see that the people have main roads which communicate with the roads from Naivasha and Laikipia, where the settlement schemes are.

Another thing I would like to mention concerns bringing Africans to play a full part in the economic development of this country. There is a loans system of providing an African shopkeeper with Sh. 1,000 or Sh. 2,000 to buy goods from local retail shops. That is nothing, and I would like to give an example of an African who has a shop in the reserve. He buys his goods from a certain Asian shopkeeper who sells only on a wholesale basis. If he buys twenty coats from the Indian, you will find that he is asked to pay Sh. 20 for each coat. He is told by the Indian that when he goes back to his shop in the reserve he can sell each coat for Sh. 22 and make a profit of

[Mr. J. M. Kariki]

Sh. 2. When he leaves there and goes back to his own shop in the reserve, the same Indian shopkeeper sells the coat for Sh. 15. You find that many people leave the reserves, ignoring the goods which are sold there, and go to big towns where Indians sell the same coats for Sh. 15 when the Africans have to sell them for Sh. 22. That is not development, Mr. Speaker, and I consider that our people are being exploited. I think it is the right time for Africans to be given better opportunities so that they can participate in the import and export business of the statutory boards. By statutory boards, I mean the Maize Board, the Marketing Board, the Pyrethrum Board, the Tea Board, the Coffee Board, and so on. I mention this, Mr. Speaker, because, as the Parliamentary Secretary said, within the next five years the African contribution to the export trade will be more than doubled. I would like to know whether that is true or not, when the Parliamentary Secretary comes to reply. If my mathematics are not wrong, according to my calculations the African contribution to the export trade will be more than doubled. It would be wrong to continue with the marketing boards while the Africans are not effectively represented.

I do not want to go over what has already been said by other speakers, but the other point I have concerns farm institutes. We have at the moment an institute, Wambugu Farm Institute at Nyeri. I would like to ask our Government to consider having more farm institutes in different places. A very good district where we could have an institute is Nyandarua and there we could train new farmers. If we were to build many institutes in this country, farmers could go there for short courses so as to extend their methods of farming.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is high time that the Minister for Education encouraged technical education in our secondary schools in this country. It is only in this way that we can expand our education in many of the districts of Kenya.

I would like now to say something about the police. Mr. Speaker, my district, Nyandarua, is one of those few districts which has practically nothing. Unless our Ministers take care, this district will be faced with a very great difficulty. It is in this district that almost every Ministry is involved, because we need more roads, and there the Minister for Communications comes in; we need more education, that is the work of the Minister for Education; we need better farming, and that is where the Minister for Agriculture comes in. With regard to the police, in that district we do not have a police headquarters at all, and the European farmers who stay in places

like Ndudori are always complaining to me that they are afraid that stock thefts are increasing in their area. I represent them all and I have to mention this to the Government, because I do not represent only one particular community. I represent everybody in the constituency. Therefore, I think it is high time that the Government considered the establishment of a police force in that area, and also a police headquarters in Nyandarua. I have to say in this House today that since we do not have adequate police in Nyandarua and there are many people in the Youth Wing who were working during the election in that constituency, I would like to mention that we are determined to have most of them—who are good and able people—employed in the police. They can be trained locally there and will defend that area. Perhaps in the near future, we will have many of them employed in that district.

I would also like to mention that this district has another problem. There is no one who can stand up here today and say that my district is theft-proof or robber-proof. We do not have either a prison or a remand home. I am not saying that my people should be imprisoned, but the fact remains that since that district is not theft-proof or robber-proof I consider that the Minister for Home Affairs should be asked—and I am very happy that the Parliamentary Secretary is here—and will see that we get a remand home even if we do not get a prison. I know very well that Rome was not built in a day, but something of that sort must be established in my area.

With these remarks, Mr. Speaker, as I do not wish to go back over what has already been said by other speakers, I think that, when the Parliamentary Secretary, who is an able and qualified economist, stands to reply, he should give us definite answers as to what the Government is intending to do. With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support the Estimates.

Mr. Ngesi: I rise to congratulate the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury for his able speech which he made in this House. I have, however, a few things which I would like to mention here in the House which I consider to be of great importance, economically, and which are very vital indeed. We have listened, of course, to his very well constructed speech, a speech of an experienced economist, but there is only one thing that I would like to say in regard to a few things. I will start with communications in what I call the neglected areas.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kiibaki): Ukambani?

Mr. Ngesi: When I say neglected areas, I do not necessarily mean Ukambani as the Parliamentary

[Mr. Nesi]

Secretary says, but I think he is conscious of the fact that that place has been very neglected and he seems to be holding all the development in one area. Consider the way he travels from Nairobi to Nyeri, he is quite happy because the road is bituminized and he can go as fast as he likes in his Mercedes 220B. One very vital thing which I would like to mention is communications. It seems as if the people in that area which has been mentioned by the Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement have been very neglected and we have only to pray until the Queen of England visits that area so that we can have another very short bituminized road, such as we had when Princess Margaret visited Machakos some years ago when I was decaying in exile. So I would like the Parliamentary Secretary to give some attention to that area, because it might be of great importance, especially if we could develop the two trunk roads which he did mention, one of which was from Nairobi right through Kitui to Garissa. One day we might have big industry in that area, if we develop the plan which has already been supported by the United Nations concerning irrigation on the Tana River. This scheme would be useless until and unless something is done.

I consider Kitui to be an area with great potential, especially with regard to the cotton seed industry which could be developed but which has not been mentioned. When I consider the potential which we have in the way of cotton, I would have thought that the Parliamentary Secretary would at least have considered developing in the form of bituminizing the Nairobi-Kitui road and thereby encouraging the growing of cotton.

There is one other very important thing—jumping from communications to irrigation—and that is that we have a vast area of land, waste like, but I think it is a fact, and something from which we could get money and development of great importance to Kenya. We have acres and acres of land which is very good for irrigation. Thousands of our dear fighters died while they were digging here, and the present Minister for Agriculture was responsible for this very good project of digging the furrow and he opened it officially. Now the furrow is there without water or anything. It can easily be used, but we have always been told that there is no money, the Ministry of Agriculture has no money. Yet the Parliamentary Secretary for the Treasury did not think of this very important economic fact. The water down there and this furrow could be extended right down to Mackinnon Road, about 300 miles, where there is very good arable land where cotton

could be grown very well, perhaps the best cotton in Kenya could be produced from there. Yet this very potential area is just being left as it is without any development. Therefore, I am asking the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury to take this into consideration.

Moving back to communications again, when we look at the other side of Ukambani, we find another road could be developed; that is the Mombasa road. At the moment this road has been tarmac-ed about 18 miles from the Machakos-Nairobi-Mombasa junction, and when one looks at the direction of this road, one can see very well that that money is being wasted. This road ought to have passed through Mbooni and Nzawi to join the Mombasa road at Kibwezi. The reasons are very obvious. We have at Mbooni the leading tomato growing area and these people have a lot of trouble because their lorries and their small vehicles which they use for the conveyance of their tomatoes to Nairobi, keep having broken springs. The African farmer does not have any money to waste, he has very little money and he is working hard to build himself up and he has very little encouragement in the way of loans. Sometimes they get loans of £100 or £25, but that goes nowhere at all towards doing anything for the African farms. Therefore, I am drawing the attention of the able Parliamentary Secretary to the fact that the Mombasa road is being aligned in the wrong direction and we should follow the right alignment where it can be beneficial economically.

The Parliamentary Secretary also seems to have forgotten that we have mining prospects right down in Kibwezi and there is a man who has been struggling, a European, very hard—at one time he was very prosperous—to carry a small industry by which he was making fertilizers and sending them abroad. He was sending them abroad because he could not find sufficient markets in Kenya as at that time we were not using fertilizers but there is an economic scope here. We are now advancing to an independent Kenya when the ordinary African farmer will not be in the same position that he is in now. Perhaps, after a few years, he will be able to use fertilizers because he will have acquired a certain amount of skill in the agriculture field. Therefore, I feel that this little industry should be encouraged so that more fertilizers are produced as they are very important overseas.

At this stage, I would mention to the Parliamentary Secretary that there is a new valuable stone which has been found in the same place as this mining industry at Kibwezi. It is the most

[Mr. Ngũgĩ]

in question, the proprietor, is helped it will be a profitable venture if he is able to exploit the present mine.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): What is this stone?

Mr. Ngũgĩ: I will not tell you how but I know what it is.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Who is the proprietor, a friend of yours?

Mr. Ngũgĩ: He is not a friend of mine.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to move now to things like the textile industry, I have shown that Kitui can have cotton growing areas, and this also applies to Machakos. I think the Minister for Agriculture is fully aware that there are some experiments which have been going on and they have been very fruitful in the Machakos area. What I would like to say is that we have seen what England looks like with factories right in the middle of the towns and we do not want to have our beautiful Nairobi following the same pattern as the ancient town of London. London is a very ancient town, with very ancient buildings, and they are very dirty too as compared with Nairobi. We do not want to have Nairobi looking the same as London and we would like the Parliamentary Secretary to consider and to support development by putting up industries, factories and so on, outside Nairobi. I think the most suitable place is Machakos because of its proximity to get water there. If we can pipe water from Sarum and bring it right down to Nairobi just for the sake of being able to wash our faces and so on, I think we can use that water more economically if we put the water which is being used in Nairobi and pipe it 41 miles away from Nairobi. We do have other rivers which could, of course, be used for getting water for Machakos, but if you think that Machakos is too far away, you could do something about Athi River. Athi River could be the industrial town of Kenya. At the moment everything goes to Thika and I wonder what is going to happen because, very shortly, you will be moving in right near my home and I shall not be happy. Therefore I am asking the Parliamentary Secretary to consider moving some textile industries to Machakos.

There is something else which is of vital importance which the Parliamentary Secretary has missed in his speech. This is the question of long development in Machakos. We all know that the

climatic conditions of this area are very suitable for sisal growing and yet we have not heard him say anything about sisal development at all. I should like him to consider the possibility of encouraging the African farmers to grow more sisal and also to make some advances towards buying some decorating machines which they can run on a small scale.

I want to say something—and I am very genuine when I say this—that this is a very important subject when my hon. friend the Parliamentary Secretary mentioned something about self-help schemes. I am a practical man, Mr. Speaker, and I do not believe in words. A lot has been said from the Government side about this. They are just like a lazy man who dreams the whole day of building his own house and furnishing it; however, when he wakes up he finds he is day-dreaming. I am saying this because an interjection has been made by the Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement, and all I can say to him is that I have never seen him move a wheelbarrow. I have only seen him making himself smart and running to the Chamber and presenting only paper work. I am saying this from experience, and when I do something I do something properly. I am not supporting the Parliamentary Secretary blindly just because he made a very good speech on Development. However, on the question of this self-help plan, it was two years ago when I mentioned this as a politician and I said that we can go to public rallies and tell them all this and that, but the time will come when we shall be chased by the public because we are doing nothing for the poor people who are starving and have nothing at all to eat. Well, they have very little to eat, let me say. When I made that speech, I remember that I was attacked by some officials of the ruling Party, who said that I was trying to bring in communal labour. However, I went on, regardless of their destructive speeches, because they were really concerned with looking very smart and nothing else. I said that you can go on speaking just as you like, but I shall continue to do the real work. I am proud, and am happy to say here that I fully support the self-help plan. I am doing so because I have, at the moment, already nearing completion, a health centre, a 20-bed health centre which we built with our own hands. I myself used to make the concrete and face the stones and then carry them in a wheelbarrow. I invite the Minister for Health and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury to come and see for themselves: As I said, this is very near completion. It is 120 feet long and has 20 beds, plus equipment. If we all could dedicate ourselves to this self-help plan, then the cry here of saying that we have no money,

[Mr. Ngũgĩ]

but we must fly overseas for those unnecessary excursions and globe-trotting, will no longer hold any weight. I feel that we should then be able to save a little money. For anything that we want to do, we should not have to go out and look for money. I could give you the cost of that hospital, and you would be very surprised. I know it has really cost us all sweat, but this is a good example to all those people who are really determined. I am happy to say that the Government, in the form of the Parliamentary Secretary, have said that we would be doing a great service to this country if we were to encourage this self-help plan. I submitted, during the rule of the Coalition Government, my proposal, Mr. Speaker. I then wanted to be supported by the Government so that I could buy one D.C. tractor which we could use—with self-help—for the construction of dams, for water reservoirs, and other things. It was in this very House when one of the Back Benches got up and said not so long ago, "Where are the tractors which you promised the people?" This is not the sort of attitude we should have from the Government. Their attitude should be one of helping those people we represent and those who elected us to the Chamber here. The Government should want to do something for them. Therefore, I am putting my suggestion again, that we should be prepared—and I hope the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury will take note of this—to help by self-help plans. We are ready in the areas which we represent to do something which I know would surprise some of the Members here in this House.

Mr. Speaker, I want now to say something on the Statutory Boards. Some Members here have mentioned the Maize Marketing Board. I was nominated because of my ability in commerce and industry to go on to the Maize Marketing Board. I had some very good ideas of saying that we must stop this Maize Marketing Board, throw it into the sea and have the free marketing of maize. However, I want to say one thing. The Maize Marketing Board, or rather these Statutory Boards, are very useful. I take, for example, the Maize Marketing Board. If there is free movement and the free sale of maize, the dry areas will sell all their maize because they want money. Then, one of the seasons will be bad, and there will be only one part of the country that is able to produce maize. The maize will be scarce and we will have no money. Now, with the free selling of this maize, the traders will have to move the maize from say the Kisumu area right down to Ukambani where there is no maize. You will then find that the price of that maize will be Sh. 80 or price like Sh. 30 a bag. However, you will find that then there will be black markets. These black marketers will find a way of selling maize to the areas, no matter what the Government does, they will still sell the maize. They will smuggle the maize into areas, and because those people in that area need the maize, they will be compelled to buy this maize at the rate of Sh. 70 per bag. Therefore, what I am saying, in a nutshell, Mr. Speaker, is that I am asking for these things to be examined by the person responsible. They should be examined with great care so that we do not remove an angel and replace him with a devil.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have spoken, and the tendency in this House, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is to speak about Aberdares, Machakos, Kiambu, Nyeri, Embu and so on. We must also speak about the neglected areas. Nobody here has spoken about Lolikotok or Turkana, and so I think we should talk about these neglected areas. I know the Minister, Mr. Sugin, went to some of these districts and saw what was happening. I met him there and he was almost crying when he saw what was happening. The tendency, Mr. Speaker, in this House, is to speak about development only in the areas from where we come, and to forget about the other areas. What about the areas which are not provided for? What about the fishery industry in Turkana? What about the crocodile hunting in Lake Rudolf? There are other places like Garissa and so on. We must not forget those other areas which have been neglected. There is another area which is neglected, and if the Government is really interested in destroying regionalism, I think they should move into that area. We all know that on the way to the Coast you pass a very dry, neglected area. Human beings do live there, I mean the Africans of Kenya. As you come from Voi right down to Mariakani, you will find that many people live there with no water, and they do not even know what development is, they do not know what a Government Minister is. However, the Ministers pass right through those areas to go to their big rallies in Mombasa, but they never take the trouble to find out what happens to those people in that area.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks, which I hope my hon. friend has taken note of, I beg to support the Motion and his speech on the Development Estimates.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, I rise on two points, but before I get to those two points I would like to congratulate the last speaker on a lot of what he has said this morning. He has made a very constructive speech

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

indeed, Mr. Speaker, and I will say for the last few years I have been a great admirer of his in the self-help programme of his which he is developing in his area. I think it is absolutely right that he ought to stand up in this House and tell us just what the self-help schemes in his area are attaining. I think that every hon. Member in this House could learn from these self-help schemes. He is absolutely right in saying that we cannot rely on overseas money, but that we have all got plenty of hands, and he may be able to wheel a wheelbarrow, but I challenge him that he cannot milk a cow as well as I can.

Sir, I would also like to mention that I was most grateful, and gratified, to hear what he had to say about organized marketing and about the Maize Board. It is a Board which gets attacked very regularly for the simple reason that people do not fully appreciate what it is doing, and the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board and the members of the Maize Marketing Board have told me that they are prepared, at any time, to see Members of this House. I gather they are seeing a group of Back Benchers to explain just what the Maize Marketing Board does.

Mr. Speaker, I am, before I get on to my two points, very disappointed in the way the Opposition have attended this debate. It was the Opposition, Mr. Speaker, who asked for the Development Estimates to be taken, and I think that only about four people from the Opposition have spoken. We have today been down as low as one person asleep on the Opposition Benches with eleven people here, and we have seldom been above a third, the greatest number we got to after the first half-hour this morning, was four.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity of covering two very important points as first one, Sir, is on the sugar development in the Muboroni/Southern area. At the present time, Sir, we have in that area an existing factory at Mtwali, a factory which is licensed to produce sugar and is producing sugar.

We have also from the previous Government licence to erect a factory which has approximately 40,000 tons output per year in and near Muboroni. It is the intention of the Government to grant a further factory licence for a factory near, welcome the developments for many expenditure of about £5 to £6 million over the next three years in that area. Not only will sugar be produced, but also plywood and other

by-products from this industry. In conjunction with settlement schemes which produce sugar in that area, accommodation will be provided for the settlement of many thousands of people in that area on a co-operative basis. Over and above that, the two industries will provide employment for five or six million people. But, Sir, there is a difficulty—I want to warn certain people against causing this difficulty—there are some owners who occupy land in that area who are just sitting on valuable cane land. They are not developing it and they do not seem disposed to sell it to the Settlement Board. The Government does not intend its plan for development costing £6 million in this area to be held up in this manner. There is a very great deal at stake, Sir; this is an industry mainly for the Luo and the Nandi tribes of the area which will bring a great deal of money every year into that area worth hundreds and hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum. I want to warn people in that area that it is the Government's intention to bring legislation in this House if the land in that area is not fully developed. I am ashamed to find people here today and say that there are certain people of whom we have been informed who are in fact buying land in that area with the sole intention of trying to stop competition in sugar. This is something which the Government is not prepared to tolerate.

There is a second difficulty in this area. If the whole of this area is given over to the development of sugar, we can become self-supporting in sugar in Kenya. Added to this, I hope that we will have an amount available for export to earn which we have had with Communist countries, and we are hoping that we might have export markets there and thus obtain sterling from them. This is very important, because one of the difficulties of sugar production is that, under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, we are licensed to export only a certain amount. By exporting to Communist countries, we move outside this sugar agreement. But this is where we run into the second difficulty, there are certain people who are refusing to co-operate in the supplying of sugar to one particular factory or another. I have asked the millers in the area to get together voluntarily and zone the production of sugar to each factory. I, on behalf of the Government, do not want to intervene, but, as a result of what I have heard over the last two or three days, I am doubtful whether the future millers and the present millers are going to settle their differences. Here again, we intend to bring forward legislation which will—as has been done in the cotton industry in this country and in Uganda—allow us to zone the area. We, as a Government, do

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

not want to do this if the companies themselves will do it voluntarily. Once again, there are certain difficult people who are going ahead when they know that we want to zone, and who are making agreements with people who are going to develop sugar in an area which is obviously next door to another factory and should supply its sugar there. The attitude, I am sorry to say, is "dog in the manger". I sincerely hope that the sugar people will take heed of the warning which I am giving them today. Irrespective of whether they take heed of this warning or not, we are safeguarding ourselves, as a Government, and we are going to move along these two lines. Firstly, we are going to force development in sugar-cane in that area and if they fail to develop it, we, then, will buy up that land at a fair price and develop it through Government means, either through settlement schemes or in other ways. The second one is zoning; we are taking this over whether they do it voluntarily or not, so that we cannot be lummbugged by these people in the nonsense which is going on between themselves at the moment. Anybody would think that they were children instead of grown men representing large commercial enterprises.

I would also like to give this House, quickly, an idea of the external aid which we are getting in the agricultural industries. We are negotiating at the moment with the World Bank for £3 million to develop further tea interests mainly in the former African areas.

