

KENYA GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SECTION 7

END

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KENYA GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SECTION 7

CONTINUED ON

REEL No.

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[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

should have done adequate basic fencing and de-stocking on his land. Where these conditions are satisfied there is no reason why loan applications should not be approved.

Question No. 2099

SITES FOR PETROL SERVICE STATIONS

Mr. Themri asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry:—

- Could the Minister inform this House as to the total acreage given for building petrol stations to the various oil companies in this country?
- From these oil companies, how many had been given prospecting licences for oil?
- If so, in which parts of the country was this work going on?

REPLY

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kioko): To ascertain total acreage of land for petrol stations, depots and other installations owned by all oil companies in the whole country would require several months of extensive work. This, in fact, is being done and my Ministry will give the information as soon as all facts and figures have been obtained. Meanwhile, the hon. Member might wish to know that the minimum size of a petrol station is 100 ft. by 100 ft. or 0.2296 of an acre. There is, however, no fixed maximum size, although under some special circumstances the size of some service stations might be 0.34 of an acre or 100 ft. by 150 ft.

As to the other questions, it is only the B.P. Shell Petroleum Development Company of Kenya Ltd. which was granted a licence in 1961 to prospect for oil in selected parts of the Coast and North-Eastern Provinces; an area covering approximately 35,200 square miles. The licence is valid for ten years.

Question No. 2116

FINANCING EAST AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Gaciatia asked the Minister for Education:—

- Who was financing the East African Institute for Social and Cultural Affairs?
- How many aliens (non-citizens of Kenya or East Africa) were on the staff and in what capacities?

REPLY

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange):—

(1) The East African Institute for Social and Cultural Affairs is divided into two main sections:—

- the institute proper, and
- the institute subsidiaries.

The institute proper was started by funds obtained from non-Governmental foundations in Germany and U.S.A. Part of these funds were invested and from the interest accruing the institute finances the general administration. Other aspects of the institute proper are self-sufficient except for the seminars which are financed by any interested foundation.

The institute subsidiaries are companies incorporated in Kenya with most of the shares being owned by East Africans. These companies function like any other commercial company.

There are five expatriates on the staff employed as technicians. All these expatriates have come out for a period of two years to train local people.

Question No. 2122

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN DEGREES

Mr. Shikuku asked the Minister for Education:—

- If the Minister would tell the House whether the Kenya Government recognized the degrees obtained in India?
- Should the answer be in the negative, what was the Government doing to discourage the Kenya students from going to India for higher studies?

REPLY

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): The Government recognizes degrees from any country provided that the standard and quality of the degree is equal to the standard and quality of a similar degree offered by the University of East Africa.

If the Government needs certain qualifications which cannot be obtained locally, it directs students to institutions which it feels would give the required training so that at the completion of the course the question of recognition does not arise.

This country inherited a system of recognizing degrees that is not altogether suitable for a non-aligned and independent country and the Government is, therefore, urgently reviewing this system with a view to devising a suitable one in the very near future.

[The Minister for Finance] administration of Exchange Control and on preparing for the establishment of a Central Bank.

To sum up, I have explained that we will end this financial year in a better position than when we started it, that 1964 was a good year with a substantial rise in the National Income which resulted in a real improvement in standards of living, that 1965 will, agriculturally, be a more difficult year in which agricultural income may in fact fall but that during this year there will be increased investment and increased employment which will provide the basis for a further advance in 1966. I have presented the largest expenditure Estimates in our history, and on the development side have indicated that we expect to be able to finance a 50 per cent increase in our expenditure on the basic development plan. On the recurrent side, I have managed to present a balanced Budget and have introduced only four new taxation changes other than minor measures related to increased protection for East African industries. There are 30 cents on Corporation Tax, 5 cents on beer, 5 per cent on motor-cars, and a small increase which will not come into operation until the 1st January 1966, in the licence fees of motor vehicles.

In preparing the Budget, I have had very much in mind the policies and principles set out in the Seasonal Paper on African socialism. Honourable Members will if they refer to this paper be able to confirm that the Budget includes steps that will assist in implementing all eleven of the matters referred to in paragraph 83 of the paper. With regard to taxation, they will find that the tax changes which I propose are endorsed or anticipated in the Seasonal Paper. In particular I have put forward my proposals for the introduction of PAYE. I have announced reductions in personal allowances and have provided next year for the full taxation of companies without credit for dividend payments. I have given advance notice of my intentions with regard to income tax next year and unless unforeseen events necessitate a change in this policy, it will be possible for companies, investors and individuals to have a clear idea of what they will have to pay in 1966/67 as well as in 1965/66. I have also announced our intention to set up a Central Bank in the very near future and this will provide the means for a greater control of our economy, which is also referred to in the Seasonal Paper.

I have no doubt that hon. Members will have criticisms to make of the Budget both for what has been done and what has not been done.

There are some criticisms which I could anticipate, but I do not feel that I should detain the House any longer now and have kept some of my ammunition in reserve for the reply to the debate. I do, however, urge hon. Members to accept that I have gone to the limits of financial prudence in the size both of the recurrent and the development Estimates and that with regard to taxation, I have also increased the burden to the maximum prudent level bearing in mind the need to maintain and encourage development in the private as well as the public sector.

The overall effect of the revenue and other proposals discussed in my speech on the cost of living will be an actual reduction in the Cost of Living Index. The Nairobi Middle Income Index will fall by about one point and the Wage Earners' Index by about 1.4. This may seem very surprising and it is not often that a Finance Minister can report at the end of a Budget Speech that his proposals will lead to a reduction in the cost of living, but I am advised that the removal of fees for out-patient treatment will more than counterbalance the small increase resulting from additions to customs and excise duties.

We can look to the future in the knowledge that Kenya is on the move and that we can confidently expect that we will be able to achieve a better life and better standards of living for our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa) seconded.

(Question proposed)

DEPARTMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, it is now his Excellency's pleasure to take his leave.

(Hon. Members rose in their places while His Excellency, the President, left the Chamber)

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, for the convenience of the House and in accordance with tradition, the House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, 11th June, at 9 a.m.

The House rose at forty minutes past Five o'clock.

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2019

LOANS TO TRADERS IN CENTRAL NYANZA

Mr. Nyaké asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry:

- Could the Minister tell the House how many African traders and industrialists had received loans in Central Nyanza District since the African Government came into being?
- Could he give the numbers of traders and industrialists on the basis of the administrative divisions comprising the district?
- How many defaulters were there in each division?
- How many were commercial traders and how many were industrialists?

REPLY

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiako):

(a) No traders in Central Nyanza District have received loans and the Small Traders Loans Scheme since Independence was achieved. The reasons for this apparent lack of action were due to the shocking defaulter position in Central Nyanza which, at over 95 per cent is the worst in the country, and the delays caused during the period under regional government when my Ministry relinquished control of the traders loans scheme. In Kisumu Town the position is more satisfactory. Five loans have been issued since 1963 and only one person is a defaulter. However, the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation have issued two industrial loans and one commercial loan to Central Nyanza.

(b) These larger loans were granted to wholesalers and industrialists in Kisumu Township and Bondo. The repayment situation is satisfactory.

(c) The total number of defaulters compared with total loans issued in each division is as follows:—

Loans granted to date	37
Defaulters	29
Nyanza	
Loans issued	45
Defaulters	33
Bondo	
Loans issued	27
Defaulters	19

Ukwalaba	46
Loans issued	38
Defaulters	32
Maseno	
Loans issued	23
Defaulters	19

(d) The majority of the defaulters under the Small Traders Loans Scheme are retail shopkeepers.

In answering this question I feel compelled to state that I consider the attitude of the majority of small traders in Central Nyanza to be absolutely deplorable. They owe over a quarter of a million shillings in arrears of payments to their own joint board; and by their selfish attitude are depriving fellow traders in their district of much needed financial assistance.

Question No. 2093

STOCK IMPROVEMENT FOR MGOGIOU AREAS

Mr. Tsumi asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry:—

- Arising from the Minister's written reply to Question No. 423 when he said that the basis of the economy of the people of Emining, Mgojiu and Kisusua was cattle, would the Minister tell this House what his Ministry has done to improve the stock in the said area?
- Was the Minister aware that nobody from the previous Non-Scheduled Areas has received any loan from the Agricultural Finance Corporation as the Minister said in part two of the reply in the above question?

REPLY

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

(a) This Ministry has since 1956 increased veterinary staff considerably, to assist with stock development in form of grazing schemes and small holdings in the Baringo District. The Ministry has also encouraged tick control and two dips, one at Torongo and one at Kisanua, were completed in 1964 while one Machakos-type dip has just been completed at Tenges. Four bull camps are maintained although stockowners make very little use of them.

(b) In my written reply to Question No. 423, I affirmed that "any individual farmer may apply for a loan from the Agricultural Finance Corporation", a statement which is still true today. The basic requirement for a loan is that an applicant

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estimates and this is the solution I would have liked to have adopted, but I was convinced after a detailed examination of the Estimates that these cuts could not be achieved without damaging effects on essential services, including in particular education and the security services.

The second way would have been by further increases in taxation, but here again I was satisfied that further increases could not be imposed without damaging effects on the economy and the rate of growth at which we are aiming. I have chosen what may be regarded as the easy and popular course, but in this case I am convinced that it is the right one even if I am accused of performing another conjuring trick.

Looking ahead to the 1966/67 Financial Year, I have already indicated that the pattern of income tax, in so far as it relates both to individuals and companies, will not only lead to simplification but will also give me some additional revenue in that year. I will do my best to see that as much as possible of the inevitable growth of expenditure in that year is covered by increases in taxation at existing rates, and that the rate of increase in recurrent expenditure is held down to a figure which corresponds fairly closely to the expected increase in national income in 1966. My decision to transfer these sources of revenue (from development) to recurrent will make it a little harder for me to finance development expenditure in 1965/66, but the response to issues of local loans which have already been made, encourages me to believe that this problem will not prove insoluble. We must, however, aim before 1970 to cover a significant part of our development expenditure from taxation.

There is one more important matter to which I must refer before I sit down, that is central banking and currency. With the agreement of the three East African Governments, the International Monetary Fund was invited to send a mission to East Africa to advise us how best to proceed in establishing an effective central banking system. This mission visited East Africa in February this year and had full discussions with the individual Governments on the problems involved. On the 12th of February, a joint meeting was held in Dar es Salaam between the three Finance Ministers and the I.M.F. Mission. At this meeting the Tanzania Government indicated their intention of establishing their own Central Bank and issuing their own currency. Further negotiations have taken place since that date and this indication of the Tanzania Government's views was recently confirmed as a definite decision of policy which will be announced by the Tanzania Finance Minister today. It is not for

me to comment on or give the reasons for the decision of the Tanzania Government. I should like to make it clear that this Government has always been in favour of a strong and independent central bank with an effective board. This, however, will come in due time.

I think it would be fair to say that the Government has always been in favour of a strong and independent central bank with an effective board. This, however, will come in due time. I think it would be fair to say that the Government has always been in favour of a strong and independent central bank with an effective board. This, however, will come in due time.

The creation of Central Bank is a necessary step in the development of a strong and independent central bank with an effective board. This, however, will come in due time. I think it would be fair to say that the Government has always been in favour of a strong and independent central bank with an effective board. This, however, will come in due time.

The decision which the Tanzania Government has taken to establish their own Central Bank and issue their own currency is a significant step in the development of a strong and independent central bank with an effective board. This, however, will come in due time.

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which is then distributed between the three countries to continue in its present form.

The advice of all the experts I have consulted including the experts of the International Monetary Fund is that during at least the transitional period while arrangements are being made for the establishment of central banks and the issue of new currency, it will be necessary in order to protect this country's economy and to forestall a possible flight of capital to apply Exchange Control Regulations immediately.

I have made a number of statements on Exchange Control in this House and to the Press and do not wish to withdraw anything which I have said. As recently as the 11th May, I stated and I quote: "Banking and currency statistics do not suggest that there is any need at present to take the drastic step of Exchange Control." This is still true and I could have added that as explained in the Economic Survey, our currency remains strong and our balance of payments position has improved in each of the last two years. The reason for the imposition of Exchange Control is not that we are in balance of payments difficulties or that our currency is not more than adequately backed, but it is, as I have explained, to protect the economy and forestall a possible flight of capital resulting from the announcement about separate currencies.

I also said that Exchange Control would be likely to damage investment prospects to a greater extent than it would benefit the country. Here, I will do my best to prove myself wrong by ensuring that Exchange Control is administered in a liberal and efficient manner.

Under regulations published today, Exchange Control authority will be required for transfers of money to all sterling area countries other than Tanzania or Uganda, but there will be no restrictions on the movement of money within East Africa and the scheduled territories will be re-designated as consisting of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. The necessary instructions to bank on the operation of Exchange Control have been issued this afternoon, and a Bill has also been published which I hope the House will agree to pass through all its stages tomorrow giving full legal sanction to the imposition of Exchange Control.

The object of Exchange Control is, as I have said, to forestall the possible flight of capital, but in order to forestall a flight of capital, it is necessary for the Treasury to be satisfied by the normal checks applicable at present to remittances to non-sterling area countries that payments for

current transactions do not represent an illegal export of capital. No interference whatsoever will be placed on the normal flow of trade with sterling area countries, but payments for imports will have to be made on the basis of documents which show the value of imports being paid for and forms will have to be filled in, in connection with exports which will in due course provide evidence that the money received for exports has been remitted back to this country. Allowances for travel, emigration and for personal and family remittances will be permitted on a scale approximately the same as that at present applicable to non-sterling area countries, in fact the allowances will in some respects be more generous. For example, where the Government buys land under the 1,000,000-acre settlement scheme, the farmers being bought out will be permitted to receive payment in sterling and this will cause no net loss of foreign exchange to Kenya as the money for the land purchase is being provided in sterling. Those who leave the country permanently will be permitted to get their money out either immediately or over a comparatively short period of years. Interest on loans and dividends on shares in public and private companies will be allowed to be remitted to overseas residents as will pensions and rents and other payments properly due.

The details of the Exchange Control arrangements are contained in Treasury circulars to the banks and I do suggest to all those who have any queries to apply first to their banks for information as otherwise the Exchange Control section of the Treasury is likely to be overwhelmed with inquiries which could be answered, on the basis of these circulars, by the banks. As far as investment is concerned, we already give "approved status" under the Exchange Control Act to investments from non-sterling area countries, and have always indicated that in the event of Exchange Control, similar "approved status" would be given to approved sterling investments. What Exchange Control does seek to prevent is the transfer outside Kenya of savings of Kenya residents as we feel that the savings of our people should be ploughed back and invested in the country in one of the many savings media available. The administrative arrangements governing exchange control have been discussed and in general agreed with other East African Governments and the circulars setting out these arrangements have been prepared with the assistance of expert advice from the Bank of England. A Press statement giving further details about Exchange Control is also being issued. Some additional expenditure not provided for in the Estimates will have to be incurred on the

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very considerable simplification of this system is clearly necessary and as I have explained earlier I do feel that it is fair that those who are by Kenya standards comparatively well off should begin paying some more tax when their incomes rise substantially above the top figure for Graduated Personal Tax of £600. The maximum amount of the total allowance for children which I think should be granted is £480, which will bring up the income tax-free element in the earnings of a married person with the requisite number of children to £1,080 or £90 a month. I have considered carefully how this child allowance of £480 should be divided up, and whether it should be perhaps divided by six or divided by four. No taxpayers with large families will lose if it is divided by four and families with not more than four children will gain, and although this view may be slightly out of line with that put forward by my colleagues in Uganda and Tanzania, my proposal is that there should be a flat-rate allowance of £120 a child for up to four children. This, as I have explained, is the most favourable answer from the point of view of the individual taxpayer. The allowance will be given for each child up to nineteen years of age, but a child of over nineteen who is incapacitated or receiving education, or serving as an apprentice will also qualify. The allowances will be given only for children of the taxpayer, including step-children and legally adopted children of whom he has the custody and whom he wholly maintains.

The rate of surtax will be nil on the first £1,000 of chargeable income which, as I have explained, will bear income tax at Sh. 2/50 in the £ and will be Sh. 3 on the next £1,000 of chargeable income going up in graduated stages to a maximum of Sh. 12 in the £ on chargeable income in excess of £10,000. This means that the maximum rate of tax including income tax paid on the highest incomes will be Sh. 14/50 in the £, although the present maximum rate of Sh. 15 in the £ will be payable by individuals drawing very high incomes directly from private companies.

I have explained that in relation to the 1964 year of income, the combination of income tax and corporation tax will add up to Sh. 8 in the £. For the 1965 year of income, I propose a Corporation Tax of Sh. 7/50 in the £. It might appear at first sight that this represents a reduction in the overall tax burden and a loss of revenue. It will in fact mean a slight increase in the tax burden and a slight increase in revenue as companies will not be in a position to deduct any tax from their dividend payments. The effect

on the individual will not be as severe as might be supposed as dividends received by individuals will not be subject to income tax, which of I have said will be levied at Sh. 2/50 in the £, and they will only have additional tax to pay on their dividends if they are liable to surtax. This change will be effective from the 1st January 1966, and the present right to set off tax deducted at source will continue until the 31st December 1965. Companies will not be subject to Corporation Tax on dividends received, nor on interest from which tax will be deducted at Sh. 7/50 in the £. Tax at Sh. 2/50 in the £ will be deducted from interest payments to individuals whether resident or non-resident. Trustees will be charged income tax at Sh. 7/50 in the £, but credit for tax paid will be given on income distributed. The rate of Corporation Tax on life insurance companies and mining companies will be Sh. 7 in the £ and Sh. 4 in the £ respectively.