As far as the World Bank is concerned, we have a balance of approximately £200,000 for loans for development in African areas to be taken over the next six months. A.I.D. have given us about £100,000 for expansion of the Agricultural Education Schemes; these will be at Maseno and Mtwapa. Over and above that, Sir, Western Germany have agreed to give us £280,000 this year for loans to African farmers who are going to develop. This will be a direct loan to the farmers to help them to develop tea. We have members of the West German Finance Bank coming out here in the middle of August to have further discussion with us. The United Kingdom Committee, "Freedom from Hunger" has given us £53,000 for short-term projects, including a great number of diploma courses in the form of bursaries and scholarships at Egerton Agricultural College, and £276,000 for long-term projects, such as an expenditure of £60,000 at Homu Bay and for the expansion of the Mwea/Tebere Irrigation Scheme, £215,000. The Freedom from Hunger people of New Zealand have

given us £24,000 for Veterinary Department work. The Oxford Famine Relief Committee Branch has given us £5,000 for three years for fees at F.P.C. We are getting more aid from the F.A.O. and technical co-operation aid to the amount of £55,000 annually to provide research schemes in 1963/64. The Rockefeller Foundation, with whom I have just completed further discussions, are giving us nearly £5,000 for the International Rust Testing Centre which we have got at Njoro and a further \$100,000 for maize breeding, which the Parliamentary Secretary mentioned in his speech earlier this morning. This money is for maize breeding at Kitale which I hope is going to raise the whole level of maize per acre by something like 30 per cent. The United Nations Special Fund have given us £500,000, plus or minus, which is to be spent on the Tana River survey for irrigation. UNICEF have given us £55,000 for equipment and technical assistance to the Mariakani Milk Scheme down at the Coast. They are giving £75,000 for a rural dairy scheme and they are giving us dairy consultants at Egerton worth a further £90,000. We are also proceeding with discussions with the West German Protestant Churches as to what form their aid is to take, as well as the Danish and Swedish Peace Corps Organizations, German Universities and Israeli training bodies and countries such as Australia and New Zealand. We are discussing help on a technical aid basis for the filling of the Veterinary and Agricultural Departments with specialists whom we find difficult to obtain in this country—with eight foreign Governments. These eight foreign countries are all prepared to help us in some of the difficulties with which we will find ourselves faced and which will be caused by the civil servants who are leaving.

Over and above that, Sir, we have had discussions with four foreign Governments on doing very quick courses in training some of our up and coming Africans to be able to take over a great number of these positions.

Sir, I have mentioned this because we have not had an opportunity under the Supply Debate really to get on to agriculture, and I did feel that the House ought to know what we are doing and what we have been able to do to a very great extent over the last three or four months in discussions which we have had with various countries. I sincerely hope, Sir, that Members will see that we are, as a Government, doing our utmost to obtain aid from overseas, but I would like to end with exactly what was said by the Member for Machakos North: this is all, all this money, any money we get, is of no avail whatsoever to us in Kenya, unless we are prepared to

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

take off our coats and with self-help be able to utilize this money to its fullest extent.

Mr. Pandya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, may I propose that the Moyer be called upon to reply?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I will allow that question now.

(The question was put and carried)

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to answer every question which has been raised, particularly as so many of them have already been answered by the various Ministers and, again, as we shall have the opportunity during the discussions on each Head for the Ministers to give the answers they have to those various points.

However, there are certain points which have relevance to development planning in general and, therefore, I will deal with those points only.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very encouraged by the attitude of the Members during this debate and we only hope that we shall translate it into action.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was asked by the hon. Specially Elected Member, Mr. Alexander, what we were doing to ensure the Development Fund would be distributed between various regions fairly. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position is quite clear in the Constitution, that the co-ordination of plans throughout the country, the financing, particularly including external borrowing are the exclusive responsibility of the Central Government. What we have done, to ensure that the regions do have a say in what plans we are drawing up, is to propose the setting-up of a Regional Development Consultative Council. This Council will have the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning as the Chairman, being assisted by the Secretary to the Treasury, and we intend to have a representative from each region. As I explained, Mr. Speaker, we hope that the regions will appoint the Chairmen of their Financial Development Committees to be on this Kenya Committee, because in that way we shall be able to have the benefit of knowing at an early stage what it is that they are planning, so that we can co-ordinate.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, in the day-to-day working there will no doubt be the usual contact at the official level between civil servants and we hope that at that level plenty of the little difficulties which come up will be resolved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the same hon. Member asked what we were going to do to solve the problem of the £10 million which is being spent in this country by Her Majesty's Forces which, as everybody knows, we have already decided, with the agreement of Her Majesty's Government, will quit Kenya upon independence. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a problem which is very much on our minds. We realize that this amount of money will no longer be spent here, but, as the hon. Member himself knows, there is always a price for what convictions you have. We are convinced that it would be wrong for an independent Kenya to have a foreign military base on its soil, that is our political conviction and, just as in the case of boycotting South African goods, we realize there will be a price to pay for these political decisions, but we accept the price; we have to. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be impossible for us to separate the two things; indeed, it was the English themselves who said that every cloud has a silver lining, and apparently what the hon. Member seems to want us to do is to dispel the cloud which we do not want but to keep the lining. I do not think that is going to be possible at all. I believe we shall have to find ways and means of dealing with the economic effect of the removal of the British Military bases. Indeed, this is not, Mr. Speaker, a unique position. During a war, there are always new industries which come up and they benefit from the demand for goods during the war, but when the war has ended you do not hear people argue that the war should have lasted longer in order that the industries should not have suffered. We have always accepted that it is a good thing the war should end and decided that we should then face the consequences. This is the same attitude we have here. Of course, I agree with his anxiety; indeed, in the Government we are very conscious of the fact that this will be an additional reason why we must work even harder to replace that demand with a new demand.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the same hon. Member raised the question of subsidiary companies in this country which overprice the imports they get from the parent companies overseas and, to that extent, inflate our import bill or, alternatively, the same sort of goods are underpriced and in that way compete against our local producers. This is a serious problem, particularly as it could lead to balance of payment difficulties. I can assure the hon. Member that the Treasury will go into very detail of any information it can get on this problem, and if the hon. Member would care to give us one or two examples outside this House, we will no doubt follow them up and find out what is going on. Indeed, we

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury] can assure him that the Commissioner for Income Tax, et cetera, will be very, very pleased to have these examples mentioned to him.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the same hon. Member— you may think I am dealing with too many problems of this hon. Member, but I do get the impression that he has done some homework and he came out with serious suggestions—made the point that Kenya could benefit from following what has been done in Northern Ireland and other countries in giving tax holidays, as they are called; that is, allowing a period of years when an industry is not taxed or providing factory space free or excusing the companies from paying rates for a period of time. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have examined all these inducements to greater investment and I can assure the hon. Member we shall continue to examine what the further inducements we can give, but for the moment we are convinced that we would be more effective locally giving what we have already given in the Budget: that is, investment allowance. Hon. Members will recall that in the Budget Speech the Minister for Finance announced that we have raised investment allowance from ten per cent to twenty per cent. A twenty per cent initial investment allowance is worth more to the investor than three years' tax holiday, in which case we think it is much more effective. This has not ruled out the other inducements, it is merely that we have decided on this one for the time being, but we shall continue to have our minds open and we are always open to suggestions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to deal with two or three other points raised by other Members. I will not bother to answer each Member individually because very many of them raised similar problems and I shall deal with the problems afterwards. There is the basic one repeated by every Member in this House, that the distribution of industries should be so organized, so directed, that the concentration around Nairobi and Mombasa is reduced. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is nothing that we want to do more, both in our Ministry and in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. We wish that it were possible for us to tell an investor exactly where to go and that it were possible for him to accept completely what we told him, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reality of the economic world is different. It is not always easy to tell an investor where to go. An investor comes to this country, he goes round and the last person he speaks to is the Government; he first talks to business colleagues in this country, he goes round and sees for himself what is available and by the time he comes to see the Government

he has a rough idea where he would like to be located.

Mr. Speaker, it is not always possible but, of course, we try—indeed it is the basic aspect of our development planning—to provide the basic services; water, transport and everything else in all these new small towns up-country. To that extent we hope they will become attractive to the investor and we shall, of course, continue in our policy of suggesting places which would be more suitable for development. We may succeed occasionally, we may get what we want. However, I would like the hon. Members to realize that it is not always possible for us to tell the investors where to go. Indeed, if, as a Government, you have an investor who wants to set up in Mombasa and nowhere else because that is where it is suitable, then we have to be sufficiently realistic to see that the investor has come out to make a profit, he decides that Mombasa is the place where he can make a profit and therefore it is wrong for us to tell him to go to Nakuru. Our choice is whether he sets up in Mombasa or does not set up in Kenya at all. If that is the choice, Mr. Speaker, I know the hon. Members will support the Government on those few cases where we allow the man to set up where he wants although we wanted him elsewhere.

What I do hope will happen is that with the general development in agriculture that is taking place everywhere—this is what guides the investors—the purchasing power of the people will be much more evenly distributed. More than it is now, today it is concentrated around the towns. With the development of better communications the cost of transport will be reduced. With the development of cheaper power, electricity—which we hope will come in our six-year development plan—all these towns will be connected and will therefore have cheap power available. With all these basic services we hope that my hon. friends from Kakamega, Kisumu, Bungoma and Malindi will have some industries moved to their towns.

An Hon. Member: Where is this place, Malindi?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): The hon. Member does not quite know where Malindi is but this is a very important town. This is one of those places which is going to be very significant in the development of the tourist industry, which we are going to encourage in our six-year development plan. We only hope, Sir, that the hon. Members from that area will co-operate with us in that development, and that they will not continue their misguided policies of asking for autonomy when they are closing dispensaries for lack of money.

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to go on at another point which was raised by every hon. Member. That is, the role of the African in the economy. Almost every Member has asked the Government what we are doing to ensure that the African takes his place in the development of this country. Now, I can assure them that in our planning no other problem is bigger or looms larger in our minds than this problem. This is because of two things: one is that we realize that no country can develop on such a narrow base as that on which our economy is based today. Our economy today is based on the investment, the skill and the know-how of a very tiny proportion of our population. The fact that this tiny proportion of our population happens to be immigrant, Mr. Speaker, is not important in itself. The problem would be the same even if that proportion of the population was indigenous. Of course, this problem will become less relevant when we have passed the Kenya Citizenship Bill and everyone has become a citizen of this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what we want to do is to expand that base. In other words we want more training for the Africans, more help in business and agriculture so that a larger proportion of our population can make their contribution to the investment, to the employment, to the Without this we know that we shall never be able to develop.

There is an additional reason. If we expect to raise the social services of this country we must first raise the incomes of the bulk of the population. Then, and only then, will there be more money available from taxation and other sources for social services. However, let me give a warning here. Too many people in this country—and here I hope hon. Members will get rid of this idea of wealthy people—have got used to taking the Government to do one thing and another for where everybody asks what the Government is going to do for them and what is the Government doing about the situation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is time there was a change, and this Government will not be afraid to go to any place and tell the people that the Government is going to do nothing for them and they can organize and do it for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, unless the hon. Members are going to co-operate with the Government in this attitude of mind, they are raising false hopes in the minds of the people. The fact of our situation is that the present Government at least for the next five to ten years, will not have anything like the amount of money that we require to

expand our social services which people require in this country. We will not have the resources and time for us to go out of our way to encourage our people to do these things for themselves.

It is in this connection, Mr. Speaker, that I am very encouraged by the hon. Member, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the schemes he is developing in his own part of the world. This is something that the other Members should copy. If the hon. Members will restudy the Development Estimates, which some of them do not seem to have studied, they will see that we have provided money, larger amounts of money, for loans to farmers—including African farmers—for loans to African businesses, for loans to local governments and for loans to various other agencies. Indeed, this is one of the significant aspects of these Development Estimates. If a given local government or a given African farmer is not helping himself the small loan he gets from the Government will not be significant and it will not be helpful to him. We would like, Mr. Speaker, for instance to extend the courses that are not given to farmers to equip them to become better farmers, but if a farmer persists in his traditional way of thinking that it is worth having sixty head of cattle even if they only give him two pints of milk. Then, Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult and it is going to be impossible to develop the farms. It is the duty of the hon. Members in this House to work with and the changes that have to be made before the various investments can become useful.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another point which was raised by three or four hon. Members and some Members said that the difference between the levels of income in this country is very great. That we have a handful of people living very well, driving large cars, living in huge houses and having a very high standard of living, when the ordinary worker and the ordinary person is at a very low level. This is, of course, true, everybody sees it every day. What we ask these Members is not merely to come into this House to repeat these things because I do not see what we can do to the facts. These Members merely come to the House and keep us here to listen to the same thing being repeated time and again. We know these things. In fact, many of these Members have lived with these problems and, in fact, many of us represent constituencies where we see these problems every day.

The contribution we ask of the Members here is not that they should come and repeat these

(The Debate continues)

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury]

fits to us which we hear every day; it is that they should come here and suggest what we can do about it as a Government, and in fact we are open to those suggestions.

Let me add another point, just in case some people are misguided enough to think that a redistribution through taxation or other means of the income in this country could solve the problems. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it could not. The proportion of the rich in this country is so infinitesimal, so small that if the hon. Members will do the exercise, as I have done it time and again, they will see that even if you tax the rich 100 per cent—that is, in other words, the whole of their income—and distribute it to the poor, it would make hardly any difference to their standard of living today. The people you would tax are very few relative to the total population and the absolute poverty of this country. So although we are going to make sure that the differences in incomes are not so great, we are determined—indeed, this is in the Kanu Manifesto—that we want a socialist Kenya, but we know that the way to develop is not merely to distribute what exists. It is to encourage the people to increase the national cake, and then there will be enough to distribute. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it will remain the policy of the Government to reduce the difference, because it is too great. Today, you will find an ordinary worker in Nairobi earning Sh. 100 living in one room, if he is lucky enough to have one room, and there are others employed by the Government or by other agencies earning Sh. 5,000 a month. The difference is too great: one earns fifty times more than the other. No society wants to encourage this sort of situation, but what I am appealing for from the hon. Members is that they should stop building up false hopes and saying that by distributing that man's Sh. 5,000 they are going to solve the problem of a low standard of living. You will not do so, because there are far too few people earning Sh. 5,000. We will do what we can, but that is not the way in which the solution lies. The solution lies in those poor people being organized, being given the means to work harder to raise the standard of living of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been challenged, particularly by Members of the Opposition, to show what we are going to do about the drier parts of this country, parts which have been classified as being of low potential, parts which the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition chose to call the neglected areas. If they are neglected, he can hardly accuse us of having neglected them. We as a Government are only six weeks old, but we

are determined that development shall be distributed. In other words, every communal group, every tribe, wherever they live, will be able to benefit from our development programmes. But there are two things which the hon. Members can do to help us. One is to change the attitude of mind of the pastoral tribes towards their stock. If they do not, then we do not have the basic conditions for development. If the Samburu, the Masai, the Turkana, continue to believe that having 1,000 head of cattle which give you no milk at all, one of which dies every day—that is completely useless—we can have no development. It is for us to go out of our way to explain to the Masai, the Samburu, that they will be better off having a smaller herd of cattle, they will have enough to eat, the cattle will be worth more when they come to be sold, and they will get a little milk for their children. We realize it is a gigantic problem to change a person's traditional way of thinking, but it has been done. Indeed, in some parts like the Central Region it is being done; in some parts, such as Nyanza Region, they are starting to do it now and they are reducing their stock. Quite a lot has been done, but, Mr. Speaker, that is where we shall need everybody's co-operation, so that we can induce these people to stop their nomadic ways and find time and again here to provide borholes, but I ask you, how many borholes would you have to provide in one spot to that country when people move from one spot to another every day? It would be an impossible operation; indeed, it would not be even economic. However, if they are willing—and this applies particularly to Masai country which is fertile if irrigated—we can provide borholes. Indeed, this will be done, and there are already estimates for it. In our next development plan we shall lay aside enough resources for water development in these dry places. But unless the people become less nomadic and settle and unless we have enclosure of the land, then we cannot develop it. We shall go out of our way to encourage them to do this. Of course, it will do no harm at all to have the Masai and Turkana cultivating a little. That might be very useful; they could grow some of the food-stuffs they need for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the final point which has been raised by every Member is about the development of communications. No doubt, you will have a speech later on this by the Minister for Communications, but I want to stress two things. One is that all the points raised by the Members about the value of communications in opening up new areas of development are fully appreciated by the Government and by the Planning Department.

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury] We shall include them in our development programme. But let us face it: we cannot build all the roads we require in this country. We may be able to build some main roads, some roads connecting important centres. The feeder roads which go into villages, as I said in my speech the other day, will have to be built by the people themselves, so here again the self-help schemes come in. However, if the roads are to be maintained to a high standard, we shall have to call on the Members of the various local government authorities to maintain the roads. It has been known that when roads were built and handed over to local government authorities, some local governments have chosen to spend the money allocated to them for maintaining the roads on something else, or they have chosen to invest it, and not to spend it at all. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the sort of thinking which has to change. We have to get our local authorities to realize that roads are important and that if you do not maintain them at the standard they have when they are finished it will be far more expensive to rebuild them when they have become very bad. Here again, the hon. Members' duty is quite clear: they must convince their local authorities and their *majimba* authorities that they must maintain these roads. Of course, I foresee one difficulty, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Because the regional authorities do not have enough resources to build these roads, and not having the authority to borrow money to build those roads, they will find themselves in great difficulties, but what I am hoping, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that when we do have the final conference on the Constitution those Members of the Opposition who are interested in economic development will bring their full weight to bear on the opinions of the Opposition so that they can allow us to make these little minor adjustments to the Constitution which allow our central planning to have full effect in all the areas, otherwise if the present restrictive provisions of the Constitution continue we shall find that some of our plans may not be executed and I am afraid to say that the sufferers will probably be the hon. Members themselves because they will find that their own areas have not developed at all.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, once again I would thank everybody who has participated in this debate and I only hope that when we finish this debate we will not forget what we have said but will get down to action and carry it out.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I beg to move.

(The question was put and carried)

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair]

IN COMMITTEE

[The Chairman (Mr. De Souza) took the Chair]
DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, before we start, and to make procedure easier and clearer, we have the Development Estimates as originally provided and we have the addenda which shows how adjustments have been made between the Ministries. I do not know which way you propose to take them. In fact it might be as well to ignore this bit of paper and use this one.

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): I think what we will do is take the specific Subheads as they are in the addenda under the particular Heads as they appear in the original Development Estimates. That would make sure that there is no gap as it were and that we have the right Heads as we go along.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding £7,071,015 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1964, in respect of Development Estimates.

(Question proposed)

Head D1—Localization and Training

(Subheads A, B, C, D, E and F agreed to)

Head D17a—Investigation into African Customary Law

(Head D17a agreed to)

Head D18a—Land Consolidation and Enclosure

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): I think this is going to cause a little confusion, but probably it will cause less confusion this way than having to go back to specific Heads every time we discuss the addenda. I think if you have the addenda with you, hon. Members, it will be easier because it says quite clearly in the addenda, "substitute for Head D2c, Head D17a."

Head D19c—Kenya Broadcasting Scheme
Phase II

(Head D19c agreed to)

Mr. Alexander: Is not the one D2a which becomes D18a?

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): He has already said D18a. Did you want to speak on that?

Head D20—Resettlement in Tanganyika

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, is this marginal note right? It says, "This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs." A settlement scheme in Tanganyika. In fact, it goes on Interim Settlements, and the Nandi Salient all under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my hon. colleague, this is perfectly correct in that the scheme in Tanganyika was always a question of administration. The administration is now part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and therefore, at the moment, this expenditure comes under this Ministry.

Mr. Alexander: Also, Settlements and Settlements in the Nandi Salient. I am reading from this piece of paper. It says, "Interim Settlements and Settlements of Nandi Salient", then looking over on the right, it all seems to be attributed to Home Affairs.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could answer that. The position is that Tanganyika has always been dealt with by the administration. The Interim Settlement Schemes have also always been dealt with—other than the purchase of land—by the administration. The Nandi Salient Scheme is a scheme which was negotiated between Her Majesty's Government and the Kenya Government, but is being dealt with by the local people, again by the administration on the ground, not by settlement at all, by negotiation between the elders of the Nandi tribe. Therefore, that is why it falls under Home Affairs. It could be argued I think that it could fall perhaps under Local Government, but I should think it is best under Home Affairs.

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): It is obviously a question for the Government to decide under which part of its administration it falls.

Mr. Alexander: Do I understand that the purchase of land is, in fact, in the Settlement Estimates?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): No.

Mr. Alexander: Then this is the whole thing, the land and its development?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): The Agency of the Central Land Board will be operating on behalf of Home Affairs in purchasing this land. Everything is actually done by the machine of the Central Land Board, acting as Agents, and all the money is in there.

(Head D20 agreed to)

(Subheads E, F and G agreed to)

Head D21a—Loans for Settlement Schemes

(Subheads A1 and A2 agreed to)

Subhead A3—Loans for approved Development sub-projects, including Administrative Costs

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, as I understand this, this is a partnership between the Central Government and regional governments to implement settlement schemes. Could we be told how this figure of £1,599,600 is reflected on page D3. It is not shown, in fact, on the analysis at the back; therefore, my question is even more appropriate. Could we be told how, in fact, this figure is shared out on this partnership between the Centre and the regions.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the only partnership that is involved here is in the choice of the settlers by the regional authority. This money for the issue of development loans to the new farmers, for the building houses, the purchase of stock, the laying on of water supplies, et cetera, everything that goes with the new farm apart from the purchase of land, I was not sure whether the hon. Member was asking for a breakdown of that source of the money—

Mr. Alexander: No, Mr. Chairman, I was just wondering if any of this money was attributable to the regions, but as I understand it the only part the regions play is to select the settlers. While we are on it, that applies to the next one as well, does it?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Marrian): That is correct.

(Subhead A3 agreed to)

(Subhead A4 agreed to)

Head D22a—Irrigation Schemes

(Subhead B1 agreed to)

Subhead B2—Tana River Irrigation Scheme

Mr. Alexander: Now here, Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, all of these, 4, 5 and 6, not four, are all to be executed by the regions. Does this money go to the regions?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Sir, I hope that we are on page 5.

Mr. Alexander: We are.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Good. All those irrigation schemes of the Central Government fall under the Ministry of Agriculture.

(Subhead B2 agreed to)

(Subheads B3, B4, B5 and B6 agreed to)

Head D22—Rural Development (Water)

Subhead C1—Technical Services

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, there is a F.A.O./UNICEF Survey Team making recommendations about the control of water. May we be told under this Head, and I imagine where this comes under, what progress has been made?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): It is the UNICEF who will do it. They have completed their investigations and we have had a copy of their draft report which is an excellent report in which it is maintained that water ought to be a matter for the Central Government and that a Department of Water ought to be set-up. It also gives the whole run of how water ought to be operated down to local government levels, regional levels, etc., etc. Unfortunately, we cannot accept it and we cannot act on it, as the report must go to W.H.O. and F.A.O. in the first instance and then be sent to us. The Commission have been kind enough to by-pass that and sent us a private copy at which we are busy looking at at the moment.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, do I understand it that these organizations will also help to finance some of this work?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): We are hopeful that they will help us in obtaining the finance, and not that they themselves will finance it. UNICEF is one where we will get finance, but we cannot get money from W.H.O. or F.A.O. because their money comes from the United Nations Special Fund. It is hoped that they will help us to obtain finance.

(Subhead C1 agreed to)

Subhead C2—Water Supplies

(Subhead C2 agreed to)

Head D4—Finance and Development

(Subheads A, B and C agreed to)

Head D5—Police and Military

(Subheads A, B, C, D and E agreed to)

Head D6—Prisons

(Heads A and B agreed to)

Head D7—Education

(Subheads A1 and A2 agreed to)

Subhead B2—Grants-in-Aid

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, looking at B and the analysis at the back under B2, it is noted that the grant-in-aid for the centre is £16,300. May we know what this is for?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the convenience of the Committee I wonder if I would be in order to suggest that we go on after 12.30 to finish this?

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): I think that most hon. Members have other engagements and I think that we will not be able to finish this now. There is a lot still to be done. I think it is better if we finish it some other time. Would some Minister move that this Committee should report progress and ask leave to sit again?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): No, Sir, if we, as the Government have asked you if you would not mind going on then you will have difficulty in finding a Minister.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): We do not mind going on.

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): If the House is willing and wants to sit for another half an hour we could report to the Speaker that the House wants to sit again.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): The Government feels that there are only three Members of the Opposition here and only one is really interested in this. I would have thought that we could have got a move on and finished it, rather than wait.

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): As long as there are no Government Members wishing to ask questions then we shall carry on.

(Subheads B1 and B2, C, D, E and F agreed to)

Head D8—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

(Subheads A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 and A6 agreed to)

Mr. Pandya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it not necessary to move the suspension of Standing Orders to extend the time of sitting which is provided for under Standing Orders?

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): I think that we will continue for a little while instead of suspending Standing Orders.

(Subheads B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, C, D1, D2, E, F, G, H, J1, J2, K and L agreed to)

Head D9—Water

(Subheads A, B, C, D, E and F agreed to)

Head 23A—Geological Survey and Mineralogical Investigations

(Head 23A agreed to)

Head 24B—Industrial Development

(Head 24B agreed to)

Head D11—Health and Housing

(Subheads A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H agreed to)

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): I think that we should move to report progress to the Speaker and beg leave to sit again, and the Speaker can then move the suspension of Standing Orders.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to report progress and beg leave to sit again.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

(The House resumed)

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) in the Chair]

PROGRESS REPORTED

DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

Mr. De Souza: I am directed by the Committee of Supply to report progress and beg leave to sit again now to complete the Development Estimates.

MOTION

EXEMPTION FROM STANDING ORDERS: S.O. 11

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): I beg to move that the business of this Vote be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 11 so as to enable it to be completed today.

Mr. De Souza seconded.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair]

IN THE COMMITTEE

[The Chairman (Mr. De Souza) took the Chair]

DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

(Resumption of debate)

Head D11—Health and Housing (resumed)

(Subheads J, K, L and M agreed to)

Head D12—Social Services

(Subheads A, B and C agreed to)

Head D13—Local Government

(Subheads A, B, C and D agreed to)

Head D14—Lands and Surveys

(Subheads A, B1, B2 and C agreed to)

Head D15—Tourism, Forests and Wild Life

(Subheads A, B, C, D, E1 and E2, F, G and H agreed to)

Head D16—Works and Communications

(Subheads A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H agreed to)

(The question was put and carried)

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee do report to the House its consideration and approval of the Development Estimates for the year 1963/1964 without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

(The House resumed)

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) in the Chair]

REPORT

DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

Mr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed to report that a Committee of Supply has considered that a sum not exceeding £7,011,015 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1964, in respect of Development, and has approved the same resolution without amendment.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House does agree with the Committee in the said Report.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibiki) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the interruption of business; the House is therefore adjourned until Tuesday, 30th July, 1963, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at forty minutes past Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 30th July, 1963

The House met at thirty minutes past Two o'clock.

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

SENATE AGREEMENT TO BILLS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform Members that the Senate has agreed to the following Bills without amendment:—

On the 24th July, 1963—

The Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment) Bill.

On the 26th July, 1963—

The Essential Services Bill, 1963.

The National Loans Bill, 1963.

The Bortals Institutions Bill, 1963.

The Registered Land Bill, 1963.

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

The Police (Police Council) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.

(By the Parliamentary Secretary, Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanon Singh), on behalf of the Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Murumbi))

Nairobi Airport Annual Report, 1962.

(By the Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Nyagah) on behalf of the Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumbi))

Ministry of Health and Housing Annual Report of the Housing Section, 1962.

(By the Minister for Health and Housing (Dr. Munga))

The Kenya (Amendment of Laws) (Egerton Agricultural College) Regulations, 1963.

The Kenya (Amendment of Laws) (Maize Marketing) Regulations, 1963.

(By the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie))

Lands Department Annual Report, 1962.

(By the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie) on behalf of the Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angoiné))

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chanon Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:—

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

THAT this House, on rising at the time for interruption on Friday, 2nd August, adjourns until 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th September, 1963.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE: MOTION ON THE ADJOURNMENT

THAT the debate on the adjournment on Friday, 2nd August, shall be limited to a maximum time of one hour, without more than ten minutes to be allotted to the Mover and not more than five minutes to each other Member speaking.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE AND DEBATE THEREON

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think it may help hon. Members if I explain the significance and purpose of the first of those two Notices of Motion. When it is proposed that the House should adjourn for more than the usual period, it should be decided by the House itself that it shall do so. So, this is a Motion for that purpose. On the occasion of this Motion it is open to hon. Members not only to debate when the House should adjourn, and the period of the adjournment, but also any matter which hon. Members feel that Government should pay attention to pending the adjournment. So, really, though the period of the debate may be very short, the scope of the debate is very wide. I thought hon. Members would like to be warned of that, so that they may prepare short speeches on such subjects as they wish to raise when this Motion is moved.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Motion take place at 12.30 on Friday till 1.30 or will you start at 12 o'clock?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is intended that it should be started at 11.30 a.m. and that we so arrange business that we fit in a Supply Day before 11.30.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 39

MILK FOR NIDATHI SQUATTERS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Wamuthenya is not here, I think. In any case it seems to me that the reply to this question should be by way of

[The Speaker]

written reply. Having seen the reply that it is intended to give, it is really too long to be suitable for oral delivery. I would remind hon. Ministers that they have always the alternative, even if a question asks for an oral answer, to give it in writing if they want to give a very long answer.

I would also remind the House that answers to questions should be limited closely to the question itself, and to such explanations as are necessary to explain the answer.

However, this reply will be quite suitable if it is delivered by written reply to Mr. Wamuthenya; after which it will be published in HANSARD.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Dr. Munga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer to that question is very brief, and I will answer it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The hon. Member is not here to ask it. You have a brief answer, as opposed to the written answer I have seen? If any hon. Member has authority from Mr. Wamuthenya to ask this question he may do so. However, I think it is better to give the written reply, Dr. Munga.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek your guidance on this matter.

As regards Question 39 it looks as if you, Sir, have suggested what the Minister should do. The Minister himself does seem to be in disagreement with your suggestion. The question having been put to the House is it right that this question which belongs to the House now should be handled in this manner?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, it is always right for the Speaker to rule on the form of answers to questions, and if he sees that an answer is too long for oral delivery he can say it should be in writing. I think, though, that you have a good point, that in that case the question should not have appeared on the Order Paper. If that was my view, I should have kept the question off the Order Paper. Strictly, you are correct. However, the Member not being here to answer the question, and no one here having been authorized to answer it, the result is the same, that the written reply be given later.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Dr. Munga): I would like to correct the hon. Member. I am not in disagreement with your ruling, and I accept it.

(Question 39 to be issued as a written reply)

Question No. 62

HIGHER SCHOOLS IN ISIOLO DISTRICT

Mr. Bonaya asked the Minister for Education: Is the Government considering the establishment of Higher Schools in Isiolo District?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Education (Mr. Kaggia): The answer is, yes, Sir. If by Higher Schools is meant a secondary school, then I can say most definitely that the intention of the Government is to establish one secondary school in Isiolo District, at such time as the numbers of the children attending primary schools and taking K.A.P.E. justify. Children who qualify can be accommodated in other secondary schools in the Eastern Region, notably Meru School or Arab Secondary School, Mombasa, or the Muslim Institute of Muslim Education, Mombasa.

An hon. Member: Could the Minister tell us when the school at Isiolo will be started?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Education (Mr. Kaggia): I have answered that.

Mr. Kamure: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply, something which is known is that the Lamu and Tana River—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You must put this in the form of a question.

Mr. Kaiuren: Is the Parliamentary Secretary for Education aware that children from the N.F.D. Tana River and Lamu Districts find it very difficult when travelling from such places as Shimo-la-Tewa when they go on holidays?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Education (Mr. Kaggia): Mr. Speaker, the children who live in the N.F.D. have not gone through Standard VI yet. They have got two schools in Isiolo, another one at Garbatulla and none of these schools have students up to Standard VIII.

Mr. Ngala: Will the Minister agree with me that the question does not make any sense? Why is he replying to it if it does not make sense?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Education (Mr. Kaggia): I do not agree.

Mr. Towett: Arising from what the Parliamentary Secretary said, does the Minister have another definition of what the Higher School is?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Education (Mr. Kaggia): Mr. Speaker, we have got secondary schools which can be regarded as Higher Schools and also higher schools.

Mr. Towett: Could the hon. Parliamentary Secretary tell us the difference between the secondary schools and the ordinary higher schools?

The Parliamentary Secretary for Education (Mr. Kagia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the secondary schools is the one which goes up to Form IV and the higher school is the one which goes to Form VI.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

KENYA INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware of the date for independence, December 12th, 1963.—Already, there has been a Press statement as regards the arrangements to be made for the celebrations. We will have a public holiday on 11th and 12th December, but we have decided to allow shops to open till noon each day. We have also decided to allow all restaurants, food shops and places of entertainment to remain open twenty-four hours a day for the two days.

These celebrations are important to us, and naturally we expect people to enjoy themselves. We expect a lot of excitement and the rest. I do not wish to deny any of our people the enjoyment and excitement so very well earned by all. I do, however, wish to utter a word of caution. Too much of anything is bad, and we must therefore restrain our exuberance and excitement. I am not particularly worried, because Kenya people have already shown their ability to restrain themselves and behave responsibly. In the two elections and the recent *Uhuru* celebrations, we have proved the world wrong. We must continue to uphold the good name of Kenya. Let none of our citizens fear for their life or property at the time of *uhuru* or after it, merely because of their colour or race. I want to see everyone mingle and mix with each other at the celebrations without fear of being trampled under.

My last word for the moment is about our national flag. I note that the Leader of the Opposition has hailed it. The Government recognizes that a national flag must not only be a symbol of unity, but one that commands the respect of all our people. This is the flag we have given the nation. Of late, we have seen party flags flown by every Tom, Dick and Harry. Mr. Speaker, flags have appeared in practically any place, even most of the lavatories. This must now stop. Party flags must be respected. We will amend the law to enable such flags to be used on party occasions as appropriate. The national flag must not be flown by any person other than Cabinet Ministers and any specifically authorized persons. The reproduction of the flag or emblem will not be allowed and a law is to be enacted to

control such reproductions and sales by any person of the flag, emblem or portrait of the Prime Minister. We do not want these things to become cheap. The Registrar-General in the Ministry of Justice will be responsible for the issuance of permission after designs have been examined. No person will be authorized to fly a flag with a Coat-of-Arms, except the head of Government. As soon as possible, the practical work will start to replace the old Coat-of-Arms with new ones. We will also replace all OHMS number plates with GK on all Government cars.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, concerning the word *Harambee* which, I understand, is incorporated in the Coat-of-Arms, would the Prime Minister agree that immediate measures be taken to have the abuse of this withdrawn from those who have already started to use it?

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Yes. As I have stated, we do not want any of these things to be cheaply used. We will undertake to eradicate the use of this word.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Prime Minister three questions. I do not know whether I can do them all at a time?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think one at a time, and you should just be seeking information, Mr. Ngala.

Mr. Ngala: I am seeking information, Sir. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister does not think that it is more appropriate for the national flag to be flown only by the Prime Minister and not the Cabinet Members?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry, on occasions like this, after a Ministerial Statement, any questions must really be asking for explanation or further information; it cannot be in the form of counter-proposition or argument of that kind. They have to be more questions to elucidate information, Mr. Ngala.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, to clarify still further the use of the word *Harambee*, when the Prime Minister says he will see to it that this is not abused, would that include the commercialization which has already happened of this word *Harambee*?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry, Mr. Alexander, you are going too far away from the scope of questions after a Ministerial Statement. It is not like question time, they are not like supplementary questions. It is a case of asking for further information or explanation only.

Mr. Ngala: In regard to party flags and the flying of party flags.—Mr. Speaker, is it in the mind of the Prime Minister that before a new Bill is made in connexion with this, the parties are to be fully consulted?

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Not necessarily, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Coat of Arms which was reproduced in the papers the word *Harambee*, I think, was wrongly spelt. Are there any steps being taken to correct this?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry, Mr. Malinda. Again you are going beyond the scope of the questions on this occasion.

I would remind hon. Members that Mr. Anyieni is to raise a matter on the Adjournment today.

BILLS

First Readings

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Order for First Reading read—Read the First Time—Ordered to be read the Second Time tomorrow)

THE PENSIONS (INCREASE) (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Order for First Reading read—Read the First Time—Ordered to be read the Second Time tomorrow)

THE ASIAN OFFICERS' FAMILY PENSIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Order for First Reading read—Read the First Time—Ordered to be read the Second Time tomorrow)

MOTION

KENYA NATIONAL FUND

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT this House gives full support to the establishment of a Kenya National Fund by contributions from the people of Kenya to celebrate their Independence, and agrees—

- (a) that the Fund shall be dedicated to such national purposes as may hereafter be determined;
- (b) that the Trustees of the Fund shall include the Speakers of both Houses of the National Assembly and the president of each region; and
- (c) that Government should provide an executive officer to assist the Trustees.

Mr. Speaker, with the approach of Independence and the emergence of Kenya as a constituent part of the East African Federation, the time has arrived for the people of Kenya to show that they are prepared to help themselves in the spirit of *Harambee*. One of the most practical ways in which we can do this is by establishing a National Fund to which all can contribute for the development of the country. It is therefore with great pleasure that I move this Motion to set up the Kenya National Fund, which I firmly believe will command the support of all hon. Members of this House.

The National Fund will be established to mobilize contributions from those farmers, traders, industrialists and citizens from all walks of life who wish to celebrate Independence in a meaningful way by making a much-needed contribution to the development of Kenya.

We shall, of course, also welcome contributions from all well-wishers wherever they may be.

The Fund will be administered by a Board of Trustees which will, it is proposed, include you, Sir, and the hon. Speaker of the Senate, as well as the presidents of the Regional Assemblies.

You will wish to know the kind of purpose the Fund will be used for. It is fitting that the Fund should be used to finance projects which will glorify the Kenya nation. Thus it would be proper to use the Fund to help finance the building which will house this National Assembly which embodies our belief in democracy and nationhood.

Secondly, a Fund which has received contributions from the people should of itself be of direct benefit to the people, and we intend that it shall be. For example, the Fund will be used to provide money to assist those who are helping themselves by way of self-help schemes. The Fund will also help the people of Kenya by providing money for education, health and other social purposes for which Government money cannot correctly be found.

The people of Kenya are all out for the improvement and development of their country. In order to achieve this we must be ready to help ourselves. The National Fund will provide visible proof that Kenya can help and develop itself. It will be a demonstration to the world that when we say Kenya will be a great nation, we mean it, and we mean to do something to accomplish it.

It is in this spirit that I commend this Motion to Members and ask for their unanimous support.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

The Minister of State for Pan-African Affairs (Mr. Koinage) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find the hon. Prime Minister's explanation of this Motion a little confusing. The reason is this, Sir.

The Motion says, "That this House gives full support to the establishment of a Kenya National Fund by contributions from the people of Kenya to celebrate their Independence, and agrees. . . ." I would have liked the Prime Minister to be more specific. Either we are being asked to make contributions for the celebration of Independence as such, or we are being asked to make contributions for the celebration of our Independence and if there is some money left it is to be used for educational purposes and self-help schemes and buildings.

I just do not know whether we are using this particular period of independence celebrations as a sort of stepping stone to collect this money. It is not clear to us whether this money is to be used for the celebrations and then whatever is left over is to go to other schemes such as education and self-help, or whether we are using the independence celebrations to attract money. I would like to find out from the Prime Minister when he replies what the position really is. This Government has not considered telling us in detail what we are expected to do and when I wish to seek further information there is no co-operation. Hence, I should not be blamed if I continue with my mistaken ideas and reflect my thoughts when I speak out freely.

I oppose the move to go on taxing the people of Kenya. The people of Kenya are poor and if they are asked to contribute to educational schemes and self-help schemes they are doing quite a lot; they should not be asked to contribute further towards these public funds. We must be specific in our demands.

Are we asking the people of Kenya to make these contributions or are we going to appeal to the people abroad to come to our assistance?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this move of being taxed every now and again. The companies, both private and commercial, in this country are this year asked by the Minister for Finance, and this Government, to pay an additional Sh. 7/50 in the pound. In addition to this we are now asking the same companies to contribute towards this damnable independence celebrations. The Government does not want to explain what I want to know.