I now turn to the position of the controlled companies. The object of the present undistributed income tax system is to try to ensure that individuals who would otherwise have to pay tax at more than Sh. 7/50 in the £ do not escape this liability by failing to distribute a fixed proportion of the earnings of the private company in which they have an interest or which they control. The simple answer would be to reduce the maximum rate of personal income tax to Sh. 7/50 in the £, but I fear that I could not support a change of this nature on revenue grounds or on grounds of equity. The present system does, however, impose hardship on developing companies which may be required to distribute profits which might better be used for further development. Partly, therefore, in the interests of simplification, and partly to ease the position of developing companies, I propose to abolish U.I.T. Controlled companies will in future be subjected to Corporation Tax at Sh. 7/50 in the £, which they will not be able to pass on to their shareholders. At first sight, this might appear to be likely to cause hardship to small private companies, particularly farming companies and it may be that some such companies may decide that it would be in their interests to form partnerships instead of maintaining their present position as a private company, but they will have another remedy. It is not my intention that individuals forming a private company should be forced into paying tax at a higher rate than their individual rates of tax if their company operated as a partnership. The remedy will, of course, be to limit the profits subject to Corporation Tax at Sh. 7/50 in the £ by paying out appropriate sums in directors' fees.

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It will also be necessary to reinforce the anti-avoidance provisions to ensure that liability to a higher rate of tax than Sh. 7/50 in the £ is not avoided. The public or private company which ploughs back its profits for needed development will have nothing to fear but those companies which deliberately accumulate profits to escape taxation on their principal shareholders or who try by complicated devices to ensure that those profits are enjoyed by shareholders in a non-taxable form will be vulnerable. The Commissioner of Income Tax will be given the power to counter this and other types of avoidance. However, to ensure that these new anti-avoidance provisions are not unreasonably applied, and that individuals can have access without excessive cost to an appellate body, an independent tribunal will be set up which any company aggrieved by an order of the Commissioner will be able to appeal. This procedure will be simpler and less costly than an appeal to a court, but the right to appeal to the courts will be preserved.

I have dealt with the major changes that will affect the 1965 year of income and with the introduction of PAYE from the 1st of July 1966, except for one important point concerning PAYE, namely cancellation and a number of comparatively minor other points.

The question of cancellation is a controversial and difficult one, but I start from firm ground in saying that taxpayers would not support the introduction of a PAYE system if they were required to pay in the same year tax on arrears of current income under PAYE, and also arrears of current income under the previous eighteen months' tax related to the PAYE, and also arrears of income. Cancellation for those who remain in employment for four or more years after the introduction of PAYE will be allowed, but it would in my view not be proper to allow cancellation, for example, for someone starting a two-year contract on the 1st January 1965. If cancellation was allowed in this case, it would mean that in relation to his two-year contract, he would get the entirely unexpected and unanticipated benefit of paying no income tax on eighteen months out of his two-year period of work. My proposal to get over this difficulty is, therefore, that there will be no cancellation of past liability for those who leave employment within eighteen months of the 1st July 1966, but that at the end of each six months' period after the 1st July 1967, one-sixth of the outstanding income tax liability will be cancelled. This method will ensure that the great majority of employees do obtain a genuine benefit from the PAYE system. I should emphasize again that PAYE applies to income tax at

Sh. 2/50 in the £ only, and similarly that cancellation applies only to income tax and not to surtax which will continue to be assessed as at present.

The comparatively minor changes relate to life assurance relief which as already announced will in relation to the 1965 year of income be given for East African policies only. No reason is seen in present circumstances why relief against Kenya tax should be given to those who wish to take out life insurance in sterling or other currencies. Relief will be given against the first slice of income chargeable to surtax at Sh. 3 in the £. The self-employed who have taken out annuity relief but in future relief on new annuity contracts will apply to East African policies only. Another change is that averaging relief will no longer apply. Also, as already announced, the passage deduction will no longer be given as this is an anomaly in present circumstances. Passages supplied by employers to their employees will, however, continue to be allowed to the employer as at present.

I am grateful to the House for bearing with this rather long exposition of a complicated subject and I hope that I have managed to make it reasonably clear. The changes affecting 1964 are included in the Finance Bill and come into operation at once in accordance with a Provisional Collection of Taxes Order also published today. It will be necessary later in the year to introduce a new rates and allowances Bill to include the changes that are applicable to 1965 and later years. The Bill amending the Income Tax Management Act will be presented to the Central Legislative Assembly as soon as possible.

I indicated that it would be necessary to find additional revenue of £3.58 million. £1.3 million will come from changes in customs duty, £100,000 from motor vehicle licences, and £1.18 million from income tax, which leaves £1.18 million still to be raised. Some hon. Members who have studied the Development Estimates which I laid on the Table of the House ten days ago may have discovered the answer. In this year's table of receipts, I included Currency Board profits, estate duty and half the proceeds of export taxes. They are not included in the 1965/66 Table and I intend to apply these items to the recurrent Budget. Currency Board profits will total about £630,000, a half share of export taxes about £400,000 and estate duty about £150,000. The total of these three comes to exactly £1,180,000.

There were only two other ways in which I could have balanced the Recurrent Budget, the first by cutting this amount off the expenditure

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seriously affect sales of beer, and would have a serious effect on an industry which provides a lot of employment.

My second reason is that from the point of view of fairness both to manufacturers and to taxpayers, it is, I think, reasonable that the amount of tax levied on alcoholic drinks should in general be related to their alcoholic content, or, to put it more bluntly, that a man should be able to get a similar alcoholic stimulus at a similar price whether he drinks beer, wine, or whisky.

My third reason is that I am doubtful whether it is wise on social grounds to place on the open market a spirituous liquor on which a man can get drunk for two or three shillings. We will keep this problem carefully under review but it is most important that we should not look at it in isolation, but should have regard to the social and employment effects and to the need to maintain our revenues from all forms of alcoholic drinks.

I have considered the possibility of increasing the price of petrol and diesel. I am, however, anxious to avoid, if possible, a further increase in the price of diesel in view of the effect it would have on farmers' costs of production and also the effect that it might have on bus fares and the cost of transport throughout the country. With regard to petrol, the oil companies a few months ago made a substantial increase in price. The reasons for this have been examined and the figures do demonstrate that even after this increase, petrol is now being sold in Kenya, ignoring the duty element, at a lower price than it was in 1959, and that without the recent increase, the oil companies would not have been obtaining a reasonable return on the capital employed. One reason for this may be the competition between the oil companies has led to the uneconomic development of unnecessary petrol stations, and we can all think of examples where from the point of view of the motorist, there are an unnecessarily large number of petrol stations at particular points. I hope that the oil companies will consider this problem and avoid further uneconomic expenditure which can only ultimately be paid for by the Kenya user of petroleum products. I do not propose therefore to increase the duty on petrol this year.

I have also considered the question of the duty on motor vehicles. Our present rate of duty on new vehicles is very much lower than that in Tanzania, taking into account the special taxation measures introduced last year. Our present rate of duty is 20 per cent on load-carrying vehicles,

25 per cent on motor bicycles and the small passenger cars and 30 per cent on the larger cars with an engine capacity of more than 2,000 c.c. Now that we have amended the general tariff rate to 30 per cent, I have decided that we should apply a similar rate to motor bicycles and the smaller passenger cars, and I think it reasonable that those who wish to buy large cars should pay a little more. The rate of duty on large cars will, therefore, go up to 35 per cent from midnight tonight. The rate of duty on load-carrying vehicles will also go up 5 per cent to 25 per cent. I anticipate that additional revenue of £135,000 will be obtained from this measure, and I estimate that the total increase in revenue obtained from changes in customs and excise will amount to £1.3 million.

There is one further measure that will affect motorists other than those who buy new cars. The annual licence fee charged in Kenya is very much lower than that charged in either Uganda or Tanzania, and for example, for certain cars where in Kenya the annual charge is Sh. 140, in Uganda and Tanzania it is between Sh. 170 and Sh. 300. For larger vehicles the increase is even more marked. The difference for vehicles of from 5,001 lb. in weight to 5,040 lb. being Sh. 380 in Kenya and Sh. 700 in Uganda and Tanzania.

I propose to increase our rates with effect from the 1st January 1966, but I do not expect that the ordinary motorist will find himself paying more than another Sh. 3 or Sh. 4 per month in additional licence fees. The additional revenue which I hope to collect in the last six months of the 1965/66 financial year is at least £100,000. The details of these changes are not included in the Finance Bill but will be included in legislation published later this year. I thought that it would be unfair to make this change with effect from tonight or even from the 1st July as this would mean that those who had taken out a year's licence would get an unfair advantage over those who take out quarterly licences during the year.

I now turn to proposals relating to income tax and will deal with these proposals in two parts. The first, those which will affect the 1964 year of income and will bring in additional revenue in our 1965/66 financial year, and, secondly, those which will affect the 1965 year of income and which will, therefore, not have any financial implications for the present Budget. It has already been announced that it is the Government's intention to reduce the married allowance in relation to the 1964 year of income from £700 to £600, the single allowance from £225 to £216, and the allowance for single people with dependant

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children from £450 to £432. I do not propose to change the old age allowance or the children's allowances in relation to the 1964 year of income.

In making these proposals, I have had the advantage of seeing the very comprehensive report on income tax prepared for the Uganda Government by a United Nations expert, and some of the considerations put forward in this report have influenced me in making these changes. There is at present a gap in our personal tax structure as the top rate of personal tax is reached at an income of £600, and taking into account the former married allowance of £700 plus the children's allowance, there were many people who by Kenya standards in relation to average incomes, are well off who do not pay any additional tax when their incomes rise from £600 per annum to well over £1,000 a year. It is also necessary for more money to be raised in order to meet the increases in expenditure which I have already described. The incidence of additional tax arising from these changes will be progressive, and in relation to individual taxpayers who are married, will mean that they will pay tax on an additional £100 of income and that, therefore, this additional tax will be at the top rate at which they are liable. The man whose top rate is Sh. 2 in the £ will pay an additional £10 tax and the man whose top rate is Sh. 15 in the £ will pay an additional £75.

I have only one further change to propose in relation to the 1964 year of income which is an increase of 50 cents in Corporation Tax. This small additional charge will be imposed both on public and private companies and will not be passed on to shareholders. In comparison with the majority of countries both developed and developing, our rate of company tax is not high, and I am confident that this additional 50 cents will prove a tolerable burden. I estimate that the total yield in additional revenue in 1965/66 of the changes in personal income tax and in corporation tax will be approximately £1 million.

I now turn to the future, and being very conscious that income tax is a complicated subject and that any simple summary may be misleading, I have included in the Financial Statement a detailed account of the proposed changes. These changes are not included in the Finance Bill which is being published today, but I think it is only fair to give taxpayers advance notice of my proposals which affect the tax which they will eventually have to pay on their 1965/66 incomes. The proposals have been worked out in considerable detail, but to repeat a phrase that was

recently made in a debate in another place, I am very ready to "listen" to any representations which may be made.

I will deal first with personal income tax and PAYE. One of the difficulties which has prevented the earlier introduction of PAYE is administration. The Income Tax Department is already fully stretched, and any complicated system which involved the reassessment of each income taxpayer's liabilities at the end of the year would impose an intolerable burden which could not be faced. It is proposed to divide our personal taxation system into two parts, the first income tax, and the second, surtax. Income tax on all chargeable income will be payable at the rate of Sh. 2/50 in the £. PAYE will apply to income tax only, and will be brought in for all persons in employment from the 1st July 1966. It is estimated that approximately half the total number of employees subject to tax will be obliged to extinguish their liability entirely through PAYE. Each month's chargeable income will have income tax deducted at the rate of Sh. 2/50 in the £ which will extinguish the liability for that month. Forms will be supplied to employers whose co-operation it will be necessary to obtain, and these forms will be far less complicated than the PAYE forms which employers in many other countries have to operate. The tables will show what is the monthly free income from which no deduction need be made according to the status of the employee, that is to say whether he is single, married or has children.

It will be observed that the new rates of allowances for single, married and married with children have already this year been brought to a figure which is divisible by twelve, namely £216 for the single allowance, £432 for single people with dependent children, and £600 for the married. One further change proposed for the 1965 year of income is to retain the present allowance for single men over 65 and women over 60, but to reduce this allowance slightly from £450 to £432.

I now come to the vexed question of children's allowances. As I have said, no change will be made in relation to the 1964 year of income. The simplest answer would, of course, be to abolish children's allowances completely, and this would be in accordance with the advice which I have received from the United Nations expert, but this is one of the comparatively few points on which I do not feel that I can accept his advice. I am fortified in so doing by the fact that he himself is a bachelor! At present the allowances vary from £75 for a child under six years of age, up to £250 for a child of seventeen or over who is receiving full-time post-secondary education. A

[The Minister for Finance]

I have only one thing more to say before I leave Development, which is that I have been encouraged by reading some of the reports of the Provincial Commissioners on their Provinces in 1964 and by my own tours to believe that a new spirit is abroad in many parts of the country. Self-help schemes are becoming a significant element in our progress, supplementing the Government's efforts in the Developing Plan. For example, it is reported that in one Province in 1964, 350 miles of road, 30 bridges, 1,670 houses and 250 nursery centres were constructed. There are also signs in many parts of the country of a greater effort to make better use of the land in accordance with the technical advice of officers of the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is unfortunate that the rains have not been kind to all those who have cultivated their land more intensively, but I hope they will not be discouraged by any temporary setback due to unfavourable weather. There is evidence in many areas of better co-operation between the public and civil servants often assisted by them. Members of this House, it is now beginning to be recognized that the benefits of independence are there to be won through effort and enterprise. I must, however, sound one note of warning with regard to self-help schemes which is that care must be taken to see that the staff and recurrent costs of operating a self-help project are available and that the project itself fits into the overall plan as otherwise the effort put in will be wasted.

I now turn to the recurrent estimates for 1965/66. The increase in expenditure of nearly £4 million is high, and I would like to take hon. Members into my confidence and let them know that I had hoped with the agreement of my colleagues in the Government to contain the estimates within a ceiling of a little over £47 million instead of the actual figure of £48.58 million. It was only very recently that I was convinced that without cutting essential expenditure, it would not be possible to get down to this lower figure. One of the main reasons was that when I first began working on the estimates, I had hoped that it would be possible to restrict assistance to local authorities to the amount provided in Regional Estimates for 1964/65 with only a small addition. But during the period of Regionalism the Central Government lost direct contact with Local Authorities and, therefore, with primary education and a substantial part of secondary education, and when the picture became clear, it was necessary to accept that Local Authorities would need

fairly massive support. It has been difficult to assess accurately the real needs of Local Authorities for help and it will be necessary to work out a new basis of Government grants which will encourage local effort and at the same time ensure that those Local Authorities which are making a real endeavour to balance their budgets will get the assistance which they require. All my colleagues have however played their part in getting the estimates down to the present figure in relation to forecasts which added up to well over £50 million and in almost every field we are not doing as much as we would wish. We have also provided in the estimates only one-third of the theoretical provision needed for vacant posts and if more than one-third of the posts now vacant are filled, we will have difficulty in containing expenditure within the estimates. This we must do and I will not be able to accept bids for supplementary estimates except in relation to the recent announced decision on medical fees and in connexion with another matter to which I will refer later in my speech.

The major increases relate to commitments for Public Debt and Pensions which are unavoidable, to the build up of the Armed Forces, mainly related to the Air Force and the Navy, and to additional provision for Education both in the Education Vote and in the Vote for the Ministry of Local Government from which grants to Local Authorities for Primary Education will be made. There is also a significant increase on the Police Vote and the Vote for the National Youth Service. In considering how this expenditure is to be financed, it is necessary to accept that we will not only have to find additional taxation revenue to cover increases but also to replace the British Government grant of £1.25 million which we received this year.

Neither the expenditure estimates nor my revenue proposals take into account the recent decision to transfer to the taxpayer or the ratepayer the full cost of providing hospital services to children and out-patient facilities both to children and adults. This decision was taken after the estimates had been printed and the direct additional Government expenditure will be about £85,000. I hope that the House will forgive me for the manner in which I have referred to this decision, which I welcome, but I do not think that it can be emphasized too often that every service provided either by the Government or by Local Authorities has to be paid for either by the users of the service or by taxpayers or by ratepayers or by a suitable combination of two or

[The Minister for Finance]

three of these means. I have also not taken into account the cost of certain other increases which will be consequential on an announcement that I will have to make later in my speech. However, I cannot pretend that my forecast of revenue will be accurate to within £100,000 and I will keep the situation under review during the course of the year. If necessary, further taxation measures may have to be introduced but I will do my best to avoid this.

My estimate of probable receipts from taxation at existing rates plus the £2.6 million which we will receive from the British Government for compensation and committed pension payments is £45 million leaving £3.58 million to be found from additional taxation receipts. The figure of £45 million includes additional receipts expected from interest and redemption on loans made by the Government for Settlement and to the various statutory bodies such as the Land Bank, the Agricultural Finance Corporation and the Local Government Loans Authority and the Central Housing Board.

I now turn to my revenue proposals, and I would at this stage ask, Mr. Speaker, that in accordance with our usual practice, this Speech be taken as Notice of Motion to be placed before the Committee of Ways and Means dealing with the measures I am now proposing.

I will deal first with proposals affecting customs and excise. A number of them are formal or procedural such as those providing that "fruit" means "nuts" and that Northern Rhodesia is now meant "Malawi." A number of the proposals agreed with the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda give additional protection to local industries. Included in the list of products which will receive additional protection are wood-screws, nails, bolts, nuts, aluminium hollow-ware, aluminium sheets, circles and coils, steel strips, bars, rods and angles, asbestos cement pipes, certain types of leather, boxes including tea chests, plywood, cardboard and exercise books. Full details of all the changes are given in the Financial Statement.

I now come to the proposals designed to bring in increased revenue and as has already been announced the general rate of 25 per cent was increased to 30 per cent with effect from the 1st April with corresponding adjustments in the other *ad valorem* and specific rates of duty on the majority of items in the Tariff. I do not think that I need to take up time in going through in detail these changes which have already been published and which are also fully covered in the Financial Statement. Additional revenue of about £820,000 is expected to be received. The

increase of 10 per cent on the duty on tobacco and cigarettes has also been announced and brought in from 1st April and is expected to produce additional revenue of about £220,000.