We are told that the fund shall be dedicated to such national purposes as may hereafter be

determined. What are these purposes that may hereafter be determined? The Members on the opposite side may one day wake up from the dreamland in which they are at present and say there is something they forgot to include. Therefore, Sir, in my opinion, to say "as shall hereafter be determined" is quite unnecessary.

The Government is here trying to be very clever, I think, in asking for contributions to establish a Kenya National Fund. I think the Government was trying to be very generous in asking the Speakers of the Kenya National Assembly to be Trustees, as well as the President of each region. This is a very clever move on the part of the Government.

If there is anybody capable of answering my question I would like to know if this is some sort of self-help scheme which the Government is intending to introduce.

We are told that there will be an Executive Officer to assist the Trustees. Is this a Government-sponsored move or on the lines of a charitable organization? If we can be properly enlightened I should be glad to support the Motion. We are told that a Government officer, who is paid from the public funds, is going to provide for public administration of the funds and will be the Executive Officer of the organization.

The hon. Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, like most of us, as well as some of them on the Government side, has grounds to be impatient. He only wants to know whether I support the Motion, he says. I would ask him to go and have a cup of tea and when he returns he will know whether I support it or not.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Motion because the Government has confused us as to the exact purpose of this fund and the Prime Minister did not give us full information when he moved this Motion. We would like further detailed explanation.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to oppose.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with my colleague and I am sure that he really only intended to reserve his position until the Prime Minister and the Government have made the explanation very clear. I know that the Prime Minister has read a statement in line with what is proposed as far as the words themselves are concerned. I, however, presume that in moving this Motion the Government desires to create a Kenya National Fund which will be used to mark:

[Mr. Ngala] the occasion of independence in this country. A fund of this kind must be welcomed by the people of this country. Regardless of when independence is going to take place, the purpose itself, the aim itself, I think, is a genuine one. By this I do not in any way suggest that I disagree with my colleague who has just sat down, but I would like to make it quite clear that even I must reserve my support until I have had further explanation in the reply that might be given by the Government side.

I would like to make my position clear in that what I see in this Motion is that we want funds which we can use on the Independence celebrations. There will be various forms of celebrating Independence. The Minister will want some whisky which we can buy for him. Some people will want to get scholarships as a part of the celebration of Independence. This is one of the needs which will have to be met. It may be that some people will want a bridge to be constructed as a mark of the Independence celebrations. This can be met by the funds. It may be that some people will want to donate gifts to people such as the El Molo who live around Lake Rudolf, or send more Malindi mangoes to the Prime Minister, for the celebration of Independence. These things are necessary, but the first part of the Motion is just showing that this Fund is needed for celebrations and the second part (a), (b) and (c) show the particular details on which the funds—and maybe some more details will be suggested in the House—will be used. I think this is the aspect which caused Mr. Towett some confusion. I think that if the Government can clear this slight confusion and make it more definite I think that this slight confusion can be settled. I must say that the idea (a) that the funds shall be dedicated to such national purposes as may hereafter be determined, I think that is a good idea. It gives the House an opportunity to suggest the purposes to which they would like to put these funds. If the Prime Minister has any further details which he can give of further purposes on which he would like to see the funds spent, it will serve as a guidance to the trustees. I think that in (b) it is a very good idea that the presidents of the regions are included as Trustees of the Fund.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Would not the hon. Member declare personal interests?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would not say that to become a Trustee in itself involves any personal interest.

Mr. Towett: Is the point raised by the hon. Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs a real point of order?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I think so, though it is not a very good one.

An hon. Member: Under the Standing Orders anybody who has got a very heavy interest on the issue which is going to be discussed in the Parliament is not supposed to take part in it. I see that the Leader of the Opposition is an intergroup party as far as the celebrations are concerned and, therefore, I ask if he is supposed to be in the Parliament?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Standing Order requires hon. Members who have a personal interest in the matter which is being discussed to declare that interest. It does not say that they should refrain from debate. As I said to Mr. Mboya, interest as a Trustee is very different from personal interest. It is a rather painful duty very often, and the fact that he is president of the region and should be a Trustee does not indicate any conflict between trusteeship and his interest as president of a region. They are both national duties. They are not personal interests.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with your ruling. The other point, Sir, is this question of the uses of the funds. I would like to support the hon. Mr. Towett in this. We would not like the Government to use these as an excuse for the normal general revenue provided in the normal way in the Votes of Expenditure, because Government has promised all sorts of things; it has promised free education. We are waiting to see how the Government can provide free education, and it would be quite wrong for this casual contribution to be put on normal Government revenue expenditure. For this reason, we would like this to be treated as a very exclusive expenditure. We do not want such things as covered in the Votes for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Pan-Africanism. This is mainly for the celebration of Independence, and for the activities that are directly related to the celebration of Independence. We would like the Government to fulfil the promises of free education, and free medical services as apart from any collection for such funds.

The other thing is this project of self-help. This must be specified. I do not understand what the Prime Minister means by this. There are problems of self-help, such as *Mandelo ya Wanawake*. The Government is closing *Mandelo ya Wanawake* in different places and we do not want them to use the *Mandelo ya Wanawake* after closing them. We do not want normal expenditure to be included.

[Mr. Ngala]

The other thing is the question of the National Assembly. This is going to be a national pride if the people can spend their money on building their National Assembly and know how much they have contributed to the putting up of their own National Assembly.

I support the Prime Minister in this. It is something of which we should all be proud, but we want to know exactly what plans there are for the National Assembly, we want to know its colours, and all the different things about it; we want to know what it is going to be like. I hope the Prime Minister will give a very brief description of the National Assembly that we have in mind, and roughly how much it is going to be.

With regard to self-help schemes, I would like to get some assurance that these will not be based on normal Government expenditure for such things as *Mandelo ya Wanawake* schemes which have been closed. In other words, this fund should not be a supplement of the Government revenues or expenditure. This should be a project very much related to the occasion of independence.

The Prime Minister has talked of improvement and development. I would like some further explanation on that, because it may go very much to show that the Prime Minister has in mind spending this money on normal routine Government functions and projects, and this is something about which we are very hesitant.

We would also like to make sure that this money will be used fairly between the regions. I know that the Executive Officer from Central Government—as suggested in (c)—and the Presidents of the regions will put their cases, but I think the Prime Minister has a duty here and I should make quite clear that the celebrations will be enjoyed in all the regions, in the headquarters of the regions, and also in the centres of the various districts and locations within the regions, so that the locations are all fairly dealt with.

The Motion says that Government will provide an Executive Officer to assist the Trustees. I would like to know the powers and functions of the Executive Officer, because this may have something to do with the general expenditure of the fund.

Having said this, Sir, my support is reserved until the point raised by the hon. Member, Mr. Towett, is clearly put across to the Opposition so that we know exactly how this fund is going to be divided, what it is going to be spent on, and whether it will be outside Government routine expenditure which is in the Votes. We want to know whether Government is going to fulfil its

normal duties, such as the provision of free education and free medical services separately from this fund.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we are all very grateful on this side of the House to the hon. Leader of the Opposition for supporting the idea and the scheme for setting up a Kenya National Fund. Let me set his fears and worry and those of the hon. Member for Buret at rest. We are not interested in the National Fund as a way of increasing taxation at all, far from it. It will be through free contribution by the citizens of this country. Indeed, the hon. Prime Minister did make it quite clear that it will be raised by free contributions from the people in this country, as a result of their happiness that Kenya has attained independence. It will be used on projects which are useful to them. In other words, it is the usual African custom. During the harvest you celebrate, you have a grand time, everybody drinks *pombe* or beer, and everyone enjoys it. However, as everybody knows the celebrations go on for a week, sometimes two weeks, and sometimes in Malindi for a month.

Mr. Ngala: Why Malindi?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): I know Malindi very well. The African custom is to lay aside something for the future, and that is the spirit in which this National Fund has been set up. At that time when we are all celebrating the achievement of independence after a long struggle, we want to lay aside something we can use for the national development. The fund will be raised by voluntary contributions by Kenyans. Of course, the hope of the whole House, of everybody, is that everyone will respond. They hope this is a fund which is truly their own, which is administered fairly, and we hope everybody will contribute generously. It is not a tax; no set amount has been stated as to what each individual should contribute.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member for Buret should be aware of the idea behind this. I see him wearing on his coat lapel the symbol of Youth helps Youth. That was a voluntary contribution, and if he has supported that he should realize that it is in that spirit that we are starting the National Fund, so that people can make a contribution which will be useful to this country. Therefore, there is no question of this being a form of taxation, either direct or indirect. It is not that at all. It is a free, voluntary contribution.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the other point raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition concerns the uses of this fund. It has been made quite clear

[The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury] that we shall spend some of this money on building a National Assembly, the extension to this House. We all realize that we need a new House; we are far too squashed where we are. We hope to build with this money a National Assembly worthy of the dignity of a new sovereign Kenya. That is going to be built. The hon. Leader of the Opposition can have a chance to look at the plans, as I am told they have been completed. This is one use for the money.

Another use of the Fund will be with regard to self-help schemes. The idea of self-help schemes as we explained the other day is quite simple. People in a given locality get together and decide what they need in that area; one of the ways of getting a little of the capital they need to carry out the self-help project will be from this Fund. The Trustees of the Fund itself will have the right to scrutinize each application for help, and they will be able to say that this one is a national one and qualifies for help whereas that one does not qualify. From that point of view, it will operate like any other fund which is under a Board of Trustees. There is no difference. The Trustees will have both powers. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the fear raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that this money could be used to help some regions and not others is utterly unfounded. Here is an occasion for once when we can all forget regional thoughts; we can all now think as Kenyans, because the Government has gone out of its way to suggest that the Fund Trustees should not only be the two Speakers of the National Assembly but also the Presidents of the regions. These respected gentlemen, sitting together, will be able to decide what projects are truly in the national interest. It is the hope that they will be able to analyse each project irrespective of politics or any other aspect of it, and that they will be free from these little pressures which the hon. Leader of the Opposition was fearing, and indeed since he will be one of the Trustees, I see no reason whatever for him to have this fear that the money will not be put to good use.

Now, Sir, these Trustees are going to have an Executive Officer because everybody realizes that they are very busy men. In fact, they are so busy they have no time to rest; they seem to spend all their time going on the train from the region to Nairobi and back to the region. So that they will need somebody who can sit in their office, sift applications from the various organizations, present them with an agenda for their meetings and write the minutes of their meetings. That will be the Executive Officer.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we can clear the three points which seem to be worrying our friends; one, that the Fund will be by voluntary contributions; two, that the uses to which it will be put, other than the self-help schemes and the building of the National Assembly, will be decided by the Trustees freely and without pressure from anyone; three, that—

An hon. Member: How about free education?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, this flogging of free education which seems to have entered some Members' minds will not come into the scope of the National Fund, free education will be provided by the Government from the general development funds which we shall be able to raise in this country.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I think we have answered the questions which have worried the hon. Members. What we really need from this House is for a spirit to go out to the country that we want to help ourselves, and it is for each Member in this House to go to his constituency and encourage the people to contribute to this Fund. Here is one channel whereby the people of Kenya can show that they are ready to save some money, to lay it aside and to put it to good use for the help of themselves and their children. Here is an opportunity, Mr. Speaker, for us to show that upon the attainment of independence we are going to begin to stand on our own feet and not to continue the old game of going round from capital to capital of the world, cap in hand, begging. Mr. Speaker, here is the chance for us to imbue our own people with that spirit of helping themselves, that spirit of laying aside a little money. However poor a man is—that poor worker who earns Sh. 100 or Sh. 70—if he is going to lay aside Sh. 5 for this Fund he will have made a beginning towards a better life for this country and, indeed, for his children. It is in that spirit, Mr. Speaker, that we ask hon. Members of this House to go out to their constituencies with no reservations whatever, freely, knowing that this will be a Fund which will be used for true, national projects.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that everybody will support this, not merely with reservations but wholeheartedly, and will go out of his way to explain it to his constituents.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, I have just two points for clarification. Firstly, funds of this kind are invariably regarded as expendable, that is they are normally given a time limit during which their purpose is served, and then they are allowed to

[Mr. Alexander]

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that this is a fund which we will treat rather specially and not allow it to die. The only way we can do this, I believe, is to agree that a proportion of it will always remain on a revolving fund basis, that is, a proportion of it will be used to lend money to national projects which will come back into the Fund and be used again for some other purpose. For example, the building of our National Assembly has been referred to. Is there any reason why part of the cost of it should not be a loan to the Government, which will come back into the Fund, and then perhaps some other day be used for educational assistance, loans to help with education, which in turn will come back into the Fund? So that when we have other great days in our life—and there will be other great days—we might be able to appeal once again for a topping-up of this Fund to bring it back again to perhaps a bigger figure than it started with as a result of December 12th. That is one point, Mr. Speaker.

The second point is to ask whether the Government would agree today that contributions to this Fund from businesses and from industries should be tax free. There is nothing new about allowing tax exemption on contributions from business for national or charitable purposes. It must be remembered that in the case of corporations, for example, unless these contributions are exempted from tax, they will be expected to come from revenue that will already have borne 37½ per cent. 37½ per cent of the revenue of such corporations will already have gone into the national exchequer, and I believe that this, Mr. Speaker, is an appropriate moment when Government could make a special concession and declare that those people making these contributions will be allowed them as an expense in their business accounts. I believe if the Government can do this today, it will see that the response to this will be overwhelming, more enthusiastic than it would be otherwise, because everybody is human and nobody likes making contributions out of side money which has already been very severely taxed.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I can respond to the challenge of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, the Member for Doonholm, immediately because, of course, my constituents are in this Chamber. I am a Specially Elected Member and I look around this Chamber today and I appeal to all of you, here and now—

An hon. Member: You are not the Member for Doonholm.

Mr. Alexander: I am not the Elected Member for Doonholm, I am replying to the Elected Mem-

ber for Doonholm. He, I know, will readily, if I can catch his eye in one moment, agree that here and now he will put £50 into this Fund. He is a poor man, but others can put £100 into this Fund. Therefore, my contribution to this has started now.

I support.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Natural Resources (Mr. Njiru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly and without reservation the Motion of our Prime Minister.

I think the Prime Minister has given us a challenge: the challenge that we must work for the country, that whether we like it or not, we cannot live on begging.

Mr. Speaker, there were some people here talking about taxes. They are not accepting the challenge. We are here to help the people, in order that we can stand on our own. Also, the Leader of the Opposition said that he was going to reserve his decision until later on, but I might tell him that the time has come when you and I have to work hard to challenge the disease, the poverty and the illiteracy which our country is facing. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I accept the Motion wholeheartedly.

At the same time, the hon. Member talked about what the Trustees would do about the distribution of the money being given to this Fund. I think that is the reason why the Prime Minister suggested the presidents of the Regional Assemblies and the Government Executive Officer to deal with a vital fund of this kind.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, with this submission, I support the Motion wholeheartedly.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I have much to say on this Motion, as it has already been said by hon. Members both on this side and that side of the House.

I feel this Fund is a very, very vital Fund for the country. We should, therefore, consider very seriously the question of collecting such a Fund. It has happened in the past—I speak from experience on this—that when there has been an appeal to the public to raise funds, some irresponsible young and old men have taken advantage of such appeals and made receipts of their own. I think the time has come, Mr. Speaker, when we call upon the public to make donations to any fund, for us to be responsible enough and to make sure that the money is not misused, and that there is no way whereby irresponsible, unscrupulous young and old men can go round collecting money which does not go to the Fund at all.

[Mr. Shikuku]

I think this Fund should have very decent auditors, people who will be all the time on their toes, to make sure that the Fund is properly kept and the money is going to be put to the correct use. The people at the top who are signing as Trustees are indeed very responsible people and I trust the Fund will be properly handled, but before they come to handle the Fund I think it is very important to see that the money from the public is handled properly and these people are not allowed to take advantage of that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have had experience of this in the past when I have had to buy emblems, some of which were manufactured locally and some overseas. In the case of, for instance, the Kadu and Kanu flags, there are so many people manufacturing them and selling them at a higher price than that fixed by the party and the extra money does not go to the party, it goes into somebody's pocket. There have been some people who have been arrested, particularly in Kanu, and in Kadu, who went round collecting funds in the name of the party, but those funds never reached the party.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, in this national move we are trying to make, we are not going to have this sort of thing where money will be displaced, and instead of getting into the right hands will go into the wrong hands. I appeal to the Government to take very, very serious steps to make sure that the money will be collected properly and auditors will be there to make sure that this fund is not misplaced, and I hope the Special Branch, too, will work to find those rogues who go round collecting money from the public and do not submit it to the right people. That is one of the points I want to raise, Mr. Speaker.

The other point is this. We have regions in this country, although some hon. Members on the other side do not want to hear the word *Majimbo*. The presidents of *Majimbo* having been invited to take part in this Fund, I hope that each and every president of every *Majimbo* will go out wholeheartedly, in addition to African Elected Members in this House, to appeal to their own people, however poor they are, to raise this Fund, so that we will be able to do something. However, I did not understand one thing in this Motion.

Here we are being told by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury that this Fund is going to be specifically used for the independence celebrations. I am sorry if I am mistaken in which case I stand corrected.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Kibaki): We are not going to use any of this money for financing the independence celebrations. We have already made provision for more than £400,000 for the celebrations of independence and this money has been set aside. Indeed, the work on the stadium has been put in hand.

I would however, like to explain that any expenditures other than the National Assembly would all of them (inaudible)

Mr. Shikuku: The Motion here reads: "That this House gives full support to the establishment of a Kenya National Fund by contributions from the people of Kenya to celebrate their Independence, and agrees that the Fund shall be dedicated to such national purposes as may hereafter be determined." If, Mr. Speaker, we have got the funds let us keep them and say how we are going to spend this money, or at least a part of it, on educational schemes. Here, under this clause we could at any time determine how we are going to spend the money and say that we are going to use some of it on free education.

However, I am glad that the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury has made it clear that the money will not be used for the independence celebrations.

With these few remarks I hope that the Government will take their responsibilities seriously to make sure that this fund will not be used by the people administering the fund.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gather that the hon. Member is speaking from great experience and knowledge over the matter of funds disappearing.

I would very much like to request him to rest assured that it is not the intention of the Government to spend this money uselessly and without just cause. As regards the point of the Trustees if the hon. Member carefully reads the relevant part of the Motion he will see that the Trustees of the Fund will include the Speakers of both Houses of the National Assembly and the President of each Region, and also that the Government will provide an executive officer to assist the Trustees. Hence it is obvious that the money is in their hands and not in the hands of the Government.

I would like to turn to the question put forward by Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Towett: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the Minister to refer to the hon. Member as "Mr. Alexander"?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sure the Minister is well aware of the etiquette of this House.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir I refer to the two points raised by the Specially Elected Member, the hon. Mr. Alexander. The first of these was to ask the Trustees to set aside part of the funds as a revolving fund. Government is very sympathetic to this particular matter and as a Government we will certainly look into it.

Secondly, he referred to tax exemptions for commercial concerns and these are also being taken into account before any money is given to the fund. Here, again, Government is very sympathetic and will not hesitate to examine this particular point.

The last point is that we trust that the large agricultural concerns and the large co-operatives as well as the commercial concerns will take this opportunity of putting their hands very deep into their pockets in order to assist us in this endeavour of establishing a Kenya National Fund to well and truly celebrate Kenya's independence.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Mover be now asked to reply.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): I do not think I need to take up much time in replying because I think the Motion itself is self-explanatory. If hon. Members on the opposite side read the Motion carefully they will understand what it means. It simply means that we are referring to the creation of a national fund. The word "national" is, I think, well known and if there is anybody in this House who does not know the exact meaning he should consult the dictionary.

Mr. Speaker, some of the speakers rambled at length about the true implication of the Motion and this gives me the idea that they did not listen to my speech on the Motion. The fund is going to be utilized purely for national business. That, as we have stated here, includes a National Assembly building. The Leader of the Opposition asked what kind of National Assembly I think that either he was joking or his memory was very short because we spent many hours explaining the National Assembly's plans which, Mr. Speaker, you were responsible for producing. Therefore, I do not think that he can now come to this House

and ask us to explain all about the National Assembly. Presumably he wanted to make it appear that he knows nothing about the National Assembly building and he also mentioned something about a Senate House. There is no such thing. We stated that the building which was going to be put up was to house the National Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I say that the Leader of the Opposition appeared to be worried that we were going to use this fund for ordinary educational purposes I mean to imply that he did not understand the Motion at all. What I said is that some part of the fund may be used for providing scholarships to mark the independence celebrations.