The effect of the increase in the duty on tobacco and cigarettes is interesting, and illustrates the very sharp and immediate effect on consumption, of changes in taxation on goods which cannot be classed as essential, although some of us would not perhaps put tobacco and cigarettes in the class of luxuries. The fall in consumption in the first month after the imposition of the new duty was 8 per cent, so the increase in revenue to the Government in that month was only marginal. There are, however, already signs that consumption is beginning to come up again, and I expect that my estimate of additional revenue will be achieved. Part of this additional revenue would, however, have been achieved even if the rate of tax had been left unchanged.

I now turn to beer. We must face the fact that we will lose a substantial proportion of our beer to the other East African countries in the next few years. In 1964, 24 per cent of the beer produced in Kenya was sold to Tanzania or Uganda. These exports will be replaced by increasing demand in Kenya provided that the excise duty is not too sharply increased. We must also bear in mind that beer on which excise is charged has to compete with locally produced liquor such as the *Mwingi* produced in Mombasa on which no taxation is levied. I have carefully considered this problem and have come to the conclusion that a small increase in duty equivalent to about 5 cents per bottle is unlikely to influence demand to a significant degree, and this increase with a suitable and slightly higher increase on imported beer will come into force from midnight tonight. It will bring in additional revenue of about £125,000 next year.

I have also considered whether or not the duty on spirits and wines should be increased, but do not believe that I would get any more revenue if a further increase was imposed. The whole problem of the taxation on alcoholic drinks is a complicated one and the Uganda Government faced with their special problem of very large production of illegal liquor has decided to produce a legal spirit at a very low price. There are three reasons why I do not think that at this stage we should follow their example. The first is that our breweries are contributing to the Government revenue through excise duty of income tax over £2.5 million a year. The use of illicit spirit is not nearly as widespread in Kenya as it is in Uganda, and I am very afraid that the introduction of a cheap legal local spirit would

[The Minister for Finance]

not impose additional burdens on the taxpayers of the country. The figures demonstrate that we will in fact be having a deficit budget. Out of the expenditure to which I have referred only about two-thirds will be financed from taxation leaving one-third to be found by internal or external borrowings or by external grant money. I have also begun by giving the combined figure because it does represent our total proposed budgetary expenditure and if we followed the practice in many other countries, we would print our estimates in one book instead of two, and would, for example, show in the Vote for the Ministry of Education both the recurrent expenditure on Education and the proposed capital expenditure on school buildings. There might be advantages in our adopting this procedure in future, but I am inclined to think that for the sake of clarity if it will be preferable to have our Development Estimates printed separately so that they can be readily related to our Development Plan.

A further reason for giving the combined figure is to emphasize that the Government is now having to find and spend on an average next year about £6 million a month or £200,000 a day. This illustrates the need for a careful watch on the flow of revenue and receipts from other sources and the progress of expenditure and the need to keep the rate of expenditure adjusted in a way which will enable us to cover any temporary lags in the receipt of revenue or loans by the use of our short-term borrowing facilities.

A reason to these very large figures may be that surely in relation to expenditure of this size the Treasury should not quibble about the additional £5,000 or £10,000 which might be required over and above the expenditure in the Estimates to meet the particular needs of a particular project in a District, which an hon. Member represents, or even to meet the cost of some important item of expenditure which one of my colleagues pressed for during the estimates season but which had to be rejected on financial grounds.

There are several answers to this. Our monetary cash income per head of the population is only £23 a year, out of which we take on an average about £5 per head in taxation. We thus have only about £8 per head to spend on all Government recurrent services in the year. We must ensure that the taxpayers' money is spent on the sort of thing that we can justify to him so that he can feel that what he pays is being used more usefully than if it had remained in

his own pocket, or at least that this money is not being wasted or spent extravagantly. Another important point is that we should be covering a larger proportion than two-thirds of our total budgetary expenditure from taxation and we will have to do this in the future when we will have to meet not only recurrent expenditure but also an increasing share of the local costs of development projects.

In relation to our National Income both our expenditure and the level of taxation are already on the high side, and we must aim in the future at restricting the growth of recurrent expenditure to a rate related to the growth in the National Income.

I now turn to the 1965/66 Development Estimates and I will have to be a little careful what I say as I am no longer responsible for development planning, and I do not want to steal the thunder of my hon. colleague the Minister for Economic Planning and Development. In another African country when a similar decision to split Development from Finance was made, I am told that the two Ministers concerned did not speak to each other for six months. My hon. friend and I have our differences of opinion from time to time but I can assure the House that we are normally on speaking terms most days of the week. This is helped by our two Ministries being lodged in the same building and working in close co-operation. The primary responsibility for raising the money for development and fixing the annual ceiling of expenditure is mine, and I hope that the Minister for Economic Planning and Development will accept that I have gone him well in these estimates. Estimated expenditure on the basic Development Plan will be over £12 million or 50 per cent higher than in the present financial year. Of the total amount of money required to finance expenditure, namely a little over £18 million, we have a very good chance of finding £13 million from overseas sources leaving about £5 million to be found either from local sources or from new approaches to overseas Governments or agencies in which we can now include the African Development Bank. If the out-turn this year is as favourable as I hope, at least £17 million of this amount will be available without fresh borrowing to repay Contractor Finance on 1st September. We will then be faced with finding a little over £3 million plus arranging the refinancing of a local loan also of over £3 million together with the refinancing of part of the funds originally used for the Mombasa Water Supply. We have already negotiated with the banks who

[The Minister for Finance]

hold some £1.3 million of loans to the Mombasa Pipeline Board and this money will be re-let for a further period. I have been preparing for some time for this very difficult year and I have deliberately been keeping in reserve part of our short-term borrowing facilities so that I can now be confident that we will be able to cope with the problem.

The memorandum note on the Estimates is comprehensive and hon. Members will have noticed that we will be making a major effort in the field of communications, and secondary education. In the field of Agriculture, in addition to the projects mentioned in the note, we will be attracting private investment into the further development of pineapples, vegetables, and passion fruit on a large scale. The 1,000,000-acre settlement scheme will be almost completed and the Government will have to consider in the light of the Stamp Mission Report what the next stage should be, bearing in mind the importance of not concentrating too much money in one area of the country and also the importance of maintaining economic farming units.

Our large road programme supplemented by a considerable building programme and the progress of the Seven Forks scheme and the improvements to the Nairobi City Council Water Supply will lead to a substantial increase in the amount of employment given by public sector projects.

Our main sources of aid are set out in the Table of Estimated Receipts of Development Funds in the published Development Estimates, and it will be noted that our main source will again be the British Government which will provide £3 million for the basic development programme as a twenty-five-year loan with a complete waiver of interest and capital repayments for the first five years. In addition, we have negotiated another loan of £1 million for the Land Bank and Agricultural Finance Corporation and will also be getting continued support for the completion of the 1,000,000-acre settlement scheme. Most of the projects to be financed by the £3 million loan have already been agreed and include £800,000 for the Mombasa Road. We will also be getting £500,000 for Land Consolidation and £435,000 for Forestry. There is no other source from which we could obtain overseas assistance towards these two projects which involve almost entirely local expenditure. One of the arguments that helps me in my negotiations with the British Government on the local cost problem is that we have standardized on

the purchase of British vehicles for Government purposes. Assistance from the International Development Association will include trunk roads, tea development, tea roads and I hope assistance with secondary school and teacher training college buildings although this project has not yet been fully negotiated. We will also be obtaining substantial help from the West German Government and the American A.I.D. organization for projects both inside and outside the actual Development Estimates. One scheme represents a model from our point of view for aid agreements. This is the secondary school Science Teachers' College for which the Swedish Government will be providing over £1 million. The Swedish Government will be meeting all the local costs and will also be assisting substantially with recurrent expenditure. We also expect that the Russian hospital project at Kisumu will go ahead.

Other important sources of development aid include the United Nations Special Fund and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. We will also be receiving valuable assistance from the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Wellcome Foundation, the Freedom From Hunger Fund and OXFAM. We will also be receiving loan funds from commercial banks the largest being a loan from Barclays Development Corporation for the construction of a Government office building in Nairobi.

Before I leave the subject of overseas aid, I would like to make it clear that we are in this matter completely non-aligned, and are only too eager to receive aid in acceptable form from any country or overseas institution. What, however, we cannot do is accept, for example, machinery and plant for a factory on credit from an industrial country, unless we can also see our way to obtaining from that country the other money which we need to construct the factory building and the necessary housing and other local services, and also unless we can obtain money to produce the product which the factory will process. We also have to be satisfied that the price we are being charged is fair and reasonable and that the whole project is economic and will not involve losses which will have to be met by the Kenya taxpayer. An illustration of a project worked out in the correct way is the Chemill Sugar Project for which we have negotiated from West Germany not only finance for the factory machinery but also for the local cost of construction and a sum of nearly £1 million for the actual growing and development of sugar cane which will be supplied to the factory when it is installed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KENYA EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second Motion is:—

THAT noting so far foreign agencies continue to monopolize the business of exporting goods from this country, this House urges the Government to eradicate the imbalance by establishing one Kenya Export Development Corporation Ltd., to be directed and manned by African workers and farmers as a step towards ensuring all profits deriving are continually circulating in this country.

BANNING OF EAST AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS LTD.

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

THAT in view of the biased manner in which the East African Newspapers National Series Limited, namely *Daily Nation* and *Taiifa Leo* allows its newspapers to conduct its affairs, this House calls upon the Government to cancel the registration of these papers, thus banning their continued circulation, and further this House urges the Government to take over all the property belonging to the said company.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER, DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House is already in possession of the Estimates of Expenditure for 1965/66 both Development and Recurrent and of the Economic Survey. I now present the estimates of revenue for the year ending the 30th June 1966, together with the Financial Statement.

The unscrambling of the Regional Constitution has caused an even greater rush than usual in getting the estimates ready and printed on time, and I am grateful to all those in the Ministries concerned, in the Treasury and in the Government Press, who have had to work at high pressure to produce these documents. Three hundred years ago, a King selecting officers for his Treasury said that he wanted persons "who were tough and ill-natured men not to be moved by civilities or importunities in the payment of money". I hope that the House will agree with me that Treasury officers must not be deflected from discharging their duties to the Government,

to this House and to the taxpayers of the country by either civilities or importunities, even if this gains them a reputation for being a little rough and ill-natured.

Each of my Budget Speeches has been shorter than the last, but I fear that this speech will inevitably be rather longer than last year as I will have to explain in some detail major proposed changes in our system of income tax.

I will begin by dealing as briefly as possible with the out-turn for the present year and the major points in the Economic Survey.

Recurrent revenue from taxation will be very close to the original estimate after taking into account the receipt by the Central Government of revenue which under the former Constitution would have gone to Regional Authorities. Very little will be realized from the export duty on sisal owing to the fall in price and income tax is expected to bring in slightly less than the estimate of £13 million. This loss of revenue will be compensated for by additional receipts from import and excise duties. Recurrent expenditure will, according to the revised estimates, be £47.3 million. However, taking into account the surrender by Regions of cash balances amounting to some £325,000 and a windfall item of £773,000 received on the winding up of the African Teachers' Pension Fund and taking into account also balances with Accounting Officers at the beginning of the year and the British Government grant of £125 million, I estimate that issues will be fully covered by receipts and that the balance in the recurrent exchequer at the 30th of June will be £2.7 million or over £100,000 up on the figure at the beginning of the year.

Receipts on Development account will total a little over £16 million. Of this sum, £9.6 million will be received from the British Government including some £6 million for settlement. We have also received the whole of the grant from the Chinese Government of a little over £1 million and slightly less than £1 million from the West German Government. We will also have received some £350,000 from the World Bank or I.D.A. and I am hopeful that we will get increasing sums from this source in the future. I am also glad to say that we will have raised from local sources during the year over £3 million which is a considerable achievement. These figures illustrate the extent to which our development programme continues to depend on assistance from the British Government which I gratefully acknowledge.

[The Minister for Finance]

Development expenditure is expected to be about £1 million less than Development receipts, mainly because at the beginning of the year we were in arrears with claims for settlement expenditure, and I expect that the deficit in the Development Exchequer at the 30th June will fall by about £1 million to a little less than £5 million. I also propose to reduce this deficit further by a transfer to the Development Exchequer of any balance which may be left at the end of the year in the recurrent Exchequer Account in excess of £1 million.

To sum up, the Government's financial position at the end of this financial year will be better than it was at the beginning of the year. This is satisfactory but what is less satisfactory is that one of the main reasons for this is savings resulting from the large number of unfilled vacancies in the senior and middle ranks of the service.

The Economic Survey has been laid on the table of this House and has, I hope, been studied by all hon. Members. 1964 was a good year and the National Income or Gross Domestic Product rose by 7.2 per cent or more than the target figure in the Development Plan. It is also encouraging that a large part of the increase was in the small farm sector and that over 200,000 coffee growers benefited from the rise in the price of coffee. Employment recovered substantially on the low figure of the previous year, and the average amount paid in wages to African employees rose by 14 per cent. Consumer prices rose by only about 1 per cent so that the benefit of the rise in the National Income was widely spread and there was a real improvement in standards of living. It is, however, significant that there would have been no increase in agricultural incomes in 1964 if prices had not improved.

The expansion in our manufacturing industry was considerable, although a large part of the increase was the result of the Mombasa oil refinery coming into full production. Kenya's exports to the outside world were a record and the adverse balance of imports over exports was the lowest recorded by available statistics. Trade with our common market neighbours continued to expand at a faster rate than trade with any other group of countries. This underlines the benefits which stem from the common market. There was an up-turn in private investment and the Survey suggests that this rate of improvement will increase in 1965. There was a marked recovery of confidence in Kenya which is being

reflected in numerous investment inquiries, a number of which are likely to be realized with participation by the Development Finance Company of Kenya. The redemption yield on our London stocks has fallen during the year and is more favourable than that of almost any other African country.

The prospects for 1965 are not so good. The full effect of the drop in sisal prices will be felt and partly owing to patchy rains, dairy production is likely to be down and in some areas the yield from cereal and other crops will be adversely affected. In fact it is feared that agricultural income in 1965 will show no improvement over 1964. Other sectors of the economy are expected to have a reasonably good year and an overall increase in the Gross Domestic Product of 4 per cent is forecast. The prospects for 1966 are more encouraging. By then a number of large schemes in the agricultural and other spheres will have got underway, and I hope that we will in that year achieve or surpass our Development Plan target rate of growth. Before I leave the Economic Survey, I would like to make two more points. First that although the published figures are as accurate as we can make them, they may well underestimate the rate of growth of income of small farmers as it is difficult to measure accurately the value of produce sold within districts and outside the control of the main marketing organizations. Secondly, as the Survey itself suggests, the numbers employed on small farms but not enumerated in the Employment Census may be as many as 50,000, and I, myself, am inclined to believe that the figure may be even higher. I do not wish the House to believe from this that I am in any way complacent about our rate of growth or the seriousness of our unemployment problem. I merely wish to suggest that published figures for the National Income and for employment may underestimate the true rate of growth achieved in 1964.

I now come to the expenditure estimates for 1965/66 which have already been laid on the Table of the House and which indicate that proposed expenditure amounts to some £67 million. In addition to this, we will have to arrange re-financing of a local loan maturing in December and of other liabilities totalling a further £5 million so that the total amount of money that we will have to find next year is some £72 million. I am giving the combined figures for recurrent and development expenditure so that I can answer in advance any critics who may say that we should have a deficit budget and should

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The House is therefore adjourned until next Thursday, 10th June, at 4 p.m.

The House rose at ten minutes past One o'clock.

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 969

PROSECUTION FIGURES FOR NAIROBI, 1964:
DRIVING OFFENCES

Mr. Mboob asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if he would tell the House how many Africans, Asians and Europeans had been prosecuted in Nairobi in 1964 under the Traffic Ordinance, and how many had been driving under the influence of drink in the same order.

REPLY

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Ngunjiri): (a) A total of 29,723 cases were prosecuted under the Traffic Act in Nairobi Area. The figure includes all races as there is no racial breakdown figure available or kept.

(b) A total of eighty-eight were prosecuted under the influence of drink or drug and/or being in charge of a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of drink or drug. Of these eighty-eight sixty-three were Africans, thirteen Europeans and twelve Asians.

Question No. 2138

TROPHIES AND COMPETITIONS BY
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. Mboob asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry if he would consider introducing country-wide competitions and trophies for the Members of Parliament who represented farming areas to compete with

each other and later with local farmers, so that Members of this House could be a good example to their constituents.

REPLY

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Yes, I am prepared to consider the holding of agricultural competitions, but for all farmers and not only for Members of Parliament. I think that hon. Members from farming areas should compete against all their constituents and not only against themselves.

Question No. 2096

SETTLEMENT PRIORITY FOR SOUTH BARINGO
PEOPLE

Mr. Tanui asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement whether, arising out of the President's announcement that two million more acres would be bought for settlement, the Minister would assure the House that the people of Baringo South would be given first priority, as they had been neglected by the colonialists.

REPLY

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): I cannot assure the House that people of any tribe will be given priority on settlement schemes.

At any rate it is too early to comment on the 2 million-acre scheme as negotiations are not yet concluded between the Kenya and British Government. However, if finance is eventually obtained for carrying out the 2 million-acre scheme programme, I would advise the hon. Member for Baringo to consult the Rift Valley Provincial Representative in the Central Land Board with a view to the latter putting up a case before that board for purchase of land on which to settle the people of Baringo South.

The board is constituted of representatives from every province and it is the duty of each such representative to put his case to the board for the purchase of land for settlement of the people of his province.

Thursday, 10th June 1965

The House met at Four o'clock.

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

PRAYERS

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE
PRESIDENT

[The Speaker announced the arrival of His Excellency the President, the Honourable Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, M.P.]

[The House rose while His Excellency, the President, took his seat in the Presidential Chair]

PAPERS LAID

Choosing a Career—Vocational Guidance, Pamphlet No. 1.

[By the Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa)]

Lands Department Annual Report 1963.

[By the Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine)]

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

LOAN GUARANTEES: TEA COMPANIES

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): I apologize, Mr. Speaker, Sir, but I have been trying to make rain. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT this House approves that the Government of Kenya should enter into guarantee for the benefit of the Kangaita Tea Factory Company Limited, the Litein Tea Factory Company Limited, and the Nyankoba Tea Factory Company Limited, under financial agreements proposed to be entered into between the above-mentioned companies and the Government of Kenya, the Kenya Tea Development Authority, the Commonwealth Corporation, George Williamson Africa Limited, and James Finlay and Company Limited, and for the establishment of three tea factories located in Kirinyaga, Kericho, and Kisii Districts respectively, for the processing of tea leaf grown by African smallholders as part of the Kenya Tea Development Authority's national tea development plan.

These guarantees are to purchase for cash the shares, income notes and debentures held by

Kenya Tea Development Authority, Commonwealth Development Corporation, George Williamson, and James Finlay and any dividends and/or interest payable thereon in the event of a receiver of any one of the three tea factory companies being appointed. The maximum amount of the contingent liability amounts to £120,000 plus dividends and/or interest in the case of each factory, or to £360,000 plus dividends and/or interest in total.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:—

REPAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTEE L.B.R.D.

THAT this House approves the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to guarantee, jointly and severally with the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda, the repayment of a loan of £13,600,000 to be made to the East African Common Services Authority by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and any interest thereon.

REPAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTEE: BRITISH
GOVERNMENT

THAT this House approves the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to guarantee, jointly and severally with the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda, the repayment of a loan of £3,150,000 to be made to the East African Common Services Authority by the British Government and any interest thereon.

REORGANIZATION OF KANU

Mr. Otuya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:—

THAT this House noting with astonishment the inability of the national officials of Kanu to institute regular elections at the Headquarters as provided for in the party constitution thus failing to file regular returns, considers irregular behaviour on the part of the Registrar of Societies in condoning this state of affairs to persist, calls upon the Attorney-General to outlaw Kanu as at present constituted thus causing the reorganization of the party machinery and the department of the Registrar of Societies.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I have warned hon. Members on many occasions that applause and other noises should not be made during the giving of notice of a Motion, and that, any remarks that hon. Members have to make must be kept until the end of the notice.

[Mr. Tooi]

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, I support the Motion.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There are only five minutes left and I will therefore call on the Member to reply.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity. I wish I had more time, because, within the short period before me I might not be competent in replying to some of the points raised by hon. Members.

I would like, first of all, to comment on matters affecting the Ministry of Health.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members will be interested, and if you want longer time, Mr. Otiende, I am sure the House would be prepared to allow you another five minutes.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende): All right, Mr. Speaker, but I will try and get through in five minutes.

Touching on points arising out of the announcement by the President with regard to medical treatment, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to one point that seems to have escaped them. The President said that this was only the first step which shows that the scheme is going to be extended later. We are going to try this scheme of free treatment for two months and later on there will be another announcement with regard to extension of the scheme. Those who do not have Government hospitals in their areas should not be disappointed. The matter is under consideration.

Another thing is that this is a very bold step since we promised to give them free primary education and free medical treatment. It is the first step by the Government to see whether it is possible to carry out the Government's pledge. I am very sure this Government will not hesitate to carry out its promises to their logical conclusion.

I would like also to say here that the attacks and the numerous letters to the Press which arise out of certain disagreements seem to have had very good publicity. However, when you come really to analyse the differences between perhaps the Vice-President and the other Minister, you will find that the differences are very slight. In fact, I personally believe this is my own opinion, mind you—that very soon the question of differences in the Cabinet between the two Ministers will come to an end. I notice that they themselves have realized that it is serving no

useful purpose to continue to struggle. Hence, I would assure hon. Members that the Cabinet has been dealing with this matter very carefully and that the President is very much aware of what is going on. He intends to solve the problem in his own time.

I would like also to mention one or two points which have been mentioned by hon. Members.

One is that the Government is not carrying out its punishment on cattle thieves. This is an allegation I have only heard today. It will be pointed out to the Minister concerned, and if it is true that these thieves are not getting certain sentences, then steps will be taken. On settlement, I would like also to say that the matter of settlement is being reviewed. It has been noticed that the programme on which settlement is based is not enough, and the returns which the settlers are supposed to get are not enough and I am sure, during the Budget debate, you will hear the Minister give you a better solution to settlement problems.

On the two labour movements, I cannot speak at present, but after the Cabinet had refused registration of the second movement for many months, it was thought perhaps better to allow it to register. But as soon as it was registered, I noticed two things happened. One, the new body has become very conscious of its powers and then the Kenya Federation of Labour has reacted by being belligerent. I do not think that is what the Government wanted; for the two bodies to fight one another. The Government wanted to see which of the two bodies could lead to stronger relations between employer and employee. At present, we have had a wave of strikes, especially the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union and the Government is looking at the matter carefully. If it appears that it is unwise to have two labour movements, the Government will react immediately.

On the question of official visits by Ministers, I would like to say that the matter has been discussed and, in future, all visits by Ministers to various areas will be subject to certain conditions which have been laid down, and will be in conjunction with the Member of the area. This has been now ruled. Visits which are not planned are going to be banned and no Minister may issue statements on matters of policy anywhere otherwise he has had permission from the Cabinet; otherwise the Minister will only—if he is going to open a health centre like myself—merely open the health centre and say nothing. But on all matters of policy, in future, the Minister will have to get the matter approved in advance by the President's Office. This is being brought in.

[The Minister for Health and Housing]

I have only one point on which I cannot satisfy the House and that is on the organization of the party. It is well known that the party has not had elections for many years. An effort has been made to hold local elections and district elections, but, due to the same trouble again, we have elections being annulled and delay has resulted, especially in certain districts and such provinces as Western, Rift Valley and the Coast. They are the three trouble areas. As soon as elections are finished—and I am assured they will be finished by the end of June—in these areas, we shall then have the national elections and they are very overdue. We shall be able to choose our next President of the party, and our next Vice-Presidents. There will not be one next time. There will be several Vice-Presidents and I hope the decision that we shall have several Vice-Presidents will bring peace in Kenya. I join the House in calling for new elections of the party pretty soon.

I am surprised to hear from the hon. Member for Bomet that his court is being closed. There has been reorganization, as you know, and I think the House was well informed about this, so that there is no such thing as an African court. The courts have been graded into Criminal Courts and Civil Courts and, as a result, some courts are becoming redundant. Another thing which has happened—and nobody raised this—some of the judges have become unemployed as a result of this reorganization. The Members are quite at liberty to bring this matter up during the Estimates, when the Estimates for courts come up, and I think the Government is willing to listen to their suggestions. Previously, this House had suggested that Government should employ magistrates, even lay magistrates to conduct criminal cases. That has been done. Some gentlemen who have served the Government faithfully and who know something about law are now working part-time as magistrates. Therefore, there is no need to keep a panel of six or twelve elders per court to hear cases which could be heard by one person.

I am not going to comment on African socialism at present. I will leave that for some other time and for some other capable people, but I would like to comment on one point which I have just learned about now, that the *Dini ya Msambwa* is proving to be a subversive body.

If any Member has any report to give to the Government or any evidence to show that the *Dini ya Msambwa* people are becoming subversive, stopping progress, stopping children going to school, stopping people from paying their debts to the Government, then it is his

duty to report to the Government. I will take up the point raised by the hon. Member, Mr. arap Tooi, and see whether we can find any truth in the matter.

However, there are other smaller points which I would just like to mention in passing and in closing.

I am surprised to hear that land consolidation is going so slowly in Butere constituency, since I am sure the Minister has taken every step to see that it goes quickly; he has even posted the best officer known on land consolidation to Butere. If it is the question of paying the fee only which is worrying him, I will let the Minister know and see what he can do about it.

On the National Youth Service, I would like to say that there are two ways in which people are taken into the National Youth Service. The first is by Members filling in forms for three young men every month. If that is not done, there is another way for there are certain constituencies which are not well represented, whose young people cannot get into the National Youth Service unless they come direct to Nairobi. They can go to the Kanu office and with a recommendation from that office, if there is proof that they served in the youth service during the elections, they can be taken; provided the numbers do not increase; that is, provided the numbers which have been set for intake every month do not increase. I do not call that a back-door method of taking in youth at all. But some Members—and this is very bad—are tending to send only certain youths to the youth service, and they refuse to consider other youths. For example where the Member was formerly a Kadu Member he might refuse to send the former Kanu youths, and vice versa; or where a Member had a disagreement with another Member in his area, he might refuse to take youths from a certain section and take them only from one area. This can be corrected by these other youths going direct and getting in through Kanu.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think we must now put the question, Mr. Otiende, though I am sure that when hon. Members read HANSARD they will very much appreciate the comprehensive reply you have given.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende): Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

[Mr. Gichoya]

Nairobi, in Solidarity Buildings. The Attorney-General, the Registrar of Societies of this country and the Minister responsible for registration and labour also, combined together, came to a sensible conclusion: let us have the congress. So this congress has come as a solution to avoid the chaotic conditions which we are facing today, when two Ministers of the same Cabinet, even four, because the Home Affairs Minister is also shouting—He is a Minister responsible for a very small thing, but he is too big, he is talking in terms of the Rift Valley. However, this is bringing confusion, and I would back my friend the hon. Mr. Shikuku, in saying, "Dismiss them all." Not just one, if there is dismissal of one, it will be discriminatory. All of them should be put into confinement with Kenyatta there, and Kenyatta should preach to them the doctrine of oneness.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me say something on African socialism. African socialism can be used very conveniently by those who want to make themselves capitalists.

An hon. Member: Or communists.

Mr. Gichoya: There are no communists; even in the Soviet Union there are no communists. I have seen it. They claim they have the nearest point to communism. We are just escaping the former colonial status, trying to find our own level, and we call it African socialism. The only thing I will say is this. Let us be true to what was defined by Kenyatta himself, not when he became the President of the Republic but before he became the President and before he became the Prime Minister of this country, when he said that it will be African because we shall maintain African culture. Our culture has to be reflected democratically because it is this institution which is aimed at a theory. When it comes to practice, it must be economic. Why? On the basis of economy, the economic set-up, not just marrying ten wives and telling us this is African socialism. It is nonsense. Mr. Speaker, I will give an example: I have a big estate, and because I have this I am able to feed some of the beggars in the country who are in need. But one thing must be noted. Today, you go to my *shamba* and you can be arrested for trespass and so there is trespass in African lands and in the old beautiful days there was no trespass, in the old beautiful days nobody lacked food, but today, unless you report to Gichoya and come to my place, so I can arrange something to feed you, you will not get food. However, it shows the changes that have taken place. Consequently, our social set-up must be changed to match the mood and the age.

The other thing I want to say, Mr. Speaker, is that the youth service should not be corrupted. People are sending youth into the service through the back door. This must be stopped, and I am seriously suggesting that those who have gone through the back door should be removed from that place and the proper ones sent.

I want to say something on land settlement, and I insist on this. When we say there is free land, we say free land because it is taken over by Government and becomes state property; consequently, people must be helped by the state to get on to that land, and in the course of time, repay whatever the state or country demands to be paid as a fee, but not to demand the fee first, so that the poor man will never get in.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support this adjournment.

Mr. Malsori-Inumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I must declare my position in the House.

Mr. Speaker, we are not going to accept a transfer from colonialist regime to a communist one; we are not going to accept this transfer at all. While I am speaking in this way, Mr. Speaker, the House should know that this is the only voice of Kuria in this House. Being the only Member from that area, what I speak is the mind of my people, the Kuria, and I say with all my heart that my people are not going to accept any transfer at all from a colonialist to a communist state. The time has come, Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Members of this House should unite and ask the President of this Republic to react as Dr. Banda did and expel some of these Ministers, irresponsible leaders in Kenya, those who are trying to change us from colonialists to communists, and we are not going to have it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Cabinet decisions should not be spoken of at public meetings in Kisumu where Ministers go and tell the public what is their policy in the Cabinet. We are tired of hearing speeches contrary to the policy of the Cabinet of this country. Mr. Speaker, we have many organizations within our Parliament. We have what we call the Back-benchers' Group, we have our Parliamentary Group, and if the Cabinet are unable to unite, they can come and tell us in the Parliamentary Group or Back-benchers' Group meetings, because we are representatives of the people; they should tell us of their disunity and then we can spread the news to our respective areas. But the Ministers individually should not go to various places, trying to issue statements which are contrary to the policy of the Cabinet, and yet we hon. Members here, who have the full mandate of our people, have no idea of what is going on

[Mr. Malsori-Inumbo]

in the Cabinet. If the Cabinet are not going to do any good for the country, the time has come when we shall have to do something instead. We can even go against the Cabinet and the country will be in chaos.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge the President to take drastic measures right now and unite the Cabinet; otherwise take the step I mentioned before and sack some of these Ministers who are working contrary to the wishes of the country, because we are not going to tolerate this any more.

Mr. Speaker, supporting the hon. speaker, Mr. Soi, I would also like to join hands in congratulating the President on the announcement he made recently about free medical treatment. Whilst congratulating him, I would also say that educationally my people—the Kuria—have been left far behind. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that yesterday I went to get my car out of the garage and it happened that the House had to adjourn before I was in to move my Motion on the adjournment. However, we have no secondary schools in my area except one; the only secondary school we could manage to have is the school we have now, which is known as the Taranganya Harambee Secondary School. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, the Minister for Education has refused even to register this school.

Mr. Speaker—I do not know if our country does get loans from overseas, such as the one I read about yesterday in the Press, for £4,000,000. I think some of this money could be used to develop and to run some of these self-help scheme schools which were put up by the people on the self-help basis.

Mr. Speaker, ending now, I support the Motion and I still say that the Government must be resolved, otherwise we are not going to progress.

Mr. Tooi: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for picking on me to speak. I will not take a long time, but I just want to congratulate the Government for what they have done for the last two years, but because of this Motion, I want to mention two or three things which are very important. The first which was mentioned by one of my friends in this House, was the corner bar meeting. I want to make it clear to them that I was one of the people who was in the corner bar, and I think that group in the corner bar saved Kenya from communism.

Having cleared that up, Mr. Speaker, I want to come to another point. Some of the hon. Members have attacked the Ministers and I do not want to join them, because I know that His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, who is our President, is clever enough. He knows what he is

doing. He leaves his Ministers to play about, and then later on he will kick them, and kick them properly. Therefore, there is no reason for this House to ask Mzee Jomo Kenyatta to send them out of the Cabinet. It should be left to the President himself, and I know he has the wisdom and his own time. The time has not come. When the time comes, they will be out completely. We will reject them in this House and outside this House.

An hon. Member: Manyani.

Mr. Tooi: I do not think they will be in Manyani.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, is that I have learned that the two Speakers, of this House and of the Senate, will be going abroad, and I know some of my friends in this House would like to visit some other countries and see what the Parliamentary procedures in other countries are and see their buildings and so on. I would like to ask the Speakers, when they go abroad, to convey the eagerness of the people of Kenya to other Commonwealth countries, and ask them to invite us to go and see their Parliaments.

Now, having said that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to come to my own constituency. To start with, I do not want to congratulate the Government at all on giving free medical treatment, and I will tell you the reason why, Mr. Speaker. First of all, Sir, in my own area, we have only one dispensary run by local authorities, and ten dispensaries are being run by missions, and one hospital is run by missions. Now, if the free medical treatment was given to the people of Kenya, the Marakwet people must be included, and if the Minister who is in front of me is not going to listen to what I am saying, I tell him that the people of Marakwet, the whole population, will see that he has no fees at all for the next few years until he gives them free medical treatment.

I think there are several points, Mr. Speaker, for the Minister for Internal Security to reopen outposts of the police at Labot and Tot, where I think at the moment the so-called *Dini ya Msambwa* is coming in. I would like him to take care and send some police from Tambach, Nakuru or Kisumu or any other place in Kenya to go and guard my people. I understand, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the *Dini ya Msambwa* is now penetrating into Marakwet, and they teach people there that the people of this country should not send their children to school. They also tell them not to support the Government, that they should not sing the *Harambee* song and many other such things. I would like to point this out so that the Government will be aware of what is going on and what has to be done.

[Mr. G. H. Nyanza]
 I am not going to say anything about the Ministry of Education in the House of Representatives because I am not a member of that House. I am a member of the House of Representatives and I am not going to say anything about the Ministry of Education in the House of Representatives.

The hon. Member for Mombasa

The hon. Member for Mombasa is asking a question about the Ministry of Education. I am not going to say anything about the Ministry of Education in the House of Representatives.

The other thing I want to say, Mr. Speaker, is that the youth service should not be interrupted. People are sending youth into the service through the back door. This must be stopped, and I am seriously suggesting that those who have gone through the back door should be removed from that place and the proper ones sent.

I want to say something on land settlement. I insist on this. When we say there is free land, we say free land because it is taken over by Government and becomes State property. Only specially people must be helped by the State to get us to that land, and in the course of time, whatever the name of country demands will be paid as a fee, but not to demand the fee first so that the poor man will never get in.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I repeat the adjournment.

Mr. Mwanakatwe: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I must declare my position in the House.

Mr. Speaker, we are not going to accept a Speaker there is a candidate because it is a common law and we are not going to accept it. The hon. Member for Mombasa is asking a question about the Ministry of Education. I am not going to say anything about the Ministry of Education in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, ending now, I support the Motion and I still say that the Government must be resolved, otherwise we are not going to progress.

Mr. Toot: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for picking on me to speak. I will not take a long time, but I just want to congratulate the Government for what they have done for the last two years, but because of this Motion, I want to mention two or three things which are very important. The first which was mentioned by one of my friends in this House, was the corner bar meeting. I want to make it clear to them that I was one of the people who was in the corner bar, and I think that group in the corner bar saved Kenya from communism.