Another point which he raised was the matter of enjoyment. Enjoyment in the country during the celebrations. I am sure that you have already learnt that the money to be spent on the independence celebrations has already been voted. If there were any allocation of money from this fund to be spent I think I can assure him that this will be spent without any discrimination. I would like to remind the Leader of the Opposition that he himself and his colleagues, the Oppositionists, might well be thankful that we have seen fit to include them in the administration of this fund and we do not doubt their sincerity in executing their duties as Trustees. We have no fear that this money will be ill-used. There are responsible people—you, Mr. Speaker, included—to administer this fund and I think we can rest assured that this fund will be properly spent.

I do not think I have many things to explain because Mr. Towett, the hon. Member for something or other—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order. Is it in order, Mr. Speaker, for the Prime Minister to refer to the hon. Member as representing something or other?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If he has forgotten the name of his constituency, he should be excused.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Mr. Speaker, some of these places are so remote and we do not hear much about them and we can therefore perhaps refer to them as something or other. We now know that his constituency is Buret.

The Member for Buret covered some ground on the subject of fear and I do not know whether his philosophical mind will accept that he might have unnecessary fear in his mind. He can rest assured that we have no ulterior motive in asking the public to contribute to this fund. We are only

[The Minister]

moved by a genuine feeling that in moving towards independence we must do something to mark this great occasion.

I am glad of the challenge that has been thrown by the National Member the hon. Mr. Alexander and I would have wished that instead of grumbling and beating round the bush the Opposition Members could have done something constructive. I am convinced that actions speak louder than words. In answer to the hon. Member's challenge I would like to announce to the House that I am contributing £250 towards the National Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the king of the Coast will consider contributing something towards the fund.

Mr. Speaker, thinking seriously on this subject, I think the time has come now, when we should start doing our own business. In the past—as many of the hon. Members know—we have lived by begging. Whenever we want education we beg for it abroad. Whenever we want anything we must beg. I think that if we are determined to build a nation, then we must build a nation that is capable of sacrificing and helping itself. The spirit in which we embarked on this fund was this. I can assure the Opposition that whether they oppose or not, the citizens of Kenya have already started to contribute their share, and I would ask the Opposition, please, to follow the good intentions which the citizens of this country—including a Member of the Opposition—have already started to show: that we can help ourselves. It is no use, Mr. Speaker, when we have embarked on such important propositions for some Opposition Members to stand and criticize the project at its birth. They should give it a trial. This is the reason why we have suggested that we should place men of integrity in charge of this fund. Mr. Speaker, I do not have any explanations to make, because the Motion itself explains itself. All I can do is to call upon the nation to mind their own business that is to do their own work, instead of begging from other people; from the outside world. I think that even Almighty God said somewhere in the Bible that He will only help those who help themselves.

An hon. Member: Are you a Christian?

The Prime Minister (Mr. Kenyatta): Whether I am a Christian or not is none of your business. Mr. Speaker, I have nothing to add. My friend, I can see that your philosophy is running short, the Bible is not the property of one nation or of one group of people, it can be quoted by anyone, even you. I have nothing further to add to the

answer that I have already given. I do, however call upon the Kenya nation to wake up and help itself. Thank you.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of explanation, Mr. Speaker, I think that the Government was under the impression that the Opposition totally opposed this Motion; but, I said, when I spoke, that I was waiting for an explanation and having had a full explanation from the Prime Minister, the Opposition supports the Motion.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, may I exclude myself from that?

(The question was put and carried)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for Committee read)

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair]

IN THE COMMITTEE

[The Chairman (Mr. De Souza) took the Chair]

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 agreed to)

(Clauses 7 and 8 agreed to)

Clause 9

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): In accordance with Standing Orders, an amendment has been circulated. The amendment is that clause 9 be amended by leaving out subsection (2) of the new section 67A thereby introduced.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(The question that the words to be left out be left out was put and carried)

(Clause 9, as amended, agreed to)

QUORUM

Mr. Kiprotich: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is there a quorum in the House?

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): No, ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): As it seems that we are unable to get a quorum, may I suggest that we adjourn for fifteen minutes and have tea?

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): No, I think we will finish the business.

An hon. Member: On a point of order, how long do we wait for a quorum?

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): If some hon. Member went out and got the hon. Members who are having tea, we might be able to proceed with the business. According to the rules, we adjourn until the next day if we cannot obtain a quorum in three minutes.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): I would like to move that as it seems impossible to get a quorum—we have been ringing now for seven minutes—we adjourn for another day, after ringing for another three minutes.

The Chairman (Mr. De Souza): I think that is fair that we wait for another two minutes.

We have a quorum now, we may proceed.

(Clauses 10 and 11 agreed to)

Schedule

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Schedule be amended by inserting, in the amendment relating to section 20 of the principal Ordinance, immediately after the new paragraph (c), the following additional paragraph:—

(d) After consultation with the Treasury, to invest money which is not for the time being needed for discharging the functions of the Bank in investments for the time being authorized by law for the investment of trust moneys, or to place any such money on deposit, at interest with any public body.

and that the Schedule be further amended by leaving out the word "Minister" where it appears for the second time in the amendment relating to section 24 of the principal Ordinance, and by inserting in place thereof the word "Treasury".

(The question that the words to be inserted be inserted was put and carried)

and

(The question that the words to be left out be left out was put and carried)

(The question that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted was put and carried)

(Schedule as amended agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Clause 2 agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Committee do report to the House its consideration and approval of the Land and Agricultural Bank (Amendment) Bill, with amendment, and the Dairy Industry (Amendment) Bill, without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

(The House resumed)

(The Speaker (Mr. Slade) in the Chair)

REPORTS AND THIRD READING

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed by a Committee of the whole House to report its consideration of the Land and Agricultural Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1963, and its approval of the same with amendment.

(Report ordered to be considered tomorrow)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed by a Committee of the whole House to report its consideration of the Dairy Industry (Amendment) Bill and its approval of the same without amendment.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Jan Mohamed) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Dairy Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1963, be now read a Third Time.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Jan Mohamed) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(The question was put and carried)

(The Bill was accordingly read the Third Time and passed)

(Ordered that the Clerk carry the said Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read)

VOTE 8—MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to discuss my Vote in the context of the number of items for which I am responsible. There is not very much to say, but I want to make a statement on a number of important questions. The first one on which I would like to make a statement concerns the African courts.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Mboya, you move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): I do, yes, Sir.

Now, Sir, there have been statements and discussions about African courts and their future, and Members in this House have asked from time to time what the Government's intentions were with regard to the African courts. I would like today to take this opportunity to explain what it is intended to do with regard to African courts.

We recognize, Sir, that the institution of the African court must respond to the changes which are taking place in this country as elsewhere. We recognize that some of these institutions are out of date and out of harmony with the changes which have already taken place. We recognize, however, that there is still a place for African customary law, and that some of it still needs to be preserved. We believe that the time has come for the Government to move to the position where we can fulfil two main purposes: one is the need to reduce African customary law to some written law. It is not possible to continue in the position where this law depends entirely on memory, and people who go about stating they are experts. It is also necessary to examine the differences which exist as between various areas in the country, and to find out if some of it cannot be harmonized into one law covering a

larger section or, if possible, the whole country. In other words, it is necessary that we begin to move in the direction of having African law codified, written, so that it can be known.

The second aspect of the move that we feel should be made is the achievement of a single system of courts with the magistrate's court as the lowest court of first instance. We believe that although in the past it might have been quite all right to have African customary law tried by African courts, these days are past, and we must begin to move to the point where the African customary law can be tried in a normal, ordinary magistrate's court.

Mr. ole Tiplis: African customary law should not be interfered with by a magistrate's court.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for Narok has come in late and, of course, did not hear what I said previously.

Mr. ole Tiplis: Question, question.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): We are not saying that that African customary law should disappear. We are saying that they should be codified, written, understood and administered in a much more effective way than they are at the moment. I believe, Sir, that there are a number of influences which must be considered when we discuss this whole question. We cannot assume that the African himself has not been changing, because all of us know that the African attitude, even to some of his customs, has been changing. There has been the impact of education all over the country, leave alone Nairobi. For instance, we now have our friend opposite from Narok East who would never have sat in this House ten years ago.

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair]

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) took the Chair]

That, Sir, is a tremendous change from his old tribal way of life: to sit across from this Bench is a big change. The hon. Member is not the same person any more, and I do not believe, Sir, that his attitude to his own tribal customs is the same any more.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, another influence apart from education is, of course, urbanization. I have always wondered whether we are entirely right to impose African courts in an urban area like Nairobi and other places, where people's mode of life, people's thinking, and even people's approach to certain things in life is entirely different from what it would be in the rural areas. It is, for

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

example, true that whereas people in the rural areas still adhere to certain traditional and tribal customs, those who have adopted an urban life do not any longer accept those standards or traditions, and to take an urban man, or woman into an African court in the urban areas and force him to accept a way of life or standards from which he has already departed is, in my opinion, ridiculous. We must begin to accept that these things are changing. We must also begin to appreciate that there is the impact of Christianity, there is the impact of economic advancement and social development among the people, which are bound to affect their attitude to some of our customs and traditions. Sir, if we look at those who administer the African law in the African court. It is assumed that these people should be well versed in the customs that they are trying to administer. It is assumed, for example, when setting up an African court, even in the urban areas, that it should be representative of such persons as can speak with some authority on these matters. However, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when this is all based on their ability to memorize, their ability to remember what these traditions were, we are getting to a stage where the man who is being asked to sit in judgment over another person knows less of the customs than the man he is being asked to judge. We are getting a kind of person who finds a conflict in his own mind, on the basis of traditions and customs that he himself is departing from rapidly. So there is a conflict even in terms of trying to find the people who should man the African courts in the urban areas and elsewhere.

There is the question of training them. Once they are trained, there is the obvious danger that they are no longer able to judge these matters purely and simply from the point of view of African traditions and customs. They begin to think in terms of what they have learnt of the administration and running of normal courts. So, Sir, without giving more reasons why this move must be taken, I would like now to state that it is the intention of Government that two things will be done: the codification of African Customary Law into something which is written that anybody and everybody can read and understand; and, secondly, the movement for the elimination of African courts as they exist today. Once this codification is achieved, once the law is written, it is not difficult then to have an ordinary resident magistrate try any of the Africans who come before him on offences against their personal law.

An hon. Member: Why?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the Opposition is so ignorant in these matters, because this is a move on which Kenya is very much behind other countries in Africa. There are countries in Africa which are already moving very rapidly towards achieving this objective, and we feel they are right in the steps they have taken, and that we should take similar steps to move in the same direction.

Mr. Ngala: When?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): The Leader of the Opposition asks me when, I assure him that it is going to be done in the shortest possible time, and that immediately during this year we will begin to move in the direction of courts. Naturally, this must take some time, we must be able to write up a large body of customary law that even the Leader of the Opposition is not aware of. Apart from knowing something about growing mangoes at the Coast, I doubt whether he could tell us what are the different customary laws among all the tribes. There is a lot of work which must be done, and the Government intends to do it as speedily as possible. It is also necessary to train the personnel of the people who might add to the body of persons available as resident magistrates. It is necessary to provide scholarships or bursaries to enable this to be done, and whereas I cannot give the exact date when we will move this, I can assure the House, that we will move as fast as possible.

The second point I want to deal with is that concerning trial by jury. For a long time in this country, it has been the custom that a person of European origin was tried by jury, in other words he could choose to be tried by jury. This was not available to those of African origin. Clearly, Sir, it is a discrimination which has existed, and cannot be allowed to carry on. The whole idea of trial by jury is that all persons should be tried by their own peers. We have not really achieved this, because what we have called "peers" in this particular case, are merely a group of persons belonging to the accused's race. That seemed to defeat the object of the whole theory behind trial by jury, and it casts doubts unnecessarily, especially where the accused may have committed an offence against a person of another race, or where the accused may be tried by a magistrate or a judge of another race. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to announce in the House today

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

that it is the decision of the Kenya Government that trial by jury shall cease for all people. We have examined whether it is best to remove trial by jury altogether, or whether we should extend it to people of all races.

Mr. arap Moli: It should be extended.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): We feel we cannot extend it for a simple reason.

Mr. arap Moli: Finance?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Not finance. In order that we may have trial by jury in an effective and reasonable manner it is necessary to be assured that we get a reasonable jury. Men who understand and appreciate what is being argued in court. In our circumstances, whereas it was easy to get such a jury amongst the Europeans generally, we cannot be sure that we will be able to get such a jury among all our people, if it were extended for everybody in the country.

Mr. arap Moli: Do you doubt their wisdom?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): It is not a question of doubting. We are dealing with a legal system that is, to a large extent and in many cases, completely foreign to many of our people, and consequently we have decided that the most effective way of dealing with the situation is to remove trial by jury altogether. To retain it for one race, is, in fact, already in conflict with the new constitution, and I would like to mention here that in the case of Tanganyika and Uganda, it was found necessary, in fact, to move in the same direction which we have decided to take for Kenya. I hope, Sir, that nobody will feel that this decision is going to deny anybody in this country fair treatment in our courts, as in fact they will be getting a very fair and efficient treatment which our courts provide already. There will be assessors as is already the case with the non-Europeans, and that will continue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think there is very much to add to this announcement. Again, it will be necessary to enact legislation to implement this decision, and it is intended that this be done immediately, if for no other reason than to bring our system into conformity with the new Constitution, which clearly requires that there is no discrimination in the treatment accorded to people of different races or different groups in our country.

Sir, I want next to deal with the question of Kenyanization. Here I would like first to make a statement. The Prime Minister stated last week that, whereas we are committed to Africanization, Kenyanization, localization or whatever you like to call it, we are also committed, and we are first and foremost committed, to upholding standards and efficiency. We will do what we can to localize and Africanize as fast as we can, but the most important thing is to be sure that we have the personnel to fill the posts which we want to localize. The legal profession, like some other professions, is one in which we cannot afford experimentation with people who are untrained, who are unqualified. We cannot place the fate of a man charged with whatever crime, however simple the crime, in the hands of a totally unqualified person whose only qualification is that he has a black face. Consequently, Sir, it is not possible to Africanize in this Ministry as rapidly as some of my friends on the opposite Bench, or on this side of the House, would like me to do. The most important thing, Sir, in this regard, is that we would like to accelerate the process of training in order to produce the bodies which can fill the posts. This acceleration can only be done within certain limits. A lawyer will take that many years to be trained and qualified. You cannot reduce the period. He, the trainee, perhaps, can reduce the period if he is brilliant enough, but we, the Government, cannot pass him through the machinery of training fast enough. There must be patience as far as this is concerned, and we must encourage those expatriates, citizens of the Bench or those working in the Attorney-General's Office, or in the Registrar-General's Department, to stay with us, to give us the services which they have given so efficiently and effectively in the past. I would take this opportunity especially to express Kenya's gratitude to those who have served us so well in the past in this particular profession and in this Ministry, and to assure them that we appreciate their services and want them to continue to serve Kenya.

I believe, Sir, that these people must have some fears, wondering what their future is going to be. I hope, Sir, that they will accept this statement which is supplementing that made by the Prime Minister the other day that they will have confidence in Kenya and in their own future. I have been asked, Sir, if we will give priority towards Africans. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will give priority to a local person, and everybody else is an expatriate for the purpose of this exercise. It is not a question of removing one expatriate and replacing him with another. What we hope to do and what we intend to do is to train our own people until

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

they are ready to take over the jobs. Now, Sir, I have made the point that training is important. Unfortunately, when I look at the Supreme Court we have not, at the moment, a single African judge; a single African who is anywhere near becoming a judge. I hope nobody is going to ask me to try and produce an African judge because I do not believe that we will be able to produce one. In so far as Government service is concerned, there are only three African advocates or lawyers at the moment employed, and all of them are in the Attorney-General's Chambers. We have none as magistrates and none so far on the Bench. It is our wish that there should be some, but as I have said we have not been so lucky with the recruitment of local people in this particular profession. The Law School in Dar es Salaam is beginning to produce its graduates and we are hoping that the first four Africans who are coming out of the Law School will be ready either this year or next year. I cannot remember exactly which, and that more and more people will be coming from the Law School. We would like also to encourage those who are qualified to go to the Dar es Salaam Law School and undertake studies there. The Government, of course, is giving bursaries that will enable them to do this. In addition, to supplement the Dar es Salaam Law School, we have our own School of Law here in Nairobi which is starting in October this year and which is intended to supplement the Dar es Salaam School. It will operate on the basis of students being registered and awarded as advocates, during which time they will receive tuition, both at the School and in Chambers with an advocate, and at the end of five years they will pass an examination which will enable them to practise as advocates in our Supreme Court.

[The Deputy Speaker (Mr. De Souza) left the Chair.]

[The Speaker (Mr. Slade) resumed the Chair.]

This, Sir, as it were, fill the same position as you would have in the United Kingdom where people who do not go to the university proper for a law degree course are able to join the Inns of Court and eat their dinners and qualify as barristers. We hope that by the use of this Law School and the University College in Dar es Salaam we will be able to build up, gradually, the number of persons available for appointment in the Attorney-General's Department, in the Registrar-General's Department and, of course, we hope, in time, for the Bench.

Mr. Alexander: We would like to have more solicitors.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Aboyo): The hon. Specially Elected Member has said that we would like to have more solicitors and I agree with him and, of course, this is not being neglected.

In so far as the three Africans now employed in the Attorney-General's Chambers are concerned, one of them is the Attorney-General himself, one of the other two who are at present Crown Counsel will fill a supernumerary post as Deputy Public Prosecutor from the 1st August this year, but, of course, it would be desirable to have more persons recruited in these departments. We would very much like to encourage this to be done.

Mr. Speaker, we have a number of local persons who are not Africans, who are employed in the Attorney-General's Department and some who are Asians who are magistrates, and we have a number of Asians in the Attorney-General's Department. We regard them as local persons and we regard them as part of the permanent staff that we are building up in the Ministry.

Now, Sir, apart from these points, there are just a few others that I would like to mention. I have already said that it is our intention to maintain the highest possible standards and efficiency throughout the Ministry and also that we cannot afford to experiment in the courts and in this profession. We will, as far as it is possible, keep up to this pledge and hope that we will be able to produce local persons as far as it is possible to help in the process of localization. However, the Members of the House and the public at large must be patient. We may have vacancies to fill during this year or towards the end of this year and we will do what we can to fill them with competent people who we may have to recruit from outside Kenya.

In the past, Sir, there have been laws which have been regarded as discriminatory, and from time to time people have asked me what we are going to do about some of these discriminatory laws. I would like to assure the House that in fact some work has been done to compile a list of such discriminatory laws, and that very soon the Government will announce the steps to be taken to remove them altogether from the Statute Book.

There is a very important addition as a result of the new Constitution to our whole legal system and that is the inclusion of a Bill of Rights, and the protections which it accords the person, his property and so on and so forth. I want to assure the House that although some people have expressed concern that, in the event of changes in

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

The Constitution, the Bill of Rights might in fact be tampered with, it is not the intention of the Government at any stage, even if we were to amend the Constitution, to tamper with any part or aspect of the Bill of Rights. It is the intention of the Government to retain and maintain the Bill of Rights as part of the entrenched clauses of the Constitution at all times. It will afford, Sir, every person the protection that accrues with citizenship of the country and I hope, Sir, that very soon it will be possible to publish the Citizenship Bill which will come into effect when Kenya becomes independent. Those, of course, who are not indigenous to Kenya will all be afforded the opportunity to become citizens and therefore to enjoy similar protection regardless of their colour and regardless of their country of origin. The courts as a result of having a written Constitution will also have the task of interpreting the Constitution and again we assure the House that in doing this job the courts will do it freely and without favour.

They are right in so far as the interpretation of the Constitution is concerned.