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[Mr. Malindi-Irtumbo]
 in the Cabinet. If the Cabinet are not going to do any good for the country, the time has come when we shall have to do something instead. We can then go against the Cabinet and the country will be in chaos.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge the President to take drastic measures right now and unite the Cabinet, otherwise take the step I mentioned before and sack some of these Ministers who are working contrary to the wishes of the country, because we are not going to tolerate this any more.

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doing. He leaves his Ministers to play about, and then later on he will kick them, and kick them properly. Therefore, there is no reason for this House to ask Mzee Jomo Kenyatta to send them out of the Cabinet. It should be left to the President himself, and I know he has the wisdom and his own time. The time has not come. When the time comes, they will be out completely. We will reject them in this House and outside this House.

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Now, having said that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to come to my own constituency. To start with, I do not want to congratulate the Government at all on giving free medical treatment, and I will tell you the reason why, Mr. Speaker. First of all, Sir, in my own area, we have only one dispensary run by local authorities, and ten dispensaries are being run by missions, and one hospital is run by missions. Now, if the free medical treatment was given to the people of Kenya, the Marakwet people must be included, and if the Minister who is in front of me is not going to listen to what I am saying, I tell him that the people of Marakwet, the whole population, will see that he has no fees at all for the next few years until he gives them free medical treatment.

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[Mr. strap Sol] expensive for them. People will not go to courts if they want to now, because some of the African courts are being closed. I am saying this because an African court in Location 6 in my own constituency, Boneti, is being closed and I want the Government to give me a full explanation as to why this is being closed. That is my point, Mr. Speaker.

I beg to support the President, but I want free medical treatment everywhere in the country.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on this business of the Vice-President going to London to the Prime Ministers' Conference. I think it is very clever and wise of our Government that we do remember what happened to our President, the Prime Minister, when he was attacked by some people in England, so there could have been another similar incident if our Vice-President had gone there and something might have happened to him. It is very wise.

Secondly, I am worried about the future of this country. As a Member of this House, I would like some senior Members, I mean by senior Members, the Ministers and the former Leader of the Opposition to listen. What I have seen, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that the speech given by the Vice-President has brought up a lot of trouble, but I would have urged Mr. Mboya and Mr. Ngala first to come to the Vice-President and ask him what his dispute was. We have an African custom which is for a young man to come and ask an older man why he is disappointing and misleading the country—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Member in order in calling me a young man when I have grandchildren?

The Speaker (Mr. Stalé): He is entirely mistaken in doing so.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the masses in this country are misled by us, ourselves, in this House. I think the time has come when we should appear in our true colours to tell the masses what our opinion is. The Cabinet is leading our country and we, as Members and Back-benchers, must follow the ideology or the idea brought forward by some hon. Ministers. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like very strongly to ask Cabinet Ministers to behave and to tell these people to behave so that we as—

POINT OF ORDER

LIMITATION OF DEBATE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, does the House understand that the time for debating has been extended.

The Speaker (Mr. Stalé): Order! It is a perfectly good point of order. The normal time for the interruption of business is 12.30 p.m. on Friday, but by Standing Orders the Speaker is given some discretion to vary the time, for the convenience of the House. When we have a Motion for adjournment of the House to a day other than the next normal sitting day, and the time allowed for the Motion is one and a half hours, and we only started at 11.30 a.m., it must mean that hon. Members will not get through that Motion we carry on until one o'clock, and so we shall do that today for the convenience of the House.

(Resumption of Debate)

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just saying that the President is the Head of the country and I feel that we should tell these Ministers when there is something wrong or when they have done something wrong, because of the public and the Press. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel very strongly that we have some Ministers who have employed some Members to represent their interests, not only in this House but outside this House, and it is very disgraceful that such actions and activities and, those Ministers who have been doing this should now stop. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the President very much on what he said on Madaraka Day, and I hope that not only my constituency, but the whole country, will take heed of what he has said.

Mr. Shikuku: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have two or three things to mention. Firstly, I would like to speak on the present shameful disunity in the Cabinet of Kenya which is as clear as daylight. I am very disgusted and I am labouring under a great strain to refrain from vomiting.

The situation is very bad and I think I should go back as far as 1959, and I think I have diagnosed the disease in Kenya politics and the time has come when I must tell this House what my diagnoses is. It is no use, Mr. Speaker, for hon. Members to stand here and talk, and talk, and talk about anything, it is just like a person who goes to a doctor, before the disease is diagnosed, he is given quinine when he is suffering from a stomach ache. The doctor usually diagnoses the disease and then gives the medicine. The diagnosis is this, Mr. Speaker—this is a diagram which I am going to take the trouble to have cyclostyled and put in all the Members' pigeon-holes and I will also give it to the Press for the public to see.

The present disunity dates back to the time when the Kenya National Party was founded in 1959. In the beginning, it was Kariakwu, the Kenya

[Mr. Shikuku] African Union, and when Kenya African National Party was dissolved in 1952, we had what we called small district organizations which I do not worry about, then, after that, we had fourteen elected members who formed what was called the Kenya National Party in 1959. The fourteen members, having agreed to start this, four of them split away and, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Members to note this very seriously, after fourteen members had agreed to form the Kenya National Party, one of them and two others formed what was called the Kenya Independence Movement. The person who took the lead in this, and that is the time disunity came to this country, was the hon. Mr. Mboya who got hold of Mr. Oginga Odinga, who was sick in the hospital, and managed to squeeze him into the Kenya Independence Movement and, from that time, disunity started in this country. The quarrel between the two parties went on until, on the 15th of May 1960, at Kiambu, when the Kenya African National Union was formed, so some people from the Kenya National Party and some people from the Kenya Independence Movement formed the Kenya African National Union. The remaining Kenya National Party, plus the Masai United Front, Kalenjin Peoples' Alliance, the Coast Peoples' Union, all these people formed another party called Kenya African Democratic Union on 10th July 1960. These parties went on struggling until 1962, when there was a quarrel in the Kenya African National Union camp itself, where the hon. Mr. Ngei disagreed with the hon. Tom Mboya and formed the African Peoples Party. Then, from there, it was Kenya African National Union, Kenya African Democratic Union and the African Peoples Party. God has helped these people, but I do not know whether he is now getting tired. The hon. Mr. Kenyatta managed to form together the African Peoples Party, the Kenya African Democratic Union and the Kenya African National Union, in 1964, on the 10th October, and we had one party.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here is the crux of the matter. That big House which you see here, Sir, of the Kenya African National Union, under one party which was formed on the 10th October 1964, is now a small house in between the two blocs. There are those who call themselves socialists, and there are those who call themselves Kenyans. There are two groups here. The big group of the Kenya African National Union has become small, the hon. Mr. Kenyatta is left in that small house which you see between the two big blocs. Now, what is the solution, Mr. Speaker? I suggest, and very strongly too, because I do not belong to any group, I speak my independent mind, the solution to the present

trouble—you will find that it can be proved historically, as I have underlined here—you can see that all along the trouble was always started by two people and the present quarrel in the Cabinet is between those same two persons who have supporters both in the Members and some Ministers.

The solution is that the President must put his foot down, like the Prime Minister of Malawi, and sack the hon. Mr. Oginga Odinga; sack the hon. Mr. Mboya, from the Cabinet and party and Kenya will go on without these two people. This is my very strong feeling and if he does not want to do that, Mr. Speaker, I have diagnosed the disease, he might find himself very sick. I am the doctor. I am the doctor of politics and he has to go for the diagnosis. I ask him to do so.

The other issue is the question of land consolidation in Butere Constituency. I would like the Minister for Lands and Settlement to know that the people of Butere are the leading people in land consolidation, but they are now being harassed, being asked to pay fees for land consolidation schemes, and I have told them that they should not pay this fee until such time as they have money, because there are many places in Kenya where they have not done any land consolidation and have not been sent to any court. Nobody in Butere is going to pay this consolidation fee until we have something in our bellies.

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

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, I have just a few points to put forward to the hon. Members.

In the first place, I am very happy that our President has endeavoured to fulfil one of the pledges we gave to the public when we were seeking votes to come to this House: that free medical attention would be available. Of course, one Member has put forward a certain fear, that as these facilities will be confined to Government institutions, consequently, areas which do not have Government clinics or hospitals, but mission hospitals will have to suffer. Our request goes to the President, that those who are treated in private hospitals, in the case of places where there are no Government hospitals, should have their fees paid by the Government.

Another thing I want to say is this. We are now becoming more democratic in Trade Union matters in the country by accepting the registration of the Kenya African Workers Congress which is democratic in the sense that we have been fed up with having the Kenya Federation of Labour in this country, a foreign institution manipulated from Brussels and working in

Mr. Kibaga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, right from the very beginning I would like to say that it is true that in the African way of life a young man respects the elders, but a very strong, but, an elder must show that he has grown up and he can help the younger.

Now, if we are to follow the African custom, what the Ministers should realize is that we are elected by our people, that they are elected by the people, and that there is not a single constituency in Kenya which is senior to another constituency. They are all constituencies and the Ministers being the senior Members in this Government must behave, they must know that we are watching them. The whole country is watching them. If they say they are the champions of the poor and the oppressed, we shall check on their actions. Some of them are the biggest capitalists in Kenya and we will tell them that.

In this Parliament we do not, have fools. We are the people who can see and the whole country can also see what is going on. The people must be told the truth.

I must congratulate the President for coming forward in a big way at the *Madaraka* Day celebrations in order to show us what the policy of the Government is. We do not need to go to the East nor the West.

There is one thing I would like to ask the President about and that is discipline. The Ministers must be disciplined. If there is any Minister, Mr. Speaker, who misbehaves or misinterprets the policy of the Government and confuses the people, he should be disciplined and, if necessary, be dismissed, and we shall support the President in this. The best behaviour must come from the Ministers.

There is one thing I must say here because we are representatives of the Voice of Kenya. The Voice of Kenya must not become the Voice of Oneko.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Odongo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order to say that the Voice of Kenya is the Voice of Oneko?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think I heard the hon. Member say that it must not "become" the Voice of Oneko.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, I think that it was by implication that he probably did.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, I do not think so.

Mr. Kibaga: Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the Assistant Minister is aware of this, because very often we read in the newspapers of people writing "Kenya Government". This is not good, it is somebody who is misbehaving. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you find also that the Voice of Kenya does not do its reporting work properly. It discriminates. When the Minister for Education and the Minister for Commerce and Industry visited my constituency, there was a meeting but nothing of this meeting was reported, except for a few things which were said by the Minister.

The Voice of Kenya must realize one thing; when we talk of nationalization. We asked for this service to be nationalized and the Government would pay compensation. However, we did not intend that nationalization should mean "familization" or something of that sort. We did not intend that the members of the same family should be employed in this service. This must be checked.

We need of nationalizing some of the industries in the country and this must be carried out according to the true meaning of the word. We are all watching, and the Ministers must not think that, because they are Ministers, they are in a position to see that only their families benefit.

The other thing is the question of official visits. I would like to add to what I have already said, that there must be control. This is where the President should discipline his Ministers. When you have one Minister visiting a particular place five times and calling it official visits, then this is terrible. Official visits by Ministers should be arranged by the Vice-President and he himself, should visit various places throughout the country. This question of causing confusion must be checked. Whenever a Minister goes out, the President must be sure of him and what he will say. Whether he is a senior or junior Minister, the President must be sure that this person will state the policy of the Government and not his individual policy.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Odoro-Sar: Mr. Speaker, I have a few words to say on the present situation in Kenya. At present the country is worried about the things it reads in the newspapers, about the Ministers attacking one another, the Members of Parliament issuing Press statements, and this confuses the whole country. Mr. Speaker, it is no use a Member in this House blaming anybody, either in the villages or in the streets, for what is taking place in Kenya today. Some of

[Mr. Odoro-Sar] the Members here, Mr. Speaker, have forgotten that they represent their constituents. Some are perhaps merely representing individual Ministers in this country.

Now, when you hear a Minister attacking another Minister, another Member trying to back a Minister because he is his friend, or he wants that Minister to like him, this is very bad. If a Member forgets to represent his own constituents, the thing he should do is to resign from the constituency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since Kadu joined Kanu, is when the confusion began. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we thought and we were very pleased—the Leader of the Opposition at that time was Mr. Ngala—that after joining the Government, the Kanu Party would be very strong, but, instead, things are now reviving. The confusion is brought about because of some, not all, of the Kadu leaders who are trying to confuse the country.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, is it in order for another Member to say that? That was a very strong statement. Can he substantiate that the former Kadu Members are responsible for the confusion within Kanu and in the country?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Can you substantiate that, Mr. Odoro-Sar?

Mr. Odoro-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that since this party joined the Government the confusion began.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You did not say that, Mr. Odoro-Sar. You blamed Kanu for the confusion. If you say anything like that, you must have grounds for such a statement, or withdraw.

Mr. Odoro-Sar: I withdraw, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the things I would like the Government to consider is calling the governing council of the party together. This is because the party which is responsible for this Government is nowhere. Since the elections, the governing council of this party has not been called. This is why the leaders of this country who were elected are confused, because they are not disciplined by the party that elected them. This is where the whole blame lies with the party leaders, because the confusion that is taking place is their responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of saying whether a person is a capitalist or a communist worker does not get the job done. Kenya wants neither capitalism nor communism. Leaders of this country must not try to confuse the masses because of their personal grudges.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid your time is up, Mr. Odoro-Sar.

Mr. arao Soki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say something on this free medical announcement. It has been announced, but it does not serve the whole country. This is because in some constituencies there are mission hospitals only and there are no Government hospitals, and therefore, people are not going to benefit from these announcements. If we want everybody in Kenya to benefit from the announcement of the President, then the Government must nationalize the mission hospitals.

We do not want some people in these areas to go to any hospitals and have to pay money, while some other people in different parts of Kenya do not have to pay money. We want everybody to go there and receive free medical treatment. I oppose it very much. It is wrong. It is an announcement which they are going to get in any constituency. I want everybody in Kenya to get free medical attention and to go to any hospital, any clinic, any dispensary, and if you go to any private hospital then the Government should pay that private hospital and people should go there free.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is about our present Cabinet. Our present Cabinet is not a one-party Cabinet. It is a coalition Cabinet. We want to be told whether it is a coalition Government or a one-party Government. Now the Vice-President has even lowered the dignity of his own office. He has lowered it because he has made a speech where he criticized the Government policy and he criticized some of the Cabinet Ministers. He mentioned at least one name of a Cabinet Minister. He showed that he was opposed to every Government policy. In other words, he is opposed to the policy, but he is inside the Cabinet. I suggest that the President remove him immediately. He should be removed, and this is my point. I want the President to have a united party so that they can rule the country as one party with smooth running. It is not happening, there is no party. We want this to be done immediately, Mr. Speaker.

Another thing is about the African courts. In some districts, African courts are being closed. They are being closed and transferred to some other part of the district. The African courts have been applying the traditions of the people. They have been applying customary law which really deals with the traditions of the people. Now, the African courts in some locations are being closed. The people have to travel from one location to another location and it is very

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office] Group, the Socialist Group. Who can deny that, in fact, the problems of our country right now are here? They are not with the people. It is here, Mr. Speaker, that we must start to think and that is why I want to sound a note of warning.

I said before in this House that there was a struggle for power which was showing up, and amongst five or six people who are Members of this House. People seem to see themselves as future Presidents, but Kenyatta is still alive, Kenya is healthy, there is no reason to plunge our country into disharmony, there is no point in plunging our nation into disunity and instability. In fact, one of the ironies of our situation, Mr. Speaker, is this. Whereas we have been struggling, through thick and thin, to oppose communism and capitalism equally, we have tended to cause exactly what has been said to bring communism: namely confusion. The longer we keep at this, the longer we gang up, one group against another, the longer we refuse to work as a team, according to the mandate given to us at the time of the General Election, Mr. Speaker, in my humble opinion is that we shall only be serving foreign interests, despite our protestations. A man here will protest to high heaven that he has not been prompted by a foreign power to do this or the other, "I am not with the West, I am not with the East, I'm in the centre", but everybody vies with each other to prove that he is not a communist or a capitalist. I have argued here before, Mr. Speaker, that we should say nothing until we have the document on African socialism. We now have this document, let us attempt to see what in this document can be improved. The Budget speeches are coming and we can attempt to improve it.

Let us, what is more, Mr. Speaker, refuse to fight the international game of the cold war. This is not our battle. Our battle is to see that our people have something better than they had yesterday. I want to congratulate the Government very much, especially as I happen to be a doctor, on the new approach to our medical problems. I am particularly glad that the best will go to the children. Let us not now go fighting one another, fighting to see that the hon. Member of the former Opposition does not carry on what he had in Kadu within Kanu, because, Mr. Speaker, there is a suspicion growing that some of the movers of Kadu are appearing within Kanu and causing a war within the party.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order in insinuating and also alleging that the people from Kadu are carrying out war within Kanu? Can he substantiate this?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is one of the sort of things that must be substantiated.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): I said that it should not appear that that was the case.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Oh, no. My recollection of your remark, Dr. Waiyaki, is that you said that this was going on. If hon. Members allege suspicion or rumours, they must still substantiate or withdraw.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, as I do not want to make this look a very big issue, I would be very happy to say that, in fact, the rumours are there. I do not want to be drawn into wasting my time to prove that this is true. If it will please the hon. Leader of the Opposition I will withdraw the fact that I cannot prove this to his satisfaction.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sure hon. Members understand by now that if they are allowed to withdraw an allegation in default of substantiation, it must be a complete unqualified withdrawal.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): It is true that since he happens to be a former dormitory prefect, I withdraw.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, when an hon. Member withdraws, he does not withdraw because I was his former dormitory prefect, he withdraws because what he said is false and he has no evidence to substantiate.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): From what the hon. Member said, I understand that it was a euphemistic qualification which did no harm.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, may I end my little, what I thought would be a humorous tussle, with my former prefect.