There are one or two questions that I have been asked, but which I feel that I ought not to deal with today because there is a Motion before the House, which will be coming up maybe in a week's time, when I will have the opportunity to deal with them. These are concerning penalties, especially for stock thefts.

I assure the House that the Government is very concerned about the incidence of some types of crime, and especially at this moment, that of stock theft. The Government is determined in the cases where there is increasing incidence of crime that the situation must be examined and see if what is necessary is heavier penalties for certain crimes. We will be replying, as far as this question of stock theft is concerned, in detail, when the Motion comes before the House. I want to state very definitely that we are determined to stamp this crime out and we are hopeful that everyone will co-operate.

So much for this part of my responsibilities. I want to turn now to the other side of my responsibilities, the Constitution.

I do not, today, intend to get involved in some of the current controversies in the Press and public speeches. But, Sir, it is obvious that there is a strange misunderstanding of the Constitution. There is a strange misunderstanding as to what exactly the Constitution lays down. There is an

impression that some people do not fully appreciate what the various provisions of the Constitution are; and there has been a tendency to continue to argue on the basis of slogans, to suggest that this slogan is better than the other.

Perhaps, Sir, it might be useful for each Member of the House to get himself a copy of the Constitution and go through it and try to understand it. It would be very helpful, especially when they come to advise their constituents on exactly what the Constitution means. The Government knows that the Constitution provides for a strong, Central Government for Kenya. It provides, in fact, for only one Government for Kenya. No body can deny that fact. There is one sovereignty and there is going to be only one citizenship. There is not going to be a Coastal citizenship, or a Rift Valley citizenship, or a Central Region citizenship, or a Nairobi citizenship; each and every person shall be a citizen of Kenya. Therefore, there is only one Government of Kenya. It is not even a Federal Government. It is nothing of the sort. It is a decentralized Government to the extent that certain powers have been given to the seven regions. It is true that the Constitution provides that in certain respects the regions will have absolute authority on certain issues that the Constitution clearly defines. But none of these issues is of such importance or magnitude so as to make any Region a Government in itself. The Constitution clearly realizes the supremacy of the Central Government to the extent that it clearly lays down that even in those matters laid down in Schedule 4, the accredited authority of the Government shall supersede the right of the region itself. These are facts which if Members care to read the Constitution more intelligently and less emotionally, they will find is the case in every respect.

We have heard statements made that can only be regarded as being unfortunate. Statements about the rights of people of different tribes to work or to trade or to live in certain areas. Lately, Sir, we have heard of the new words "removing" from and "in balance" in the Coast.

I know that these words were borrowed from me, but the context was entirely different.

The Constitution clearly guarantees for every person of this country free movement about this country, freedom to work anywhere in this country, freedom to live happily and in security in any part of this country. The Constitution has never said that because people belong to one tribe, they may not seek jobs in another area or may not live in another area. I think, Sir, the less we continue to campaign on these lines the better.

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

We have been accused, Sir, the Government, of bad faith, and that we intend to scrap the Constitution. There is no intention of scrapping the Constitution. The Government respects the Constitution, and the Government is operating on the basis of the Constitution. But, Sir, let us not confuse respecting the Constitution with the right to indicate and desire that certain features of it are to be amended. There is no question at all of amending the Constitution, in the form that has been provided for, it is appropriate and it does not amount to scrapping it:

I would like to assure the House that, whatever the Government will do or does over the Constitution, will be done properly and on the basis of following the Constitution itself.

An hon. Member refers to paragraph 19 of the agreement. Paragraph 19 is not yet part of this Constitution, it is only part of an agreement. It is clearly understood in the agreement to which the hon. Member refers that there will be an opportunity when all of us go to London next during the talks in Nairobi, for any of us to bring up such questions as we may deem fit, and in which we wish to see some changes or amendments. I fail to appreciate why there has been so much noise and fuss as though we never agreed that there will be another conference; though we never agreed that at that conference we would be free to raise such matters as we saw fit. This was part of the agreement. When the Government says that at the next conference it wishes to raise certain questions, I see no reason why people should get so excited, almost apoplectic, thinking that we are trying to break the agreement. If the agreement itself provides that a review is possible, and we seek to do it within the agreement, I see no reason why there should be so much noise all over the countryside.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the Leader of the Opposition will in all fairness concede that we had the right to raise any issues on the Constitution that we feel necessary. We have never hidden from anyone that we may have some questions to raise, and the Leader of the Opposition and his friends, will have ample opportunity to argue their case at the conference instead of passing resolutions at different meetings, "autonomy, if we do not win". Why anticipate their defeat? We have never said that we would resign from the Government or abdicate our responsibilities if we do not win our point in an argument. We will put our case, naturally, as strongly and as effectively as we can, and I hope the Opposition will put theirs as strongly and effectively as they

can. To suggest that we have no right to do so is entirely inconsistent with the agreement that the Opposition leaders signed, and furthermore to suggest that if anything else happens they would secede. I hope, Sir, with this statement, the Leaders of the Opposition will begin to appreciate that perhaps they have completely misunderstood the Government's intentions and they have misunderstood the Constitution itself and the agreement reached at Lancaster House.

Mr. Speaker, I feel I must refer the Opposition Members, if they have not already looked at the Constitution, to section 33 and section 97. They will see there that in fact when we say that this Government has the power to govern the whole of Kenya, even on matters which may be exclusively reserved for the Regions, that we are in fact interpreting the Constitution correctly.

Lastly I would like to say a word about the arrangements for the final Conference. Already some statements have been made about this. It is intended and we hope it will be possible, that a final conference will be held in the last week of September, this year, in London. The attendance, it has been agreed, will be ten Members from the Government, five from the Opposition and three Europeans.

Hon. Members: Why?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that Members of the Opposition, who are so strict about agreements, ask me why. The position, Sir, is that we did agree that, at the final conference, representatives of the European community would be invited to attend, and this invitation for some Europeans to attend the conference is in keeping with the agreement.

Mr. Alexander: I can't go.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Unfortunately, Sir, the Member opposite, although white in face, does not qualify. He has forfeited his chance of being classified a European by his membership of the Opposition Party and, therefore, we classify him exactly as the hon. Leader of the Opposition and anybody else.

Mr. Alexander: I have already become an African, have I?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): We hope so.

In the meantime, before these delegations go to Britain, talks have already started here in Nairobi, to prepare, as it were, the ground for London and, as far as possible, to try and reach maximum agreement here before we go to

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

London. I want to correct one impression which the public may have been given and which is entirely wrong. These talks are not the same as the original Lancaster House talks, where people went with a view to reaching agreement and, failing to reach agreement, they had an imposition from the British Government. These are not the kind of talks where any of the Leaders can say to the public that unless there is agreement on this and that they will not sign the agreement in London. There will be no agreement to be signed in London. What it is intended to do is to streamline the Independence Constitution and it must be realized that, of course, there is a Government in Kenya today as against 1960 or 1962.

Consequently, the British Government must recognize the new situation and the people of this country must also recognize the new situation. We are not going there with anyone holding the veto power as they think.

An hon. Member: What about you?

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): It excludes me because we will go as the Government, and that is a very different position from going there as a Kanu.

Mr. Speaker, I think I have said enough about the Constitution and about this part of my responsibilities, but I must come back to one thing which I cannot emphasize more than enough: that is, that it is necessary, when we talk about the Constitution—and I am speaking to people on both sides of the House—that we do make an effort to understand what is in the Constitution and not merely shout slogans without fully appreciating what the Constitution itself provides for. To mislead the people that there is more than one Government or that the Regions are autonomous is entirely to misunderstand the Constitution.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words on the Independence celebrations. Already statements have been published which indicate what Government's intentions are. It is intended that there will be celebrations and there will be public holidays and everyone shall enjoy themselves. We also intend to invite guests from outside and, as far as possible, we will try to ensure that many of our own people are invited to these celebrations from all parts of Kenya. We hope that the normal machinery will be used to ensure that as many as possible of our people come to the celebrations and as many as possible of the important persons in our community are invited

to the celebrations. We also hope, Sir, that the Leader of the Opposition will see fit to be present and not leave—as happened on 1st June—an empty chair in the arena. We wish to recognize his position, but he must respect that position. If he does not respect that position, of course we have many people who would like the seat.

I am grateful, like the Prime Minister, that the Leader of the Opposition has made very generous remarks when referring to the national flag, and I also hope, Sir, that we will have his co-operation and that all Members of the Opposition in making these celebrations worth while and giving them the dignity which they deserve throughout the country.

It is intended, Sir, that people should celebrate not only in Nairobi but also outside Nairobi. To that extent, arrangements are being made to facilitate such celebrations outside Nairobi, and it is our intention, from the Independence Celebrations Fund, to make a contribution to each district, not region, to enable them to celebrate at district centres. We believe that this is the better way of ensuring that everybody celebrates, we do not believe that it is fair to expect everybody from the rural areas to travel to regional headquarters in order to celebrate. Instead of that, we are expecting all the Presidents of the regions in Nairobi.

We expect, Sir, that our students overseas should be associated with these celebrations and, to that extent, arrangements will be made to give them grants to enable them to celebrate in India, Britain, the United States, in the Soviet Union and other places. We hope to make it possible for them to identify themselves with this occasion.

Sir, I have only been able to make statements on various aspects of my responsibilities and, naturally, I expect Members of the Opposition to raise questions which we will try to answer, but I must end on this note: that at last our struggle is at an end, we have all wanted to know the date of Independence and now we know it. We have an opportunity here to move forward, we have to regain, from the point of view of economic development, some of the ground which we have lost in the last ten years. I believe that our Prime Minister has pointed the way. In the last few weeks he has done more than anyone to bring about a new confidence and sense of oneness which has not existed in this country for a long time. I consider, Sir, that those of us, who are involved in the final phase of drafting the Constitution, have a heavy responsibility. We have the opportunity to argue any points we wish within the conference in London and, before that,

[The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs]

here in Nairobi. I do not believe that anybody is going to impress that conference by resolutions at public meetings or threats in the Press or anywhere else. The place where any person's arguments are going to be important is at the conference itself. I do not believe, Sir, that this is a matter of advice, this is a statement of fact. The Government has expressed publicly, its intentions and has issued its invitation to every person in this country and every group to join with us in giving Kenya the chance to move forward once again. We believe we can do it; we believe that it is within the bounds of possibility for the Members of the Opposition to give that co-operation; for members of the business world, the trade unions, the farmers and everyone else to accept this challenge and the offer which we have made. We are confident that within a short period of six months we may very well see a completely new Kenya with new buildings going up, new investment and new business coming in again and our problem of unemployment being reduced.

This, Sir, is the challenge before this House and before this country. It is the challenge which this Government accepts and which we hope everyone else will accept.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office (Mr. Chunan Singh) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. arap Moi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I should like to congratulate the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs for having given us such an adequate report and stating exactly what his Ministry is doing for the country. I think he made a very eloquent speech; it heard from the hon. Member in this House. Perhaps he wanted some of us to cool down and he did try to make it apparent that he did feel just as strongly as we did on some of the matters.

I would first like to go into the matters which the hon. Minister himself did experience during those early days when he, including myself, used to fight against injustice or unjust laws made by the former Government. I remember at one time when he was accused No. 7 and now that he is the Minister for Justice, I hope that he is going to rectify those very laws which used to annoy most of the Africans. Although he did not use the same language he could improve things and make things work more satisfactorily for the betterment of our people.

I should like to mention some of the things which affect Africans. The appointment of

Presidents of the African courts. These are very important posts occupied by Africans in the rural areas. We need impartial men who could administer justice and not merely pose as Presidents of African courts who administer justice according to their fancies. In some of the African areas most of those who work in African courts are not as efficient as we expect them to be. We want our people to feel that they have people who administer justice fairly, people who can see what is wrong and what is right; but if we have people who only administer justice in a biased manner they should be done away with.

I feel very strongly, Mr. Speaker, that what is needed is to have magistrates sitting on most of the cases which are dealt with in the African areas. It is not good enough for a person sitting in judgment doing a certain thing because customary law prohibits him from doing anything else.

Secondly, there should be a course for training registrars of African courts and presidents of African courts so that they can carry out their work more efficiently than they are doing at the moment.

We have so many problems cropping up at the moment including matters dealing with land which affect our people. Naturally, our people expect to have justice done when they need it. One thing which should be stamped out is corruption. Corruption prevails in many cases dealt with in the African courts and I should like to see the Minister for Justice doing something to rectify this position.

I think the Minister was wrong when he said that the jury system could not be extended to Africans merely because there were not capable people who could give the right sort of judgment. Surely we have amongst us older men who with their age and experience can be members of the jury, and I should therefore like the Minister to reconsider his decision to wipe out completely the jury system. It would be a good thing—particularly when most of us in the past have been constantly harping on the same tune of extending the jury system to Africans—to see the old order change for the new. As, in the past, the Minister was of the same mind regarding the jury system I am sure that he will not hesitate to do that something is done and done quickly. I therefore appeal to him to change his mind and introduce a change whereby the African people will feel confident that fair justice is being done.

It would be appropriate at this moment to point out that the Minister was not quick enough to rectify the present anomaly in the situation,

[Mr. arap Moi]

namely that the African lawyers who are frustrated in their present posts—or positions—should be assisted in climbing the ladder of success in the public service. They should feel happy working in their own country and for their people.

I think that he could have gone a long way in meeting the immediate demands, because in every Ministry at the moment there is promotion everywhere and everywhere. I congratulate him for having promoted two Africans—one to the position of Attorney-General and the other to become Deputy Public Prosecutor.

Another very important thing on which I would like to touch is that when the Minister referred to authority, I should have thought he meant the tribal authority who commands the respect of a particular tribe, a man who understands customary law, and who can deal with delicate matters affecting land or any particular tribe. This is very important and I should like him to see that this is done.

Coming now to another matter, namely the Constitution. I thought that the Minister was going to be rude or speak as if he had the law in his hands, but he spoke brilliantly. I should like to advise him that he should have used his brilliance, diligence and his common sense to build this Kenya nation, and not break the very Kenya which he is trying to build. I admire his speech today; he had made speeches of the sort that he made today before, there would have been no quarrel at all on my part. I still reserve my position, that of regional autonomy. I am not opposing as a threat, but merely to tell the Minister that we—a Kenya leader—would like to see a prosperous Kenya, a happy Kenya, and a Kenya where people of all races could live together without bloodshed. He should use his intelligence in keeping things the way that he wants Kenya to go. He should not have accused me of wanting Rift Valley to be autonomous. I should have also thought that he, as the Minister, had no licence to say that *Majimbo* is dead and buried, and on my part to accept me. I do not want secession—I do not want to lead Kenya—but I want more powers—autonomous powers. When the ordinary simple African hears that the Minister for Constitutional Affairs says that *Majimbo* is dead and buried he knows that the Minister means it, because he is the Minister stating Government policy. Although he talked about the Mombasa workers being asked to leave various areas in the coast, I believe that they have a right to speak their minds. If I demand autonomy I will demand autonomy for everybody. I expect all people to live together peacefully,

happily and without tribal prejudice, without saying that such a person is a Kikuyu or a Luo or a Kalenjin. We are all incorporated into the Kenya nation. I would also like to appeal to those who have a responsibility. I myself have a responsibility, within my own small place. All of us have a duty to the Kenya people and that duty must be carried fairly and justly. If the Government today want to deal with a matter in the Rift Valley Region and by-pass me then it means that they are not sincere and honest in dealing with the matters relating to Kenya. If they want to create a Kenya nation whether they are Kaniu, Kadu or A.P.P., they are all citizens of Kenya. I would like to tell them that if they wish to consult a region then they should consult the head of the region who is the president of the region, just as the Prime Minister is the head of the Kenya Government and head of the Kenya country as a whole. They should, therefore, also respect those who have authority in the various areas. If they ignore them, they should expect reactions from them. Although the statement made by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs today might lessen the tense situation in the country—I do not give him my complete support or assurance that I shall keep quiet and allow the Government to say what they like.

Mr. Speaker, I intended to move a reduction of £1 in the Committee stage, but I have decided to withdraw it. I shall keep on watching the Government.

I beg to support.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, I must congratulate the able Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs for his speech. I would also like to comment on the new attitude shown by the Opposition; they have been very constructive so far today, and if they continue in that I think that things are starting to look a bit brighter. They know their position now.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to start by mentioning the African courts. Although there is an improvement in the way that the African courts are being run, I think there has been a lot worthy of criticism in the manner the cases have been handled in the African courts. The people concerned do not seem to understand what they are doing; they think that because they have the title of magistrate they have dictatorial powers and they think that whatever they say goes, without regard to whether they are acting in the right manner or not. There has been a lot of injustice going on; cases were not listened to carefully, and if anyone tried to point out that injustice was being done, he created more antagonism and was

[Mr. Jabazi] sentenced heavily. If the cases that have been handled in the African courts were dug up and investigated, many injustices would be uncovered. I do welcome the changes suggested by the Minister and I hope that he will speed up these changes as soon as practicable, so that more injustice is prevented, when we have our own independence.

Secondly, I would ask him to look into the way the present cases are being handled. In some cases the defendant is rushed in and not given a chance to defend himself properly.

It is very well known that most of the Africans are poor people, they cannot afford to employ a lawyer. It seems as if the only person who can get his case listened to or heard properly is someone who employs a lawyer. A poor man, who does not have a lawyer, no matter how right he may be, has his case rushed in and he is condemned without due attention being given to his point of view.

I would give an instance, say, in Mombasa. Some people are taken to court accused of having been drunk. When they went to the courts, they are not given time to defend themselves. The only question they are asked is if they were drunk. If they say no, then they may be on remand for two weeks, or something like that. The person is not given ample opportunity to say that although he was drunk, perhaps, a bottle of beer he was not actually drunk. Such cases are causing a lot of frustration. The Africans are hoping for the moment when they get a Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs who will go into this and investigate it. I hope this Minister—everyone is proud of him—will go into these grievances and see that everyone, whether they were drunk or not, gets a fair trial.

Thirdly, I would like to welcome the move whereby trial by jury will stop. Everybody would have liked to have seen trial by jury extending to all those in this country, but a lot of injustice has been done by discriminating against the Africans. You will find two parties in dispute; one is tried fairly and the other is, just because he is a non-European, denied the rights given to the accused. Therefore, as it is easier to abolish one than to extend the other, I welcome the move to do away with trial by jury, until such a time as our Government has enough capable people to occupy the position of juror or other similar positions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise this point: I understand that two or three years ago a law was enacted in Kenya, whereby a qualified lawyer fresh from his studies was not allowed to practise law until he had retrained locally under

a qualified lawyer for a period of, I think, two years. Only then would he be allowed to start his own practice or be employed as a lawyer in the country. I do not have the exact information about how it stands, but I believe there is such a law. The Minister for Justice must know of it, and whether it still exists. This law seems to be quite unfair, that a young African lawyer from London, who has qualified and perhaps may have practised for a while overseas, when he comes here finds that he cannot get employment until he has been employed by a qualified lawyer who has a licence. Then that particular lawyer can recommend that he is good or fit to practise and he is given his licence. If he happens to work for somebody who has ulterior motives, and does not like him, he can say he is not a good lawyer and the young man will not get a licence. I would like the Minister for Justice to see that that particular law, if it is not absolutely necessary as we understand it, is abolished, or should be included in the list of unjust laws which is piling up now. It may already be one of them. I do not know, but if the Minister has not gone into that, perhaps he will examine it and see if it is not one of the laws he has been collecting.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the present laws, at the moment, it seems we do not have enough laws to combat seditious elements in this country. We understand that the laws concerning sedition still exist, no matter whether somebody argues about the Constitution, or something like that. If someone is found to be exploiting that situation, then I do not see why such laws should not work. It seems as if all such laws have been abandoned, or something like, and we are living in a vacuum. If somebody wants to argue a political case, he has the right to do so, but if he overstates his case in such a way that he utters seditious statements or becomes a danger to the security of this country, then they can still be tried. The laws are there for such people, Mr. Speaker, and I would like the Government—especially the Minister for Justice—

1. An hon. Member: Who?

Mr. Jabazi: I did not say who, if you have been saying seditious things, then it is you. I did not mention any names.

If the Opposition knows that they have been seditious, the laws of sedition are there and we should try to see that they work. They are not there for nothing. They should start to work.