Let us make an attempt, Mr. Speaker, in this House to unite as a team and to forget these quarrels about capitalism and communism, because in the final analysis what will matter in the State is not what this man or that man fights for on the cold-war platform. It is whether you will produce food for the people. It is what the people do. It is the things that will help them to get houses. These are the things that people must do, and it is not good to vie with each other here about communism or capitalism. All the evils in this country are not due to communism or capitalism. What we as Members of Parliament must do is to see that we fulfil the promises we gave to our people at the time of the 1963 elections. This is all that matters and that is why

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office] I myself have persistently refused to be drawn into this battle. I support the adjournment.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, too, would like to support the Motion by saying a few words about our present situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this country has decided on African socialism which has been accepted as Paper No. 10 in this House. I do not know how many of us realize the importance of this. We say that we reject capitalism and we also say that we reject communism, and that we accept African socialism. It has been said, too, that this is based on African tradition and African culture and it is on the African culture that African socialism will be based.

Now, how many of us realize the demands of African culture? One of the most important things about African culture is that you respect the elder. Now, I have noticed that, Sir, in our Government this is not being followed. You find the young men, young Ministers, are attacking the elders. For instance, I would say that we have two elders, we have the President, Mzee Kenyatta, and we have the Vice-President, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga. Now, I am a Member of this Government and I am amazed to see that some of the younger Ministers and some of the younger Members of Parliament are always attacking the Vice-President. He is one of the elders and this is completely un-African. There is nobody in the Government or in this Parliament who has any right whatsoever to ask a Member of the Government to resign. This is very wrong because—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister in order in suggesting that Members of this House have no right to demand that any Minister should resign?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If the hon. Member was saying that, as a matter of order, hon. Members cannot do that, of course, he was wrong. If he was saying that he thought that it was improper to suggest someone's resignation, then he was all right.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, I think it is wrong for any Minister to ask a more senior Minister to resign.

Hon. Members: No, no, it is no!

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): The only person who can do that is the President of this country, speaking on behalf of his people, or the people themselves can make

the decision. These Ministers who say that the Vice-President should resign are the people who are breaking the normal procedure or the normal concept of what is called collective responsibility of the Cabinet. Now, when they say that the Vice-President should resign, are they speaking for the Government or themselves? If they do not want the Vice-President, they should resign from the Cabinet. It is not their Government, it is the Government of the people of Kenya, and it is the people of Kenya that can ask any one to resign, not any particular person who has been bribed or bought in the country.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. You must be very careful, Mr. Okelo-Odongo. When anyone refers to hon. Members and speaks about bribery—I do not think you mean to say that, reference to any Minister, did you?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, I am talking about the Ministers and I said it was wrong that any of them should be bought or bribed.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Nevertheless, Mr. Okelo-Odongo, you must be careful about your remarks. If you meant that, then you must withdraw.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): All right, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw.

However, Mr. Speaker, the point of explanation is that it is very wrong for any Minister to demand that a particular Minister who has been appointed should resign. This causes confusion and it is a break away from the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. It is only the people of this country that ask the President or Vice-President to resign and it is only the President, speaking on behalf of his people, who can do that, and not any other Minister. Mr. Speaker, I think this is a very valuable point and it should be understood. There are some people who are always confusing the country by this sort of thing.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important matter. If we want order in this country and we want to base that on African culture, we must respect the elders and anybody who is in a higher position here. If we do not work on those lines, then there is no use talking about African socialism. It is just a question of somebody talking about it all he wants to talk about and he merely calls it African socialism. If we want to base our actions on African culture, then this is one of the prerequisites of African culture; to respect somebody who is old and somebody who is holding a higher office. We must accept that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

[Mr. Waritih]

To go further, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say something on foreign newspaper correspondents. When I was in London just about three weeks ago, it was very distressing to see some of the reports which come from Kenya sent by foreign correspondents. It appears there are some newspapers which are deliberately sending information to foreign countries to create a picture of a troubled Kenya, as if there were a lot of communistic infiltration and one wonders why these papers go out of their way to give information which, when you check on it, you find is not true. I wonder why they could not even check their information. When you find two or three newspapers in foreign countries reporting the same incidents, you find that one newspaper gives an entirely different view, and another newspaper gives a view which seems to agree with the first. Here, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Government to find a way of checking, if possible, not only talk about communism but other things as well.

They also talk of the Paper on African socialism. Some of them condemn it. They call it all different things. Maybe I have not seen all of these newspapers, but what I am saying here is that our Government should find a method whereby these foreign correspondents should be at least advised or warned that whatever they sent out should be, as far as possible, near to the truth.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that we have started very well, and I would request the people of Kenya to follow the advice given in the speech of the President on *Madaraka* Day, which I believe should be the basis of our unity.

Mr. Makoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion on Adjournment and in so doing I would like to say a few things in support of it. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my friends and colleagues in congratulating the Minister for Health and Housing in giving free medical treatment. While the whole nation is grateful for this, I would like to say that the Minister should have given free medical treatment to all Government clinics and Government dispensaries including the missionary clinics and dispensaries. Some of the people live in remote areas where it is difficult to travel all the way to the Government clinics or dispensaries. They only pay open to them is to use the missionary clinics or dispensaries near their homes. Therefore it would be very wrong for these people to pay their tax, and at the same time pay their medical treatment for their children because these dispensaries happen to be missionary dispensaries or clinics.

One more thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to warn the Government about whatever promises they give to the nation. Just last year, there was an announcement from the Minister for Defence that the punishment now which would be given to those who stole animals or those who stole anything like a cow or a goat or a sheep would be sentenced for thirteen years and the *Kiboko*. What you find in these African courts is that these people, when they are arrested and brought before these courts, are only imprisoned for six months, three months and no *Kiboko* is given to them; and the public still wonder whether what was announced by the Government was something to fool the public or whether they really meant what they said. My people, particularly in Kisii, where we find there are a lot of stock thefts between the Kipsigis and the Kisii, are very dissatisfied. They ask me when the Government Minister stood on the platform and said, "Now, those who are found guilty of this offence will be imprisoned for fourteen years", whether we were fooling them. They would like to withdraw their thanks on what we passed here and what we told them. I think the Minister should take into account this very serious cheating. If I may call it that, because we have failed to implement this law we passed here.

Mr. Speaker, one thing I would like to say as a Member of a settlement area, is that the people in the settlement areas are only given land and nothing afterwards. No roads are provided to transport their produce, no bridges are constructed to enable them to transport their milk or whatever they produce. All the Government is interested in is to ask them to pay their loan repayments after six months. How can you ask these people to pay their loans when there are no roads, when there are no bridges, when there is no market organization for their crops? Mr. Speaker, when this Vote comes next week on Lands and Settlement, I would like to oppose any allowance given to these people who do not even advise the Minister of what should be done for these people. Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion and I maintain that the settlement schemes will totally fail, particularly those which are very far from Nairobi, because the only thing they are given is land and nothing more after that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support this Motion.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first I would like to congratulate the Government on the few activities that have taken place in recent weeks. The first one is the taking over of the mismanaged farms and the abandoned farms at the Coast, but I would like the Government to make its policy very clear on what they will do with the

[Mr. Ngala]

land after they have taken it over, because if Government is not spending money on such land, they will find that the Government are worse than the previous owners. Therefore, we would like to urge that Government makes money available immediately for the Coast for the resettlement and rehabilitating of these mismanaged farms.

I note that the Government has further loans from the United Kingdom and other countries. These loans should be made available to help the people who are landless at the Coast and also Government should not hesitate taking over more land which is mismanaged and abandoned at the Coast.

There is plenty of it in Kilifi District, in Kwale District, and all this land should be taken away from the owners for settlement of those people who are in need of land and can work. I hear one Member saying "Including *Uhuru* Farm", but I can assure this Member that *Uhuru* Farm is well developed; it is mine, of course. At least I have a plan, Mr. Speaker, Sir, of putting it in good order in the next three years. May I tell the Assistant Minister that yesterday I planted 300 young coconut trees on *Uhuru* Farm and we are doing well. Mr. Speaker, having satisfied the Assistant Minister that I am doing something on my own farm, I would like everybody at the Coast to take up the example of my hard work in developing my farm.

If a farmer is just sitting on the land, it should be taken away and this question of other people even coming to Nairobi to say that the Constitution does not provide this, threatening us with the Constitution, we can change the Constitution if it is necessary to give the people the land and make the people develop the land.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point I would like to emphasize is that the collective responsibility of the Ministers is very absurd now, and very worrying because each Minister is saying a different thing. You find the Vice-President saying one thing in one place, and the Minister for Finance running after him to say: "You ought not to have said that." It looks as if the Cabinet does not meet. We want the Cabinet to meet regularly and, also, have a front to face the problems of the country together and put their views together in the country. The source of trouble, Mr. Speaker, in Kenya is in the Cabinet itself. The Cabinet itself is the source of trouble because you get senior Ministers of the Cabinet attacking junior Members of Parliament with no grounds, no statements made. The other day the Vice-President said that the British Government and the American Government are

working through me. This is a serious statement and should not have been made by a man of his position. If I, or anybody else, answers and replies that it is the fault of the Vice-President to do this, and we do not want that and even if we go home, as Members of Parliament, as Back-benchers, we should be called by the Ministers to be told how we should direct ourselves; that this is how a one-party system can work. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, it is time that Kenya or the country set up a commission to see how a one-party system can work in Kenya. This is very important, that a commission should direct us how we should work as one party, otherwise the party will fall into ruins.

The other mistake, Mr. Speaker, is that the Government has been very unsteady in allowing two labour movements to exist in the country. I am neither for the Kenya Federation of Labour nor for the Congress, but I would like one organization for all the workers in the country, and this is shown in Sessional Paper No. 10, on African Socialism. I do not know why the Government has gone against its own stand.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the President on his very wonderful speech, very brilliant speech, in which nothing but the truth and true guidance was included.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in congratulating the Government for bringing this Motion for the Adjournment, may I sound a note of warning to my fellow Members of Parliament, because I believe that most of the troubles of Kenya now are not emanating from the people in the villages but rather from this House. I say, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Sol: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, would the Member substantiate that the troubles are emanating from this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slado): Order, order. It is obviously quite impossible for anyone to substantiate a statement of that kind. It is, in fact, a statement of opinion and not a statement of fact.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): As a matter of fact, it is quite easy to point out that nearly all the controversial statements made in the Press recently have come from one or other Member of Parliament, which includes Ministers and the hon. former Leader of the Opposition. So, Mr. Speaker, there is no question of us trying to run away. It is in this House that we started all sorts of groupings on a cold-war platform. We called ourselves the Kenya

[Mr. Kase] to represent Kenya at the coming London talks. I do this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because I have no personal grudges against anybody, but it becomes interesting when we have senior Members of this Government trying to quarrel with one another in the newspapers. If they go to such conferences, and I would like to quote an incident later, Mr. Speaker, Sir, but if they do go to such conferences, I do not see why we Members of Parliament are not satisfied that they will represent us properly. We do not think that they will say in that conference anything that is good.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we were in Britain, I remember reading a newspaper and this is where I thought that there must be something wrong. This House passed the Paper on African socialism, and I was not here at the time the Paper was discussed in the Cabinet, and the Parliament accepted, and then a few days later, if my memory serves me correctly, we read in the newspaper that somebody had stood up on a platform and said that communism is food. Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can we expect this to be a non-aligned country? On the one hand, you support African socialism and then go back later and say that communism is like food! Are you going to support or represent our country in London on the basis of communism? I think the Government has been very wise and they should do more than that, and I also think that one day this House will urge the resignation of the Vice-President, because Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot have a senior Minister in this Government trying to confuse the public at large. When we read in the paper that the Vice-President had made a statement and then we read the following morning that the Minister for Economic Planning and Development replied to this one, are we going to have our senior Ministers trying to play about with the public of our very young nation? Why do they want to use our public as step ladders? If somebody wants to be elected President, then let him wait for his time. It will come. If they want me to be President, Mr. Speaker, let me wait until I am thirty-five, when I am thirty-five then I am ready. It is not right to confuse the public of Kenya in the papers and it does not help this country.

I think the Government has been very clever on this point to get the Minister for Foreign Affairs to represent us in these London talks. I think the President should be advised, Mr. Speaker, that if there are any people who are not satisfied with African socialism, let them produce their own papers. It is useless to go on making a lot of noise about it. Let them produce their

own papers and we will analyse them. But, we cannot have senior Members of the Cabinet quarrelling. I think they should resign immediately.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Theuri: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I rise to support this Motion for Adjournment, and I support what the hon. Members have said about the change in the delegation. This is what we have been waiting for. We want our own views to be heard by the nation, because we allow ourselves to be represented by the people with the different views, and our Government. However, not only that, but in view of the various statements, I would urge the Government to have a plan for security.

Without labouring on this, Mr. Speaker, I support the Motion and the Government on the change of the delegation.

Mr. Mboobi: Mr. Speaker, I would first congratulate the Government for the free medicines they have given us in this country. This is one of the steps we have been waiting for for a long time. In the elections, we promised the people of this country quite a number of free things, and that was one of them, and when the President, the Father of the Nation, made his speech on *Madaraka* Day, everybody in this country felt that at least something had been clarified which had been missing for a long time.

So, Mr. Speaker, I wish to add as well that the Government should continue to do that and give us the rest of the services as expected by the public, and the public is supporting Government seriously on whatever they do.

Another point here, Mr. Speaker, is that which we are in this country we find that some Members of this Parliament—I do not know whether they have been losing their senses or still have their senses—have been trying all the time to go into the villages to tell the people what the Government has not done, and what the Government should do. I do not think that is the point that the masses of the people should be told by a Member of Parliament. The people in the country, the masses, know already what they need, and for a Member of Parliament to go and tell the public that this is what they need is a duplication of another country, and is a waste of time. Members of this Parliament will be advised to support the Government in trying to get the people their rights, and I am sure that this country will be built properly with the spirit of *Harambee* as given by our President, the hon. Jomo Kenyatta.

[Mr. Mboobi]

I do not have very much to say on the general policy of the Government, but I am with the Government in keeping with the unity of African socialism, and this should be a document to be preached by the Members of this Parliament, and the Cabinet Ministers, who should not go out and shout at each other at public meetings, one supporting the East and the other West, which would show the public that the Government has some weakness somewhere. This will not encourage our people to work very hard if they know that the Government is divided. The House that is divided within itself cannot stand, and in that case, I would advise the Ministers and also our President that if there is an element which is going against the Government in the Cabinet, let the whole party be dismissed from the Cabinet, and have a President running it properly without any opposition, opposing him in any way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the adjournment.

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I hear the views expressed by my hon. friend supporting the change of the delegation for the London talks, I would like to oppose the adjournment of the House. Sir, the two days that we are not sitting, Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th, I consider as very important days. Sir, we have problems in this country that we could discuss on those two days. We have the *Shifra* problems in this country, and we have the Assistant Ministers who are going to deputize for the Ministers who are going to London.

Therefore, Sir, I do not see any reason why these two days should be a break from the business of this House. These two days, Mr. Speaker, could be used and a lot could be discussed in this House. It was only yesterday, Sir, that our friend, the hon. Member, Mr. Ngalath Abok, brought a question here, which appeared in the papers, to the notice of the House. Again, Sir, such affairs could also appear on Tuesday or Wednesday, matters that could not be discussed in the past. So, I consider these two days as very important and I do not think we should lose them.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I oppose the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Wadhvani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion for the Adjournment, and in so doing I would like to say the following.

It is two years now since the machinery of Government fell into the hands of the people of Kenya, and I think very strongly that any

Government should provide the things that our people have lived for so long during the time we were under foreign rule. I believe very strongly, Mr. Speaker, that we can do that. But we can only do it if we agree on the policy which we are going to follow, and we must have unity as a central point to enable us to work as a team.

I will start by saying that I believe that the *Harambee* spirit of the country should apply here. I say this because we have seen statements made by senior Members of the Cabinet which I consider to be contrary to the policy of the whole Cabinet, and if our Government does not accept this policy, we should be told, so that when a Minister speaks in a way different to what the Government has already said, then we will know we have to accept it. The simple reason is that if the whole country is to work towards unity of development, there must be unity shown from the top. If the Cabinet is divided, the Government is divided, Parliament is divided, and we cannot succeed with the Development Plan.

Accepting that, we have at least a document or a basis on which we can bring about development to this country by ways and means based on the document of African socialism. I may not be satisfied with the contents, or the methods of what is to follow, but I would like to say it is a basis on which we can work, a basis which, if we work on it and implement the conditions of it, will bring about socialism. On the other hand, if there are some Members of Parliament or Ministers or any person who is not satisfied with it, there is machinery by which amendments can be brought about. As I say, this is a basis on which we can work to bring about development, to bring about changes which we have promised to our people. In fact, on *Madaraka* Day, the President announced free medical treatment. So, what I am saying here is that this paper on African socialism is an attempt to lay down machinery for development and I am quite certain that some Members of Parliament are not quite satisfied with it and maybe some Ministers or some of the Cabinet are not quite satisfied with it, but it is a basis on which, I believe, we can bring about development. Instead of bringing about differences and challenging one another, there are methods under which amendments can be brought, either through the public or through the Parliamentary Group or through the Cabinet. I would request those people, if possible, particularly the senior members of the party, senior Members of the Government, not to bring about confusion within the public which will cause confusion and misunderstanding.