Hon. Members: What about the Constitution?

Mr. Jabazi: Mr. Speaker, I am not well qualified on the Constitution, so I will say nothing

[Mr. Jabazi] otherwise I would be like the hon. Members who shout about the Constitution without knowing what they are talking about. I will leave this to members of the Government, to take care of all matters concerning the laws regarding sedition.

With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Pandya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sincerely want to congratulate the Minister who has introduced his Estimates for the very able and reasonable speech he has made in this House today. If I may, I would also like to take the opportunity of congratulating him for introducing a new look and a new tone which is not usual when the Minister speaks, not only in this House but outside. As I have said, Sir, I do mean that very sincerely.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the early part of the Minister's speech he referred to trial by jury and the fact that the Government has no other alternative but to abolish this practice. Sir, I appreciate the difficulties he has encountered, but I would very much have wished a way could have been found to extend this system to people of all races. And here, Sir, even at the risk of looking as if I am claiming honour for the Indian community, I think it was that community which for many years fought against this injustice which was imposed upon the non-Europeans of this country, and I am glad that the time has come today when an African Government has remedied the wrong which has existed for such a long time. However, as I have said, I still feel there are people in this country who can form a panel, reasonable, intelligent people, who do not necessarily require legal background, but people who can judge situations on their merits, and who could in the circumstances of each particular case give an opinion which I think would be worthy of the representations and onerous duties which would be placed upon them. And in spite, as I said, Mr. Speaker, Sir, of the difficulties which the Minister pointed out, I personally feel if an extension of this system was possible, there will not be so many cases where we could not find reasonable men of good-will in all communities, races and tribes to come forward and do a good job.

However, Sir, that is my opinion, and probably the Minister will consider it in the light that I have tried to put it today.

Now, Sir, I was very glad the Minister also referred to the question of Kenyanization. I was very much heartened by his assurances, and indeed by extending the assurances which the Prime

Minister himself has given to this House. I would like to say that in fact in this particular department, this process has been going on for some time, because as he rightly said, most of the Asians who have been given these jobs are local people, and I know that most of them will take up citizenship, and that his process of Africanization has started already.

I know it is necessary to think of people of all colours in many aspects of our life. In the old days we used to see only one colour and now we are extending to other colours so we are really integrating our society, and in particular in this department, which as he has rightly observed must maintain very high standards of efficiency and knowledge. The Minister indicated there would be an acceleration of the process of training, and I am very glad he said it was up to the candidates to see that there was acceleration, for we cannot with the standards of education hurry matters, in these aspects where particular specialized knowledge is required. As I have said, Sir, I was very much encouraged and heartened by the assurances that the Minister has given here. While talking on this subject, I have had many complaints from people with regard to the delays in bankruptcy matters, which I believe, are under my Department. I may in the Committee stage give him examples, if he would like them, and would put it to him that perhaps he would persuade the department to expedite these matters, for the parties are getting tired of waiting to find out when these matters will be finalized. On many occasions people do not take the cases to bankruptcy department, because they feel it takes too long, and it is better to forget debts than to press on with the legal procedures which at times are very clumsy.

It may sound unusual that from this side of the House there is a consistency of congratulating the Government side, but, Sir, I always believe that one must do so when it is so deserved. I would like to say if I may, that I am sure the citizens of this country would be very glad of the assurances that the Minister gave on the question of the Bill of Rights and the question of citizenship. These are the things, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that will inspire confidence amongst the people of this country, that they know there will be freedom for the individual, freedom of speech, within limits—I am not trying to misunderstand the Minister's intentions at all—there will be freedom to express opinions which may be contrary to what the Government thinks. The preservation of the Bill of Rights is of fundamental importance in our society. The Bill of Rights was worked out by all of us at the Lancaster

[Mr. Pandya] House Conference. Sir, I do not propose to enter into the controversy with regard to matters affecting the Constitution. The Minister at one stage quoted section 33. I think he meant section 63.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Yes.

Mr. Pandya: I thought he did. I leave that in the capable hands of the people who are engaged in this controversy, but I think it is better that both sides should, in these matters which require great knowledge of technical details, try to take a reasonable approach to the problem, instead of trying to take up lines which make it impossible for people to come together.

Talking about the independence conference, although I am told it was a matter of agreement between the Opposition and the Government, I do feel very strongly that the numbers taking part are very small. I can appreciate that, but I think the European community has been given over-representation if I may say so. I am glad the Asians have not been given any representation, because we believe we are part and parcel of this country and at this conference the people who go there represent all people, but the points which we put up on the other point, but the points which apply to the people of this country. We have complete faith in the people who will represent us at this conference. That is, why I say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that I am happy that in my community, not one of them came forward and said we would like representation, for I know if Government they may have considered it. However, we do not think it necessary. While I agree that the Europeans were assured of some representation, it was my own personal opinion what I think and I think three is too large a number. Now, if I may refer to the Minister's remarks on independence celebrations. I think the Government have a very good programme, and personally I can assure him that all the people, whatever their arguments, differences, all communities, all businessmen, all industrialists, people of all shades of opinion, will join in these celebrations, for which all of us suggest, Mr. Speaker, have been waiting. We need not have any fear that there will be less enthusiasm or less exuberance, but that if agreements are reached with good feelings, with confidence in each other, I am sure the highlight of our achievements will be in the form of confidence, friendship and, above all, amongst each other. As I have said, ourselves as a truly united nation to our visitors who I know will come from all parts of the

Now, Sir, the Minister did say that the struggle was at an end. I am very glad that we have at last achieved our goal and I am very proud that I have been associated in this struggle. I have been associated from the early days, as the Minister will remember, and we are proud that today we are going to celebrate this day jointly. Let there be no mistake about that. We must accept the fact that it is not only one side who have struggled. People from all sides, from both sides of this House, from all over the country, who have given of their best so that we shall see this day as soon as possible. We must thank all the people, big and small, who have contributed in a small way, or in a bigger way, to see the achievement of this great day, the 12th of December.

I know that with unity of purpose the unity of building one Kenya nation may be achieved by different means; we must respect people's views and opinions, but we have one goal in mind and I know, Sir, we will observe that necessary spirit of tolerance and understanding of each other. I would like to appeal to the Government that in this great hour with their position and power, they can be a little generous in acceptance of some of the criticisms that might be levelled against them, not only by the Opposition but others, and to accept this in the spirit in which it is said, and to try not to misunderstand and misrepresent the genuine interest that the people of this country have. It does not matter on which side they speak, Mr. Speaker, I am speaking in this way because it is a matter where we can get together. We must get together if we want to portray to the people of this world that we are one nation, and it is in this spirit that I appeal, not only to the Minister, but to the many Back Benchers and party people outside to accept these things. There is a necessity for argument, discussion, for differences of opinion and we must try to solve them in the proper spirit of give and take and not by threats either in public meetings or anywhere else while trying to score debating points. I hope, Sir, we will display within the next six months or so—and I hope afterwards, and that is more important than now—that great spirit of understanding and tolerance and to be able to argue with my friends on the other side, and that they will say, "Yes, we are prepared to discuss it with you." It is in that spirit, Mr. Speaker, that I want to congratulate this Government and, as I have said, the Minister particularly for, the very nice manner, if I may so put it, for the way in which he has introduced his Estimates. He could have put it otherwise, but he has thought that the occasion did not demand otherwise. With those words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister for Constitutional Affairs for the way in which he has explained the policy of this Government. I wish only to put forward a few remarks on certain points and especially on localisation or Africanization. When the Minister was explaining the position, he stressed that it is not a matter of colour which will matter a lot, it will be the matter of experience and efficiency which will promote a person to hold a good position in the Kenya Government, and particularly the point of magistrates in the present courts. I would only make one point and that is in the present circumstances we would request those who will be given Government posts, right to the present magistrates, or whoever holds such positions, to realize that we are in a new Kenya where the Africans are governing this country.

They are only given position because of good will. The Indian community has contributed to the political and economic life of this country. I will not comment on the social side at the moment.

I feel that even if we had no African now capable of being a magistrate, an advocate or being in any responsible position, we had in the past, before the foreigners came to this country, men who were capable of trying their own people. Even at this time, in the African courts, we have Africans presiding who are capable and just.

I have witnessed many cases and, in my opinion, some of those learned people were not following true justice. I was myself tried in the Supreme Court here; I was brought in merely on allegations, which had no foundation at all.

Recently, in a magistrate's court at Kiambu, youths from Youth Wings came to yote wearing national dress and they were arrested and sent to the magistrate, because they were alleged to have stolen or killed the animals whose skins they were wearing. They were charged, although there was no proof that they had killed the animals illegally.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, I think it is a point that if a man has been charged before a court and convicted the avenue of appeal rests with the courts, and I do not know whether the hon. Member is referring to injustice in that a person is convicted or whether he is trying to use the forum of the House as a place to appeal against it. I am not quite clear, but I feel that the hon. Member is wandering a little from the point that should properly be discussed here, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Mboya has raised an important point of order. I was won-

dering whether Mr. Kamau was going to go over the edge, though I do not think that he has gone over the edge up to this point. There are certain restrictions on discussing the conduct of the courts and the decisions of courts. We are not free to discuss in this House any matter which is actually under consideration by the courts, *sub judice*; but Mr. Kamau was not doing that as far as I know. If there has been a conviction and an unsuccessful appeal and the matter ceases to be before the courts, the case then is not entirely precluded from discussing the conduct of judges, unless we move a particular Motion for that purpose, raising the conduct of that judge. This rule does not expressly apply to magistrates, but I think we should regard it as doing so. We must be careful in a debate of this kind of getting too close to discussing particular issues in particular courts of the moment.

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my case is very simple. The case is not in progress, it is settled and finished. I am referring to the fact that it was not fairly done. I am saying that an African must now be respected and be a judge in his own country, and a respected member of the community in his own right. He is no longer to be treated as an inferior.

With these few remarks I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, having heard the tribalist, who has just sat down, speaking, I would like to make a few points on the speech which has been given by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we must be very frank and realize that our problem here is to create unity in Kenya today and unity in the future too. However, there are some conditions which we must observe, whether we like it or not. One of the conditions is that there is, no unity in Kenya except that unity which has been created by the Constitution. There has never been any unity in Kenya except the unity which has been created by the Constitution. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to hear the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs saying today, on behalf of the Government, and on behalf of himself I hope, that the Government respects this Constitution. This is the first time that a Minister has ever stood on the other side and given such an assurance, and I am sure he is the appropriate Minister to have given this assurance this afternoon.

However, he has also given the impression that at the end of the conference in London there was an agreement. I would like to make it quite clear that the agreement at the end of the London

[Mr. Ngala] conference was to consider matters necessary to complete the Constitution for independence, and to reopen fundamental matters already agreed, such as paragraph 19 of the framework of the Constitution. Other than mere drafting and tidying up of provisions, there was nothing extra agreed to, as the Minister has appeared to give as the real position. I am sure that the Minister, while replying, will fully agree with me in this matter. If the implication is that at the next conference the whole of the agreement and the Constitution so far completed can be reopened, the Minister is daydreaming. This is not our understanding, nor, I hope, the understanding of the British Government, if Kenya is to be free on the 12th December.

Hon. Members: Manyani.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hear people talking of Manyani, but they should know that I am grown up as a politician and as a man and I have strong convictions about the Government respecting and preserving the Constitution on which they have placed their own signatures.

Mr. Speaker, I have already made it quite clear that Kenya has the problem of creating unity. So many people go on talking about unity and singing it, particularly the Government Back Benchers, but they do not know the meaning of the word unity. However, I would tell them that, when we talk of unity, we mean one nation through *Majimbo* in Kenya. That is the unity which we have in mind, and that is the unity which the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs and, indeed, the hon. Prime Minister signed with me at Lancaster House last year; that is the type of unity there will be. If you doubt the type of unity, then it is time you were not in that Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it clear exactly what we mean when we talk of unity, we mean and always have done—and this is what we signed—the national unity which is created in this Constitution; the unity of one nation; through the regions.

It is also necessary, Sir, that we should create progress in Kenya. We cannot create progress in Kenya when we go about talking with different understandings, particularly in matters affecting the Constitution. I can quote various sections in this Constitution which is a copy of the Constitution which the Minister himself has. I can show the sections which illustrate, very clearly, where the executive authority of the regions lie, and I can also show the sections in the Constitution, which indicate the exclusive legislative

powers of the various regions. I am not prepared to read these sections as the Minister has not read his sections. What will happen in Kenya is that there will be mutual understanding and mutual respect. If the Central Government intends to be respected by the regional governments, then the Central Government must also respect the regional governments or the regional authorities. I do not mind what you call them; whether they are authorities or governments, they are the same thing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of these people call their African district councils local governments, but they know very well that they are not governments. Why do they call them local governments?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I see that all hon. Members on my right are trying to answer at once. It is better, if hon. Members answer one by one, when their turn comes to speak.

Mr. Ngala: They are afraid of me, Mr. Speaker!

I cannot understand why the Government side has such extensive illiteracy among the Back Benchers. You call an ordinary African district council a government, and yet it does not even have exclusive powers and those powers are not even written in the Constitution. It cannot even legislate independently, in isolation, and yet you call it a government. But when it comes to a region which can do that, you do not call it a government; and here they are called authorities. It seems as if some hon. Members are without heads.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore I must emphasize that this unity must be defined. We have already defined it very clearly: that is, it is one nation through *Majimbo*. It must also be made clear that we want progress in Kenya, and it does not help us quarrelling over something which we have already signed and finalized in London. What we ought to do now, is to get down to the business of creating the nation. When I say the nation, of course our idea was to have one Kenya, but our idea was to decentralize the powers from the Centre to the regions, and exclusively reserve them to the regions. Therefore, any person who says Kenya does not have a federal type of Constitution, I am sure the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs knows that he is talking nonsense. Once you begin decentralization, you are having a federal type of Constitution. Once you begin to decentralize exclusively, you are, in fact, having a federal type of Constitution. I see the Minister is nodding his head in agreement with me.

[Mr. Ngala]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Kenya is to have progress, the status of the Opposition must be recognized. The Minister has said that during the independence celebrations he would like to see the Leader of the Opposition in one place. I think—I stand to be corrected—the Minister said, what is this animal called Opposition? How can animals sit together with those people who are in the Government?

The Minister has gone around appearing responsible and calm, giving false confidence in the House, but when he is outside he is a real—I have no words to describe him! This will not create the progress for which we are looking. I appeal to the Government to be reasonable and responsible. We also will be the same if the Government is so. The Government said that they are reading my statement; if they find something illegal in it, then they should come out with it. I am not going to stand these useless threats in the House.

Coming to the question of the Coast, I see that the Minister, in particular, is interested in the Coast. I wonder why he has a soft spot for the Coast or what is wrong with him. It is true that it is the Coast Region that has been most generous as far as providing opportunities for jobs to other people from other places goes. I have been a Minister for Labour for many years as has the Mover of this Motion and he knows that this is the position.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order, if hon. Members cannot be a little more restrained, I will have to order them to keep silence, and that would be a great pity.

Mr. Ngala: I think there should be complete silence. We cannot deprive the Coast Region of the possible chances of employment. I am not saying that there should be complete monopoly, but surely there should be a share; there should not be what the Minister himself called the other day, "imbalance of opportunity". That should be done away with. We have said so in the beginning and we shall continue to say so. We want the Coast people to be given a chance as well. This is not being tribalistic in attitude; it is just expressing the wishes of the people. They have voted for us and we must express their views. I do not want the people who are here without any direct mandate from the people to say anything here. They themselves know who they are. If the unity for which we are aiming is not achieved, we will not feel bad in breaking away with autonomy or secession. I have made it quite clear that provided the Government respects the Constitution, they

will have unity; if the Government does not respect the Constitution, then there will be none. Having made it clear that the people of the Coast would like to have the same opportunities regardless of their colour, race or tribe—providing they identify themselves completely with the troubles of the Coast, the worries of the Coast, the happiness of the Coast, they will not be discriminated against at all. But the Coast people must be given a chance as well.

On a question of jurist, Sir, I think that it is very unfortunate that the Minister, who was the champion of the jury system when he was on this side, today says that Africans are not mature enough to have a jury system. This is an abuse of African personality. The same Minister always said that we must express the African personality. Today he says that the Africans are not mature enough.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Give way!

Mr. Ngala: I will not give way, you have a chance to reply.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): On a point of order, it is a point of order, it is regrettable that the hon. Member does not wish to give way, but the point I wish to raise is that he has put words into my mouth; I never at any time spoke of immaturity.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is a proper point of order. If there appears to be real misrepresentation of what an hon. Member has said, as opposed to a case of explanation, that hon. Member can rise on a point of order and show that there is misrepresentation.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, I was not aware that I had misrepresented the Minister; if I did really do so, then I will withdraw, but the point I wished to make is that he said some time ago that he wanted the jury system to extend to all races, but he implied that the Africans would not serve the purpose well and were not fitted for the job. If this is not lack of maturity—probably I used the wrong word when I said immaturity—and although I would like to withdraw that, the meaning of the statement nevertheless remains quite clear. I think there is no reason—I do not know if the Minister wishes to make a racial issue out of this—or all why the Minister should not reconsider his decision on the basis of allowing a panel of names, Europeans, Asians and some Africans as well—people concerned with the jury system can make their own choice. I am not a lawyer, but this might be a possibility. If the person on trial is an African, there is no reason why he

[Mr. Ngala] should not take on a jury of Europeans or Asians to assist him. I am quite sure that there is material in Kenya to enable the Minister to reconsider this decision on the lines that I have suggested. Having consulted my legal adviser on this side, I am given to understand that it is quite possible. If the Minister is really serious about bringing justice to all people, I would appeal to the Minister to reconsider this decision.

Now, to the question of African courts. Sir, I think the African courts have quite a lot to be said in connection with them. The first thing that we would like to know from the Minister is what improvement is being made in the staff of the African courts? What does he intend to do? I mention this with particular regard to the question of the clerks of the court, because these people are very vital to the conduct of the court and very vital to the quality of the decisions that are given in the African courts.

MOTION ON THE ADJOURNMENT

DISCRIMINATORY APPLICATION REGARDING UNIFORMS, ETC.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will now call on a Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the discriminatory application under section 4 of the Public Order Ordinance, with regard to the wearing of uniforms, marches, flags and choirs.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Oh, no. I thought that I had said to you that in a debate on the adjournment, hon. Members can only raise matters of administration and they cannot propose alterations of laws. Moreover, it is not moved, it is just raised for discussion.

Mr. Anyieni: I wish to bring to the notice of this House and the Government certain discriminatory applications of the law.

Mr. Speaker, there was recently an affair in Londiani, when the Prime Minister visited Londiani, and certain members of the Youth Wing who had worn red shirts to welcome their Prime Minister were arrested and jailed. I call this a discriminatory application of the law. Mr. Speaker, there are Members of Parliament who also wear uniforms, like the Prime Minister and the Minister

for Home Affairs, etc., and even myself. But I have never been arrested and no one has ever attempted to arrest me, or them for that matter. But when a Youth Winger wears his uniform, he is arrested. This is discriminatory. We are supposed to be an example to the people outside, and when a Member here wears a red shirt, they also feel that they should be wearing red shirts. But it seems to me that the youths can be arrested and the Members cannot be arrested.

At Ol Joro Orok yesterday, there were seventy men who were wearing red shirts, and the owner of the farm, seeing the red shirts, thought that the people were not supposed to be there, so he started firing at them. It is unfortunate that the person who was firing died himself without being fired at by anybody. When the Prime Minister visited Londiani—as I said before—the Youth Wing were wearing uniforms, but I do not think that these youths had any intention of usurping the power of the police. It is high time, Mr. Speaker, the police understood that one of these days they are going to be joined by the youths, and they will not wear the police uniforms because they have their own red shirts to wear. We understand that in this incident the police advised the youths to go and change their clothes. If someone told me to go and change when I was here, then I would have to go about twenty miles to my home, and perhaps I would have no means of transport to go and change. Mr. Speaker, these youths have worked for Kanu for a long time, and now that Kanu have won the elections, and Mr. Kenyatta is the Prime Minister, they felt that they ought to wear their red shirts. Moreover, these youths are too poor; they cannot go and change because some of them have only got enough money for one red shirt. This is where the question of uniforms comes up. There was a case at Kisumu where some people were arrested by the police and they were taken to court. These people were wearing red shirts. In order that the people should be in uniform, these people have to wear the same coats, with epaulettes. The magistrate at Kisumu found these people not guilty, because although these people were wearing red shirts, some of them were wearing shorts, some long trousers, and none of them were of the same colour. The magistrate therefore discharged these people because they were not wearing real uniforms. But, I do understand, Mr. Speaker, that the police in the Rift Valley, the moment they see a red shirt, make an attempt to arrest that person.