[Mr. G. G. Karuki]

If you remember, Mr. Speaker, we passed a State of Emergency, which has now been going on for nearly two years; fighting the *Shifita*; we want to know how much money the Government has wasted in using our security forces, and we want to know how many armed forces have been killed as a result of *Shifita* activities. At the same time, we want to know how many loyal people have been killed by the *Shifita*. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not want to be told that there are loyal Somalis. Let loyal Somalis come out and show us their loyalty. Let them be put in a camp where we can scrutinize them and know who are good, rather than allowing these people to spoil the whole thing.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that probably the new Budget—which I am not qualified to speak about—is going to vote a lot of money for the armed forces, and this money is being paid by innocent people and those innocent people are those whom *Shifita* are killing. Mr. Speaker, if the Minister is not going to do something at this stage, we are going to face a financial problem and the *Shifita* activities will spoil our Development Plan, because a lot of money will be used to deal with the *Shifita*. Let us villagize them and then we will see what can happen.

Mr. Speaker, since my hon. friend who wants to second this Motion comes from the areas where *Shifita* are attacking from day to day, I beg to allow him to second me.

I beg to move.

Mr. Kemora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to rise and support my colleague, the hon. Member for Laikipia, in moving this Motion, because I am of the opinion that the Government is really slow in acting to bring an end to *Shifita* activities.

I know that the Government has known the cause of the *Shifita* activities, but does not want to take adequate steps to see that Somalia stop causing an insecure position in the country. I agree with my hon. colleague that the Somalis should be villagized, because, for the time being, the areas where our security forces carry out their investigations are so big that they cannot cover them, and the Government has not—the complaint we get from the security forces—provided the security forces with adequate funds to enable them to go round those corners where Somalis keep their animals. Sometimes it so happens, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the areas where these Somalis live are dry and they have to go to some other places where they can find good pasture and water. So it is necessary for our security forces to travel further distances, but as the

security forces do not have sufficient funds to enable them to travel to where the Somalis are, we have these Somalis persisting in causing trouble throughout our country.

I quite agree with my friend that the only solution to deal adequately with the Somalis is to villagize these people, and that will help us not to vote a lot of money for security forces' salaries.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Minister is listening to this, because if he is not listening, because perhaps he things he knows too much about the area, then I merely wish to give him one small piece of advice. I wish to say that the Somalis have been pastoral men for longer than we can remember. At the moment, since we are thinking in terms of progress for the country, I think the best thing to help us to get access to these people is to establish some ranching schemes. We know that these people have a lot of opportunities to roam about the country, but if the Government would consider encouraging these people to establish ranching schemes, we would have them confined in certain places where we are sure to find them as quickly as we hope to. We would not have to go about in the bush looking for them, spending a lot of money, getting our people bitten by snakes, mosquitoes which would give them malaria, and so on.

As this matter is so urgent and important that we need to pass it as soon as possible I wish to give a chance to the Government to explain to us about the measures it is taking, especially on lines of villagizing these Somalis in places where our security forces can reach them with all possible ease and speed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion should be opposed in view of the fact that the *Shifita* activities do not continue because of lack of villagization. The continuation of *Shifita* activities is due to many other things. It is, as far as I am concerned, partly the mistake of the Government and partly due to the notorious elements who continue to stage war against this nation.

Sir, first and foremost, I would like to say that if the suggestions which have been submitted by the Members of Parliament and Senators from the North-Eastern Region could have been adhered to by this Government, the *Shifita* activities would not have continued today. Sir, time and again we have come to this House, we have seen Ministers of the Government, the President and many other officials, and presented some suggestions which, as I have said, if they

[Mr. Khalif] had been adhered to, would have curtailed the activities of the *Shifita*. We have demanded the establishment of home-guards. When we demanded the establishment of home-guards in the North-Eastern Region, the Government said that because the Somalis could not be trusted, it would be unwise to give them arms. Sir, I think that is a very big mistake. There are some notorious elements within the Somali community; I agree with that; nobody would deny that. On the other hand, there are some loyal Somalis. I, for example, Sir, have pledged that in my constituency, I am going to choose my own men, who will be given arms by the Government. If one of them runs away with the arms or becomes a *Shifita*, or turns to the other side against us, then I will be responsible. Sir, there is no better assurance than this. If the Government cannot listen to such reasonable suggestions, then there is no point of coming to this House and saying that we must have villagization; that the Somalis should be put into villages. We will never be put in villages; we are a nomadic people and we shall not be put in villages.

Sir, the security strength of our army in the North-Eastern Region is inadequate. That is a fact, Sir, because every now and then we hear that the *Shifita* have attacked a convoy or platoon of our army and killed so many. Never have we heard that the army, after tracking the *Shifita*, have successfully killed some of them. Sir, I would like to submit the fact that the Kenya Government, since about four months ago, has changed its policy. I say this because, formerly, the position was that if one *Shifita* was killed, it was reported in the Press and on the radio; equally, if one person from the army, say, a private, corporal or lieutenant, was killed, that was also reported. However, now the line the Government has adopted is to report only those number of *Shifita* who are killed.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you are going a bit off the subject of the Motion now, Mr. Khalif. I would like to remind hon. Members that the actual Motion calls for villagization as a remedy for the *Shifita* trouble. It is quite in order for an hon. Member to say that that is not the answer and that there are better answers. However, I think we are getting a bit beyond that now.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, I will try to keep to the subject, Sir.

Sir, as I said, villagization is not going to be an answer. It is not going to be an answer because it will not do any good; it will not finish the *Shifita*. The *Shifita* have better tactics, better ways and means of doing things. So, we must

find better ways and means of bringing the *Shifita* to an end. It is not only a matter of bringing all Somalis to one area and then expecting that the *Shifita* activities will stop. The *Shifita* are determined to carry out their plans and whether you villagize Somalis or not, they will continue with their activities, unless the Government comes forward with better methods to finish off the *Shifita*.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for example, I am only trying to establish that the *Shifita* activities could not have been put off, in view of the fact that the Government had adopted a line which does not really amount to finishing the *Shifita* activities. When our President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, was extending the amnesty to the *Shifita*, there was quite a number of *Shifita* who surrendered, but these people are now being neglected. They have been discriminated against. In fact, Sir, how are we sure that they will lead a normal life? Sir, as far as I am concerned that is trying to encourage subversive activities, because one surrenders and he is discriminated against, as far as jobs and everything else is concerned, then he cannot lead a normal life. He is expected to go back to the bush, he is also expected to revise his subversive activities.

Hon. Members: If he wants to go then let him go.

Mr. Khalif: Sir, some Members are saying that if he wants to go, then let him go, but that will not solve the problem, Sir. It is not a matter of trying to encourage subversive activities, because if we cannot stand today and fight and finish the few *Shifita* elements in the North-Eastern Region, then what would be the position if they increased?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is the end of your time, Mr. Khalif.

(Interruption of Business)

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT TO A DAY OTHER THAN THE NEXT NORMAL SITTING DAY

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT this House do now adjourn to Thursday 10th June 1965.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kest: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Motion, I would like to first of all congratulate the Government in trying to get another person

[The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services]

I am glad the Motion is not asking for that. The Motion is asking for much less. The Motion is based on the fact that the youth of this country are being blamed for being drunkards, for being disorderly, for being undisciplined. Surely the youth problem is not new. Even our grandfathers blamed their youth. There is something wrong with the youth at any time, but I quite agree that something has gone a little bit wrong with our youth. The youth are drinking much more than one would expect. The youth are much more disorderly, much more undisciplined than what one would expect. But surely, if they are who is to blame? Where is the root of the problem? I think this is what we should address ourselves to. A youth is a son of somebody. Now if he is drinking and if he is disorderly, surely you will find that the real cause of this problem goes back to the family he comes from. I think the family life of a youth must be blamed for some of this disorderliness and some of these habits of drinking. I would like to suggest seriously that something much more must be done. Education is needed.

Religious education is needed. Even with this, I do not think drinking will be stopped altogether, and it is no use trying to waste our time on trying to wipe out drink. That is what I am coming to. Control is what is needed and what we have in our law, I would like to go through some chapters in this law just to illustrate what powers the Government has and what powers the various local authorities have to control the selling of liquor and also to deal with offences arising from drink.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am doing this because I think that this Motion really misses the point. If the Motion asked for control, I would agree, but the Motion is asking for something which I think cannot be done. Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the complaints some of the speakers have mentioned is the question of juveniles, or people under fifteen, drinking, people who are below the usual age where we expect people to be drinking. The law prevents the employment of people under the age of eighteen in bars. This is what section 10 of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance, or Act, says. I will read it. "Notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law, no licensee shall employ a person under the age, or apparent age, of eighteen, or knowingly employ a person who has been convicted of an offence under this law or any other law at any time in force regulating the sale of liquor to sell, control or supervise the sale of liquor or to have the custody or control of liquor on licensed premises."

So, if the problem was that a lot of young girls are being employed in the bars, and so on, and this attracts a lot of people, at least we have this assurance that the law prevents the employment of anybody—whether they be male or female—under the age of eighteen.

Section 32, the powers to deal with drunkards, says: "Any licensee or any agent or servant of the licensee may refuse to admit to and shall expel from the premises to which his licence relates, any person who is drunk, violent, quarrelsome or disorderly." Again, here, we have a law which can take care of that type of thing.

But there are other sections of the law which give the local authorities the power to issue liquor licences and then the power to decide or to withdraw the licences from the people they give them to. So it lies with the county councils. I am sure the County Council of Kakamega knows much better than any of us the problems that arise from drunkenness. I am sure the County Council of South Nyanza, for that matter, knows much better the problems they have in that district and the result of drunkenness and so on. We would urge Government to give or to remind these county councils, local authorities, to use these powers more forcefully, and, also, I think, we should ask the police to do their duty. I think this is really the crux of the matter. I have seen a lot of people drunk in Nairobi and the police just go past them, whereas the police have the power to deal with anybody who is drunk and disorderly in the streets.

I think that rather than accept this Motion I would like the House to agree with me that we have enough in our law books to deal with drunkenness and with all the problems which arise from drinking. We have enough power under the law to deal with drunkards, to deal with people who are misusing the powers under the Liquor Licensing Act, and so we should only revise this and tighten up the operation of the law and things will be all right.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to oppose.

Mr. Wamunthanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that many hon. Members have supported my Motion.

We are sure that our youngsters are the pride and dignity of our country, and from this point of view I think that even the hon. Minister has some misunderstanding about this Motion, because I think the existing law which he has read is out of date now and it should be amended. However, I have heard the Member for Gichungu who has been saying that we must have freedom, but we have no freedom of destruction of our

[Mr. Wamunthanya]

The freedom which we must have is a reasonable freedom which will be provided and which will come to lead our people at the present, for the coming generation. He said that as he is a young man, he can control himself. He cannot, I agree, and also, he preferred that girls should be employed in the bars. I think he may want to marry a decent wife and, when he wants to marry, if he marries a drunkard girl who has a habit of drinking, very shortly she would desert him and go somewhere else where she could get drunk.

Another thing that he said, that when we are paying dowries, we have been drinking as our custom. Of course, it is true, but even so, we have not been allowing our young men and our youngsters to drink because we are using it as a custom. This is a ceremonial stage and it should be applied, but not a custom of allowing people to drink and our young men to go astray.

He has said that our girls will find no jobs. They can be employed on secretarial services, teaching, domestic service and agriculture, and, also, if we have our young men working in the bars instead of our girls, then our young men will have an opportunity of getting some property which will enable them to marry our girls, but now when our girls are being employed instead of men, they will have money and they will only make dresses to attract men.

Mr. Speaker, I think we want to pass this Motion and make it a law, and I hope that, with these few remarks, Sir—I will not dwell on this Motion because it is quite understandable and reasonable—I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

MOTION

VILLAGIZATION OF SOMALIS FOR SECURITY

Mr. C. G. Kariki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

THAT this House, being of the opinion that *Shifita* activities in the North-Eastern Region can only continue with the connivance of the Somali in the two regions, urges the Government to villagize immediately all Somali in the said regions in order to enable security forces to deal effectively with the *Shifita*.

Mr. Speaker, this House is aware of the problem which is facing the Kenya Government, created by *Shifita*: that is, Somalis. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to remind the hon. Members that our people—particularly the security forces—have

been killed, and the Government does not give a good answer or tell us exactly what is happening in the North-Eastern Region. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we understand that a lot of money has been spent and it is still being spent in the North-Eastern Region, to try and defeat this problem. However, this problem of *Shifita* will never be defeated until Somalis are villagized in order to enable our security forces to deal with them effectively.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you remember that during the Emergency this *Mau Mau* movement could not have been defeated by the Colonial Government if the Kikuyu had been allowed to move to every place, according to their wish. Mr. Speaker, if we want to control Somalis, and if we want to defeat the *Shifita*, we must, apply the same method as the Imperialist Government applied in order to defeat *Mau Mau* activities.

Mr. Speaker, the reason why I decided to move this Motion was that *Shifita*, particularly the Somali tribe, usually come from the North-Eastern Region and come to attack my people in Laikipia. Mr. Speaker, they have also done similar things in other districts, and if we are going to allow them to move whenever they want, we are not going to control the situation. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Minister for Internal Security and Defence will agree with me that, unless Somalis are villagized, we are not going to control the situation. Sir, we have been told, we have heard, and we have seen from the newspapers that the arms which the *Shifita* are using are made in China. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Chinese are going to supply arms to the *Shifita*, and if the Eastern countries are supporting the Somali Government with arms, in order to enable the *Shifita* to be strong enough—

The Speaker (Mr. Siade): I think that is outside the scope of the Motion a little, Mr. Kariki.

Mr. C. G. Kariki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to the Motion.

Mr. Speaker, this point of villagization is known by almost everybody here. It is known that if you find people are bad and dangerous, unless you villagize them you will never get control over their activities.

The Minister for Defence is probably going to stand here and tell us that these people are nomads and if you villagize them they are not going to get anything to eat. We are not concerned with their food; we are concerned with security, and we want to control these activities; we do not want to allow the situation to continue as it is. Unless the Government has another means of controlling this, I am sorry to say that it will continue for years and years.

Mr. *Shibani*: I am trying to get this question of customs, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I was suggesting that we have some of these customs which were very strict and so that we can build our nation. In the old days if you were found moving about with someone's wife, you were crucified. There is no offence about it. So, we should go back—I would like the Minister for Social Services to start again another campaign to revive the old customs in order to create our people into responsible citizens.

The last point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, which I would like to touch on is the question of the closing of the bars. Somebody said that we cannot close the bars because this will create unemployment. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have a very high respect for the Europeans as well, and in various European countries they have some drunkards, but I think the Europeans are very civilized in the way that they restrict their drinking. You will never get a European drinking in the morning, instead of working, so the question of saying that the bars should be closed was completely out of step by the Member for Gichugu, and—as a matter of fact, the hon. Member did not suggest that the bars should be closed, but they should be restricted, and the time for drinking should be regulated to such an extent that we do not have people drinking almost half the day. But, the question of the bars being closed is impossible, because we cannot put our foot down and say that people should never drink. That is completely undemocratic, but we have the powers to restrict the extent of drinking by checking some of these people who are making it a habit and who calling liquor food, like the Member for Gichugu has done. People should be made to understand that liquor is not food, but it should be taken after work.

With these few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to support the Motion very strongly.

Mr. *Kibugi*: Mr. Deputy Speaker, first of all before I speak on this, I would like to remind the hon. Member that he had asked me to second the Motion, but I think he forgot that I was still around. Anyway, I do not mind about it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is quite impossible to stop drinking this intoxicating liquor altogether, but there is some need for controlling it, and I fully support this Motion, because if no control takes place at this stage, we shall find in the years to come that our country is spoiled, and our young men's behaviour becomes very bad.

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

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

Today in some places, if you go to a drinking place, you find some young boys of fourteen or fifteen years of age, and when they have had a few drinks, their behaviour in these places is terrible. It is necessary for the Government to introduce a measure to control this. It is true that even in the olden days people were drinking, but there was strict control, and I am told even the young men drank, but nobody noticed this, because if a young man wanted to drink he used to go to a friend and ask to be allowed to drink. He would then sit somewhere by himself and drink and then go to sleep quietly, but now things are very different.

So, if the Government is to help this country, it is necessary to control this drinking. People go to drink sometimes, because they want to refresh themselves after working hard. Or, in some cases he may want to talk to a friend or a businessman and then he can sit in a drinking place and discuss things which would be helpful to a person or to the country. But, the way these drinks are drunk nowadays is terrible, and I would appeal to the Government to maintain some control over it. You find that if you go to some places where they are drinking, you will see somebody who has not eaten, but can still afford to spend money in the bar all the time drinking. This is why there is a necessity to impose a law. The owner of the bar should have some amount of control. If a young man comes along, and the owner of the bar finds that he is too young, the proper thing would be to stop him, and then it would not be necessary to get coupons for everybody, because it should be simple for the owners of bars to know who is grown up enough, over twenty-one years of age, to be allowed to drink. But, when a young man goes to drink and the owner of the bar thinks that he is too young to drink, the proper thing would be to stop him until this young man shows the owner of the bar that he has the right to drink. If he cannot produce an identity card to show that he is of the right age, he should be stopped. If it is shown by good behaviour that certain people should be allowed to drink, it will be necessary to issue special coupons to these young men.

I understand in some countries it is necessary for the younger men to get coupons to drink. We should do it here. Since we have already supported African socialism unanimously, we should also adopt the control which was exercised in the olden days. We cannot let our young men be spoilt. Today you find somebody spends all his money on drink. He has children, as hon. Member has said, in school and he cannot afford

[Mr. *Kibugi*]

to send them to school because all the money is spent on drinking. In the end, this man comes along and starts to say, the Government is doing nothing. The Government should educate our people. This is where you start the people beginning to think of free things, because they are so lazy. They have been drinking and they have no time to do anything to benefit the country.

I will mention something about girls in the bars. The hon. Member said it was necessary to control these girls in the bars. This is very important but it is very unfortunate about this point. I would appeal to the hon. Members. I think some of the hon. Members could do something to stop these girls. When you find somebody has a beer hole or a restaurant and has girls working in the bar, the majority of people going there are the salaried people. They are the people who go. The people to blame are not necessarily the girls. The young men are not necessarily to blame either. The salaried people are the people who go and spoil these girls. It may be quite impossible to stop these girls working in the bars, because they may ask you where they will get another job.