Mr. Speaker, in the past, there was legislation that people should not wear uniforms like that, nor should they march. This fear was because there was a Government which felt that

[Mr. Anyieni] the youth might become too strong and overthrow it. However, on this occasion, they were Kanu youths. Kanu is the Government today. What is the fear? There is no fear at all. These youths are only enjoying the victory which Kanu won during the election.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would now like to turn to the aspect of carrying flags. At this moment, I am flying a flag on my car, and sometimes I like to carry it with me. Members carry these flags as well. When the Prime Minister visited Kisumu we saw many flags; in fact, Kanu headquarters supplied some flags for the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister. However, when a Youth Winger in the Rift Valley carries a flag, he is arrested and put in prison. I think this is discriminatory. Whenever there is a big meeting in the country, the hon. Minister for Justice, who knows how to sing very well, always comes with a choir and they sing. When the youths see the Minister singing they respond and all start singing, and the youths continue to sing, they are arrested and put in jail. Is this not discriminatory, Mr. Speaker?

With regard to marching, when we visited Kisumu, I had the chance to witness the first time the Prime Minister visited Kisumu as Prime Minister, the Youth Wing was organized by—shall I give the credit to the hon. Senator, Makasembu? They were organized, marching and playing bands, and nothing happened. Nobody was arrested, no trouble came. If that had happened in another area, the youths would have been arrested and put in prison.

I have brought this matter up because Kenya now has internal self-government. These youths have been put in prison, and they may stay there until independence is here. I know that during the time of independence, we are going to wish to wear uniforms, we are going to wish to fly flags, we are going to wish to sing *uhuru* songs and we are going to wish to march. If there is a law which allows people to be arrested for doing these things, then everybody will be arrested. For that matter, I think the Members of Parliament—and for that matter I include my Ministers who wear red shirts outside this House—will be the first to be arrested. They are the only ones who can afford to pay the fines, though. Nobody arrests the hon. Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Oginga Odinga, who was wearing a uniform, a red shirt and red trousers. But when a youth does so, he is arrested. I can afford to pay Sh. 200 fine, but these youths cannot afford to pay that. If the law exempts Members of Parliament and

big bosses, then it should state so, but if the law does not do that, I appeal to the Government to look into this question quickly, because—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Anyieni, Mr. Anyieni: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw that.

I think it is a discriminatory way of applying this law. I hope that the Government and the Police will realize that these youths are going to work with them tomorrow; they are not trying to take their places. I know some of the policemen fear these youths might be learning and that if they learn quickly they will become the police, and that therefore the police are worried that they may be discharged. We want to assure them that the youth of this country will join them, they are not going to cause them to be discharged. If they are discharged, that is going to happen from the top, and it is not going to be done by the Youth Wingers.

Mr. Gleghoys: Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words—

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member seconding the Motion? As far as I know, I am to second it.

Mr. Gleghoys: I am seconding it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As I explained to Mr. Anyieni, you are not actually moving a Motion yourselves. The question before the House is that the House do now adjourn, but it is an opportunity for a discussion without vote. There is no Motion by Mr. Anyieni, and no seconding of the Motion. Mr. Gleghoys, I am afraid, caught my eye before Mr. Ngala-Abok.

Mr. Gleghoys: Mr. Speaker, my intention was to say a few words in connection with the youth of this country who assisted Kanu to come into power or the people we employed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a credit, if I may say so, to the method employed by the Kanu Youth Wing, by the people in the country who supported the youth activities during the elections, that today Kanu can claim with pride to have formed the Government of the day. In the past, the youth group has been working somehow, without proper co-ordination, and it is at this time that the youth has to be disciplined. The method of doing this is by way of a uniform. In that way we are able to distinguish a Kanu Youth Winger, a Kadu Youth Winger, an A.P.P. Youth Winger, and a racial.

An hon. Member: Are you not a National?

Mr. Gleghoys: I have stated so because we have three parties, and the National party has formed the Government. The tribal parties have formed the Opposition.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We are getting rather far away from the subject matter, which is the discriminatory application of a particular law. Please stick close to it.

Mr. Gichoya: If we have to bring the Youth Wings of this country, whether they belong to Kanu, Kadu or A.P.P., in a disciplinary position, in the first place they have to have uniforms. Otherwise, everyone can claim to be a Youth Winger, whereas, in actual fact, he is not. This applies even more so when we have public-meetings.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This is not relevant, Mr. Gichoya, because I said you cannot talk about altering the law. What you are discussing is the discriminatory application of the law as it stands. Mr. Anyien did keep to that, and you must keep to the same point, though I doubt if you can find any more to say on it.

Mr. Gichoya: I find I am very limited, with regard to this Motion. Before I sit down, I would like to say that the law which bans the wearing of a uniform ought to be repealed.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Gichoya, I think you had better sit down. I have already explained twice that in these discussions you cannot raise the alteration of the law; you can only talk about the administration of the law as it stands, so you must finish your speech now.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very little to say on this Motion. I would like to tell the House, though, that the most disciplined Youth Wingers in this country are found in Central Nyanza, where the hon. Minister for Home Affairs comes from.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Keep to the point, Mr. Ngala-Abok.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: I am keeping to the point, Mr. Speaker. You find that the use of a uniform is almost accepted in all parts of Kenya, because at most meetings which are held, particularly Kanu meetings, uniforms are always worn. However, in the case of the Rift Valley, it appears that there are certain people applying the law wrongly. There, whenever a Kanu Youth Winger is seen wearing a uniform, it appears he has to be arrested. If these arrests do not take place in other parts of Kenya, why should it happen us in the Rift Valley? It appears to be controlled by so-called Kadu supporters and the police use any means to attack the Kanu Youth Wing, because of politics. This is discrimination. It was said on the day we were with the Prime Minister that the Youth Wingers were not to be

arrested; in other words, the police did not want to arrest the Youth Wingers in his presence, but they arrested men immediately before he arrived at Londiani. They would have arrested these youths on another occasion, another day.

When we went to Central Nyanza, we found the best organization I have ever seen of the Kanu Youth Wing. It was a 100 per cent effective welcome. We have seen this in other parts, but it has not been as wonderful as in Central Nyanza. The law must be applied to all parts of the country. We have had discrimination and Youth Wingers left free in certain districts, but I think it is a question of strength of the politicians in certain areas. If this is the case, then we must declare that the law is discriminatory. Even if we cannot say that the law is wrongly worded (and should be removed, it is inevitable because even if it is not being applied indiscriminately, then why should we have the law at all?)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Steady!

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, another point I want to make is that we have not seen any Kadu supporters arrested because of wearing uniforms, and they do wear them. If they have been arrested, it was probably not in the Rift Valley. The same police we have in Rift Valley were employed in that region, and they have never touched Kadu Youth Wingers. I expect our youths to enjoy this time because Kanu is the Government and our youths should feel that they will be as safe as possible. We know that a 100 per cent nationalist in this Government is the hon. Minister for Home Affairs. We are very happy—and I know the youth are happy—to find that he is the Minister for Home Affairs. Most of the youth connected with him—dress in uniforms whenever they like, but he must stop discriminatory application of the law in this country. For that reason we must have this law applied equally.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very pleased to note that the first speaker on this matter has not blamed the law, but the discriminatory application of the law.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He was not allowed to blame the law, Mr. Odinga, though he evidently wanted to do so.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Odinga): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. The way in which he brought it to the House, he was blaming the discriminatory way it is being applied. On this

[The Minister for Home Affairs]

the Government would assure him that we are not aware of the discriminatory application of the law. He went on to blame the police. I think in this particular respect, the police are there to carry out the law which has already been made. I do not think it would be fair to put the blame on the police, since this is not strictly correct.

Another speaker went on to say that once when the Prime Minister was there the police were anxious to carry out the law. The law knows no Prime Minister, and if the police want to carry it out when the Prime Minister is there, then where is the discrimination in carrying out the law? The police were doing their duty to the best of their ability.

There may have been incidents such as described where discrimination has occurred, but I say that the Government will look into this particular incident, and I can assure him that the Government is seriously considering whether people should be left alone to wear any sort of uniform or dress that they like.

Mr. Towett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Minister for the assurances that he has given me. It seems that the law is discriminatory in another sense from my point of view. I am told that the police in Central Nyanza do not carry out the law to the fullest effect; they do not arrest people according to law, who wear uniform.

People who wear uniform, whether they are Kanu or Kadu, should be arrested. In certain parts of the Central Region, people wear uniforms and the police just look at them. Men come here, Sir, in uniform to dance, and the police do nothing. That, in my opinion, is another form of discrimination. It depends who is looking at these discriminatory laws. From my point of view, the police are not doing their work if they do not arrest people in Nyanza Region and in Central Region. I ask the Government to see that there is no discrimination in the application of this law, all should be arrested or all should be left and not arrested.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the last speaker has mentioned one point that I want to make clear. Namely, that the application of the law is discriminatory in two ways: one, the Mover of the Motion mentioned that at one time only Youth Wingers were arrested because they were in uniform, and not Ministers and M.P.s. Secondly, that these arrests for wearing uniform take place in the Rift Valley and not in other regions. Thirdly, that they tend to be applied to Kanu Youth Wing.

If this fact is true, it seems as if there is a great mistake in the whole application of the law. I personally think that Regionalism has something to do with this. If this is true, I would like to urge the Minister in charge of these affairs to study and investigate the whole matter with these particular points in mind.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an interesting matter, in which we cannot afford to have our own views or the views of our parties. I think the only view we are interested in is the legal point of view, and I would like to thank the Mover of this Motion for bringing forward this problem.

The Parliamentary Secretary for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Onamu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nakuru West being the area in which these arrests were made, and being my own area, I am the most concerned in this House.

Before I go further, Mr. Speaker, I was surprised to hear that schoolchildren on a so-called day of Regional Assembly had a parade and Mr. Moi inspected them in Kadu uniform, and nobody prevented this. If our Kanu youths appear in uniform they are arrested. The police in the area of Molo are all Kadu and mishandle anyone if he is Kanu.

In Nakuru West, Mr. Speaker, there is no justice, and people are maltreated just because they belong to a certain party.

I believe that youth should be given the chance or the opportunity to behave as they wish during independence. If they wear a uniform, I cannot see what is wrong in that.

Last week, I myself was in uniform at a meeting, and nobody worried about me, but two youths were arrested and fined Sh. 200 each. To make it worse, we had about sixty Youth Wing in uniform, but only two were arrested and the others were left. There must have been some personal animosity towards these two particular people. We cannot have the law working in this way, Mr. Speaker. Where is the freedom for these people? They have worked hard for our Party and put us all here.

When these men were sent to court they were sent naked.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid, Mr. Onamu, that we have had our half hour now.

ADJOURNMENT

That concludes the business on the Order Paper, the House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 31st July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at seven o'clock.

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 15

FUNDS FOR LAND SETTLEMENT

Mr. Matano asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement if the Minister would indicate in detail how Government funds had been spent to buy land for the landless and hungry Kenyans, with special reference to—

- high potential areas;
- low potential areas;
- scheduled and unscheduled areas.

Was the Government satisfied? Why?

REPLY

(By the Minister for Lands and Settlement
(Mr. Angaine))

Since the inception of the Land Settlement Schemes in the Scheduled Areas the Government has purchased 130,622 acres of low potential land and 311,849 of high potential land. No land has been purchased for Settlement Schemes in the Non-Scheduled Areas.

The Government is satisfied that the present Settlement Scheme for settling Kenyans on land purchased to date and on the further 710,000 acres which it is planned to purchase in the years 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 is the best that can be devised in present circumstances and within the limitations of the finance available.

Settlement, however, on the present scale is a new and dynamic operation, and the Government is constantly considering ways in which improvements in methods can be made.

Question No. 39

MILK FOR NODDTH SQUATTERS

Mr. Wanzibhenya asked the Minister for Health and Housing why the forest squatters of Ndathi Village, West Kenya Forest Reserve, could not get milk made available to them by the Forest Department?

REPLY

(By the Minister for Health and Housing
(Dr. Mungai))

This question has been precipitated by the fact that there are nearby settlement schemes, the inhabitants of which receive subsistence food whilst they are settling in. This is not the problem of the forest squatters, who are

able to support themselves and therefore the issue of dried skim milk is not necessary except to those in need.

With regard to this latter aspect, the Ministry of Health, through its maternal and child health services, supplies UNICEF dried skim milk to mothers and children in need, and this is being done in Ndathi village as elsewhere. It will be appreciated that there is only a limited amount of dried skim milk available for free distribution and we do not supply it to those who are capable of purchasing from local resources.

My Ministry's policy in respect of this free distribution of dried skim milk is only to supply those who are in need, primarily pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Our objective is to make the population at large aware of the value of dried skim milk and, secondly, not to disturb the internal economy of milk production and sales by restricting it to those who are unable to afford to buy the local product.

With regard to this latter aspect, various local authorities purchase dried skim milk direct from local producers, break it down into small one-shilling packets and sell it through the maternal and child health clinics, thus supporting the local industry.

For information, the total quantity of dried skimmed milk powers supplied by UNICEF for Kenya is 680 tons. This is provided free and has an estimated value of approximately £135 per ton making a total of £18,000. The cost of distribution which is borne by the Ministry of Health is approximately £4,500 per year.

Fifty tons of UNICEF milk were first received in 1954/55. This was later increased to 100 tons by 1957 and the Catholic Relief Services received another 100 tons.

In 1959 the Catholic supplies were stopped and in 1960 the allocation was increased to 150 tons. The amount was then doubled in 1962.

Under the old "provincial" system the distribution for the first six months of 1963 was as follows:—

- Coast—38 tons plus 90 tons ex Mariakani.
- Southern—30 tons.
- Central—88 tons.
- Rift Valley (including Turkana)—30 tons plus 20 tons for settlement schemes.
- Nyanza—76 tons.
- City Council—6 tons.
- County Council—1 ton.

Aid has been given to Unga by UNICEF to produce a 15 per cent milk-fortified maize-meal. This was in the form of a publicity unit to encourage consumption. Sales did not go as well as was expected owing to the high price. A new proposal, in the course of experiment, is to produce a product designed specifically as a baby food containing 30 per cent milk powder. UNICEF have agreed to our using part of the repayment element of the output of roller-dried milk from Mariakani for fortification. This will allow Unga to produce this product at a retail price of about 30 cents per lb.

The House of Manji intend producing a milk-fortified macaroni (really *pasta* in different shapes). They are undertaking this as a straight commercial venture, which is to be encouraged. They will only do so if retail price does not rise above Sh. 1 per lb. We will be giving them technical assistance. This information is confidential and not for publication yet.

School feeding is out of the question financially. Even with United States commodities the cost of just transporting food from Mombasa to the southern end of Machakos District to feed 20,000 children was estimated at £5,000. No estimate was given for costs of local distribution or of providing facilities, storage, fuel, supervision, etc.

The Christian Council of Kenya and the Catholic Relief Services are carrying out pilot schemes for school feeding, but no further information is available at present.

A pilot school-milk programme was started last month in the Dagoretill section of Kiambu, but has been stopped owing to the fact that an insufficient number of parents paid for this service. A fresh attempt to start it will be made next term.

Dried fish from Lake Rudolf is a relatively new venture. The main problem is transport and distribution costs. It is distinctly inadvisable to advocate a factory at Lake Rudolf, some 300 miles from railhead, in extremely arduous conditions. The supervision alone would be more than a little difficult and I believe that a suitable water supply would be very difficult.

Commercial outlets have been sought and this is in the hands of the Fisheries Department.

Meat powder from the Veterinary Department's field abattoir at Isiolo is an excellent source of protein. The concept is beyond reproach, being the answer to two problems: (a) culling of uneconomic stock and providing a cash income to the owners, and (b) providing much-needed protein for animal feeding, fertilizer and human consumption. The snags are—

- the processing reduces the biological value of the protein; and
- bacterial contamination.

However, the widespread distribution of this product as famine relief supplies brought no complaints and a trial school-feeding programme conducted by the Medical Officer (Nutrition) in Tanganyika showed that this meat powder produced superior results to whole milk, skimmed milk, incaperinas and multipurpose A and B. This applied not only to gains in height and weight, but more particularly to a marked increase in haemoglobin levels. (It has previously been shown that protein requirements are as important as iron intake in microcytic anaemia, adequate protein intake being essential for the formation of the iron-protein complex. Meat powder contains both iron and protein.)

Attempts have been made to set up the commercial production of "Incaperinas". This has not come to anything yet because of—

- financial considerations; and
- technical difficulties in the provision of either groundnut or cotton-seed flour.

Interest has been expressed by Unilever, Mitchell Cotts and the Plateau Waile Company, but it is understood that each in turn has dropped the project. One prerequisite would appear to be a substantial guaranteed purchase by Government.

Other UNICEF aid has been given or promised as follows:—

£211,000 for Rural Co-operative Dairies

This is a scheme to provide for a stable milk market for African producers and to improve local nutrition by increased local consumption of both whole and skimmed milk. The present output from Kiambu alone is 63,000 gallons per month and there are to be 120 centres scattered around the country.

£286,000 for Conservation of Milk

The Kenya Co-operative Creameries is receiving this assistance in the form of a milk spray-drying plant and should be in operation by 1964/65. Repayment of the loan is in the form of D.S.M. powder for welfare purposes.

The whole question of importing foodstuffs is fraught with many difficulties. The cost of local distribution is a local commitment and some idea of the money involved can be seen by the fact that £5,000 is needed to provide school meals for 20,000 children in one area. Furthermore, the effects on the local economy are positively detrimental rather than helpful. This was clearly expressed by many delegates at the F.A.O. World

Food Congress in Washington in June, particularly by Townbee Myrdall *et al.* The latest reference to this is made by MacLaren (*Lancet*, 13th July, 1963, page 86). In brief, the arguments against importing "free" food are—

- (i) the "hand-out" attitude can be too readily established and encouraged (vide the problem created amongst the Indians in America or in Kenya during the famine and flood period);
- (ii) the agricultural economy is harmed. This results in a general reduction in economic level leading to unemployment, starvation and other social evils, the treatment of which is "free food";
- (iii) in the short view, distributing "free" food may be advantageous politically but in the long view in a developing country development would slow down or even stop. This could be political suicide;
- (iv) money spent on developing local food resources has an ever-widening effect, its benefits extending far beyond the people to whom aid is being given;
- (v) the only real benefits which can be achieved by importing "free" food are those which occur in emergencies.

Question No. 85

BUILDING OF UKWALA HOSPITAL

Mr. Odeno-Sar asked the Minister for Health and Housing: How long was it going to take to build Ukwala Hospital?

REPLY

(By the Minister for Health and Housing (Dr. Mungali))

My Ministry has no plans to build a hospital at Ukwala.

A rural health centre was opened at Ukwala in 1957 and Ukwala must consider itself fortunate in that there are as yet many areas of Kenya still without such centres. The development of a network of rural health centres throughout Kenya is one of the major objectives of my Ministry and plans were laid some fifteen years ago. We have recently revised these plans in our proposals for the six-year development plan, 1964-1970, in which we have stated our desire to develop the rural health services by providing a health centre to each 20,000 of population, and eventually having one centre to each 10,000 persons. We consider that this should be done both by building of new health centres and by enlarging existing dispensaries so that they become health sub-centres.

Until the whole country has an adequate network of rural health centres I cannot offer the hon. Member any prospect of a hospital at Ukwala and in any case, as I explained in my reply to the hon. Member for Hamisi, the conversion of a health centre to a hospital is not a policy that I advocate since prevention is better than cure.

The short answer to the hon. Member's question is: a long time!

KENYA GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SECTION 7

CONTINUED ON

REEL No.

30
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KENYA GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SECTION 7

END

OF REEL NO.

29