For example, recently there was a proposal in this House to send all the women to their homes to avoid prostitution, but sending girls or women to the reserves does not help at all. If they want to become prostitutes in their home, they can still practice it there. So, the proper thing would be to control it as I have said.

The other thing the Government should look into is that some of these beer holes, restaurants are filthy. This is where dirty practices are carried out and it should be necessary for the Government to exercise control over them. Even if it is known to be an hon. Member encouraging this, he should be dealt with.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, is the question of eating. You will find somebody goes to a beer hole and he drinks all through the night. I appreciate that in some big hotels the owner says no serving of drink without eating. It should be said in every beer hole. Say, if somebody does go and drink all the night and then goes to sleep without eating, there should be provision that anybody who keeps a beer hole should also provide food. If you find somebody has not eaten, you can tell him "no". Another thing where the owner of the beer hole should be responsible is if somebody becomes too drunk in a certain beer hole, the owner of the beer hole should also be responsible. If this man is held by the police, the

beer-hole owner should also go to answer this accusation, because he is the one who allowed this man to continue drinking. He should be responsible. If somebody is drunk, this owner of the beer hole should see to it that if so-and-so is drinking too much, then it is high time he went home. Tell him to go back to his home and sleep, but merely to allow it to continue like that, to say that everybody will control himself, is quite impossible. We know there are some people who can control themselves, but we get some fools, and the Government has to accept the responsibility to control these fools.

One way of controlling these fools would be to get the beer-hole man to take care of his beer hole so that there is controlled behaviour and he sees to it that if somebody misbehaves he calls the police. If somebody is too drunk, he should call the police, or he can refuse to serve him. So, Mr. Speaker, without dwelling on this one, I wish that we could go back to the olden days, to our good customs whereby the younger men showed respect to the older men. In the modern times you find the young, good, sons, daughters, mothers, all mixing. It is terrible and it is degrading to our country.

Mr. Speaker, without going further I wish to support the Motion.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think some hon. Member should speak for the Government now, as the Mover is due to reply in about twelve minutes.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in sympathy with the spirit and the aim of the Motion, but unfortunately the Mover of the Motion went far, too far, to try to achieve those aim which even the saints have tried to achieve on this matter. The question of liquor and drinking is an old problem and many countries have tried to deal with this problem in various ways. I have been told there was a time when religious bodies and organizations in the United States tried to get the government to prohibit the practice and sale of liquor all over the country, but it was discovered that this was impossible. The Government spent a lot of money in trying to contain and control this problem, but they failed. I was in India a few years back when prohibition was introduced in various states in India. The Bombay state was one of these, and I think this prohibition is still in force there, but it has been found that it is very expensive to enforce it. It leads to a lot of smuggling and brewing of a lot of dirty, illegal liquor and so on.

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[Mr. Gleboya] completely out of employment. They will lack money to buy food and a place to live and rest.

Consequently, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I assure you that this unemployment causes great unrest in the country and, therefore, there must be a change in the Government. Are we prepared to change the Government before we assure ourselves that this Government can function for a number of years? It may be an experiment, but the problems are here as a result of unemployment, as a result of those interferences from those in power directed to those sitting in bars and drinking it means that this country is going to face a chaotic situation than otherwise is the case.

With these few words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reject this Motion.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to start with the last speaker. I think that he is not qualified, if I may say so, to speak on this Motion, because he did not declare his interests, but nevertheless he showed them through the course of his speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we have to be realistic then there is no point in the hon. President of the Republic of Kenya shouting at the top of his voice, in the Press, on the public platforms, over the radio and calling upon the people of Kenya to work hard when they are not going to do so. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you are drunk, I am never drunk myself, and whenever I see drunkards they make me feel that I will never drink in my life. When one is drunk, Sir, one does not have the strength to do anything, one is out one's mind, one is physically unfit and then to the country one is hopelessly useless.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion here is very, very clear, but I would like, if the hon. Mover would agree with me, because as it is it is quite mild, in that there should be a definite step taken, a definite step about what to be done about a drunkard, whether a young man or a fully grown person. It is through drinking that these people are unemployed. Why? We have people in the town who are genuinely unemployed because they are lazy, they like drinking and they want everything free. They have land, but they will not go to that land, they start their drinking early in the morning and go on throughout the day and that is where these young men get their example from, their fathers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest that our first step is to start with the old men, because the old ones start their drinking from the morning

and continue all day until the evening. There are even people in Butere, and in Kenya as a whole, who go to the bar, from the bar he goes to play, what you call African chess, and from there he goes back to his home and demands food from the wife who has been in the *shamba* all day working.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we have to deal with this situation, we must be realistic. We must have principles by which we should live. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that it will be in the interest of those who are drunkards and those who are not drunkards that the Government institute a system whereby power shall be given to the subchiefs, and all these people who have people in their districts or locations who drink from the morning until the evening without working, should be caned and be made to go and work in the *shamba*. I say this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because those people who go and drink, drink from morning to evening, are very good at producing. This is the problem. The problem is not only the drinking. I am not really against the fact that they do drink, but the problem is that they drink from morning until the evening without doing any work, but after that they produce. Who is going to feed their children after he has produced them? So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government is going to be realistic we have to face facts that we are not going to have people lingering around, saying that they are unemployed, because their fathers were drunkards and they, therefore, did not get any education and become thieves and people lingering around harassing the innocent hardworking people. We must make it a point that all the drunkards, those who drink from morning until the evening who do not go and work on the land and then produce, must all be caned and made to work. If measures are to be taken, then I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that he should be made to work even if by force, using the *kioko*, before he goes to drink. We say that we have African socialism, and if I may quote allowed to drink under age. No one was allowed to drink until they were about forty, that was the time when they started drinking, and one would not be allowed to drink in the morning. In the morning from 5 a.m. or 5.30 a.m. they were busy in their *shamba* until 10 a.m. or 11 a.m. and from there one would either go and take a bath and then go and look after the canic, come back and eat, and then at 4 p.m. one would give their cattle to the young man, and to look after them. The man would take his wife plus his long tube and walk majestically to the beer party, which was quite in order, and he would keep on drinking until 6 p.m. and then

[Mr. Shikuku] at 6.30 p.m. he would tell his darling, "well let us now get moving". She carries his chair and he carries his long tube and off they go. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may say so. These people were very healthy, they were very stable and had good manners, and they would never get hopelessly drunk, because they eat before they drink, but today we have people who say that breakfast is beer, or gin, then lunch is gin, and also his dinner is gin, then by the end of the day it is still gin. Such a person is in the liquor and the liquor is in him. He is completely useless to the society. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is what I speak very strongly about, and something has to be done about it. We are not going to have a few hard working people to feed so many lazy men, and there are very many, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services is listening to this because it is time we did some work because this unemployment is coming about sometimes through the laziness of the parents of these young men and then they come and harass the hon. Mr. Odeero-Jowi for a job.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may come to another point, which is the question of drink being described as food, raised by the hon. Member for Gichugu. I do not know why he said this but I think he will regret it for I suspect that he might have had a bottle of beer before he said this, because if drink is referred to by an hon. Member as food, and in his constituency people do not live on liquor. I understand they plant rice in Mwea-Tebeki, well then they can plant liquor if it is food. It is very unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to hear an hon. Member talk of drink as food. This is completely wrong. What we should lay down, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I hope the hon. Member will take this into account, is that everybody in the country will have to be forced to work under the *kioko*, and in addition to that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a time will be fixed in the reserve and the rural areas, that no one will be found drunk or drinking until 4 p.m. That is the time they will start drinking and they will drink the old beer, the old African beer which is made up of millet or maize does not drive a man off his head. These people who take the Nubian gin, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are hopelessly useless. One thing you will find is that they are thin, they have hardly any blood in their veins, they are completely worn out and when people have to lift them from where they are, they are completely lifeless. I have been in a position once, and had an experience of the way people behave when they are drunk; you find that they always fall

on their faces, which is very bad indeed, and some of them suffocate, because they fall on their face perhaps in water or the dust and he breathes in either the dust or the water, and he is too weak to lift himself up, and he dies a shameful death. But, if you drink the old beer made by our African fellows, I have never seen anybody who drinks what the Luos call *Klongo* and what the Baluhya call *Amalwa* and what the Swahilis call *Pombe*, falling about the place. You will never find him falling on his face. Maybe he is drunk but he still has his senses and walks home, but people who drink this Nubian gin hardly reach their homes, and, on top of that, his wife never knows where he has slept the night before.

These are some of the people you find drunk on the roads, lying flat out on the roads, and when you remove him to the side of the road he does not know where he is. I think the Government should be firm about this and the question of restricting Nubian gin will only come about when people are forced to work and if they have been working on the *shamba* they will be too tired even to go and drink that Nubian gin.

If I may come to another point, the hon. Member for Gichugu said that young men are old enough to judge for themselves. I think the people of Gichugu will think twice about him if they could hear what he says here. Young men can never judge for themselves. Young men have to be controlled, and controlled to a point where they will grow up to be a reasonable man. It is the duty of their parents, and as I have said, we must restrict the parents first because they are the ones who drink from morning to evening. Then after that everyone has to go according to his own tribal customs, and the question of being told by some Europeans or by some people who think they are civilized, that their customs are hopeless, must stop. The Government has to revive tribal customs again. I suggest the Government revives all customs of ours through which we maintained our nation, and continue to maintain our dignity.

I suggest, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we must have every tribe in this country going according to his own customs so that we can help this country. For example, Mr. Speaker, this question of stealing was never there before. It came about when the Europeans came here. And prostitution was never here before, because during those times, Mr. Deputy Speaker—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You are going outside the Motion.

[Mr. arap Sol] go into the bush and there buy beer or, let us say, Nubian gin and drink it. That liquor is unhygienic and it is too strong for them. So I think the Government should really look into this illegal liquor. It should legalize it, license it, lower the price, bring it to the markets, instead of making it illegal and being unable to stop it completely. The Government has failed to stop the brewing of Nubian gin. There is a law against Nubian gin, but people go on making it. This illegal brewing of these drinks has given the young men a chance to go into the bush where their parents do not see them. They go there and buy this stuff in the bush and drink it; they even collect together and fight. Some of them die because the police do not know where they are.

So I suggest to the Government that the best thing to do would be to legalize Nubian gin, bring it to the markets, let people build shops and bars and make it help them make a hygienic Nubian gin, instead of making very dirty stuff in the bush.

I support my friend in suggesting that the time for drinking should be regulated in the country. If you go at this time, you will find a bar open anywhere, in many towns; you find people drinking and they waste their money, they drink before they eat and spoil their stomachs. You find that people are too fat. You see, they feel that when they are carrying a very large belly they are very healthy, but they are completely destroyed and you find most of them dying before they should, before their time. This is also a way of wasting money. When you go to the bar, you find so many friends and then people who did not want to waste their money cannot save it because the way is open for wasting it, and when you go there you drink and you cannot reason.

Another point I want to mention is about girls in bars. I think a very good thing is to allow girls to—

QUORUM

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I suspect that we do not have a quorum.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, we do not. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have a quorum now, but before you continue, Mr. Sol, I would ask hon. Members not to be too observant of lack of quorum today, because it is rather important that the adjournment of the House be moved,

and if we have to adjourn for want of a quorum, it will mean that we shall have to sit on Tuesday; it might put us in a predicament.

That time is not counted against you, of course, Mr. Sol.

Mr. arap Sol: Mr. Speaker, I was saying that the girls in bars are encouraged, in most cases, to drink by the owners of the bars, because they find that when they allow their girls, who are selling beer, to drink in the bars, people come and buy for them and they encourage their trade in spoiling the people. So I think a law should be introduced to such an extent that girls of any age selling beer in the bars should not drink.

Another point is that we are losing a lot of young men in the army. In the past, Mr. Speaker, and even now we Kalenjin people did not allow our young men to drink and, for that reason, we have very good, fit Kalenjin boys in the army who are doing very well and helping the country.

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

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

We are on the point of losing such very important young people because of this reluctance of the Government to introduce this very important regulation or law. So I suggest to the Ministry that they should support and accept this Motion, because it is extremely important to our very young fellows.

I do not want to labour on this Motion, but what I have put across is that illegal Nubian gin should be made legal and this should be done quickly. The price should be lowered, to reduce all this bad beer.

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

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have never come across a people who, instead of thinking of ways and means of attacking the problems that are facing the country, namely unemployment and poverty, we are told that the young man—which I think, of course, includes man and woman—should be prevented from drinking. We are told that there must be a way found for this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Mover of this Motion is an elder and according to his own customs, which he ought to observe and respect, drinking is a part of the marriage dowry. You can never hold a marriage ceremony within that community without first of all bringing drink which should definitely be stronger than beer. This drink should be stronger and more intoxicating than beer. Drinking in Kenya is a part and parcel of the Kenya society.

[Mr. Gichoya]

Before we came into power, during the colonial time our leaders used to say we must be allowed to go to the bars and drink there, we must be allowed to sell and buy spirits. That used to be during the time when we were fighting for our independence. We thought also that the freedom of choice as to what we should drink ought to be ours. So, now when we say that we should stop people from drinking it means, in the first place, that the freedom of choice and enjoyment is curtailed completely. It is within the Constitution, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we are given freedom to make a choice. It is guaranteed so. Hence, I do not see the point as to why a grown person should be told by law, please do not drink. Why cannot we leave him alone? Somebody who is eighteen years old, nineteen years old, is not a child. People over this age are mature people, people who can decide for themselves, decide what is good or what is bad for them.

The other thing I see here is that women should not be employed. Well, all I can say is that if you can keep them without them working, well and good from employment, this is what I am talking about. If you cannot provide it, leave them alone.

Now, I come to the point about prostitution. We are told that prostitution has come to this country as a result of drinking. This is a type of fallacy that my hon. friend has just mentioned, I have seen it in India, a place which is "dry", when we say some place is "dry" it means there is no drinking allowed there. Under the laws of India some places are "dry". Yet, even there you find prostitution. It means therefore that it is not drinking that leads to prostitution. Prostitution can come in its own way. On the other hand, I must also say that although prostitution is condemned, it is an old institution like your own civilization. It is an old international institution. It is not confined to Kenya alone. It is international.

Mr. Speaker, my feeling over this Motion is this. The Government should not even—

Mr. arap Sol: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member sitting on my right in order to say that the hon. Mr. Gichoya is promoting prostitution?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think I heard him say that but if he did, then he is wrong. Did you say that Mr. Karuki?

Mr. G. G. Karuki: No, I did not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is more important is the morality of our people.

This country could have its own by-laws of controlling the people in their own respective places, and that is well and good. But you cannot control drinking because in some places it is food for the people. That is bad. Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the country we have *wazagi* which is a food for the Luo.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Member substantiate that *wazagi* is food for the Luo?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a type of remark that requires substantiation.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, oh, if you stop drinking it means that you interfere with the freedom of the community, with the people's culture, with their different ways of life. It is accepted that people are sufficiently mature to judge what is good and what is bad. After all, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to be free is an indication of maturity. Since we are free, this is an indication that we are capable of controlling ourselves, of ruling ourselves. If this was not so then we would not have had our independence.

So, the job should be left to the county councils to decide whether they should limit the hours of drinking. They should lecture to the people in the villages that drinking, if taken to excessive lengths, may ruin the country. That is all right, but we should not ask the Government to take legislation to control drinking. Who is to judge the right age? Are we going to engage policemen for this work? This will be a more expensive affair, one which will cost the Government of Kenya more, both in terms of money and inconveniences than leaving the matter in the hands of the county councils. People ought to learn to take care of themselves. This is what is expected of a mature person. Young men are mature people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am a young man and young as I am my people have elected me to this House as a mature person, to make decisions fairly on behalf of the nation. People can do so, Mr. Speaker, if I can make responsible decisions here then I can also control my way of drinking. I hold that the good example should be set. We should allow the people to drink so long as there is no way out to destroy the people's culture and their way of life.

There is another point I want to mention. Today, if we say, let us limit drinking then in the first place all the breweries will be limited in terms of production. Secondly, the people who are working there today will be thrown

[Mr. Wamthanya]

African lives and customs, and if we are supporting our present African socialism, we must see that our own customs, which can keep our own country in harmony and in hope for the coming generations, are maintained. That is the reason why we are saying that we want to have African socialism. If we allow this custom to go on, we are making a point of neglecting the African socialism which has been drawn up for the benefit of keeping this country going.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go about the towns, you will see that by the 15th of the month, every single cent which was earned by the young people has gone into the hands of the brewers. If you ask a man if he has any money, he says that he has no money because he has consumed all the money, but most of the money has been consumed by drinking intoxicating liquor. To save ourselves and to save our children, we must see that this sort of drink is controlled. I do not mean that it should be completely stopped, but we must have reasonable measures of taking it. Alcohol is some sort of food, but only if it is taken in a reasonable way. Now, if a man has taken a pint of beer after having lunch, that is not extravagance. It means that he is having something to digest the food that he has taken.

Mr. Speaker, I think if I say that our girls who are employed in the bars should not be employed there, the people will ask what else they can do if they are not being employed there. I know that these girls are not paying poll tax or graduated personal tax and, at the same time, most of our young men are not married because they have no jobs, but I am sure that if young men took over those jobs, they would be able to marry the girls and then minimize the overwhelming number of unmarried girls who are running about the towns.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, this Motion is one which can be supported by all hon. Members who feel that, because they have a family—and even those who are not married will have a family some time—they have expectations in their old age. Mr. Speaker, I think you have an idea, because you have been in this country for a long time, that we have some reasonable gentlemen who have been dragged down into the habit of taking too much drink.

It is regretted that we cannot draw them back; they have to be lost. I think we must take drastic steps to see that everything possible is done to cure this sort of thing which is discouraging the whole of this country and, to avoid this, I suggest that we have licences issued to the people who are grown up and who can control themselves. I do not want to mention how much

these should be, but this would probably be of a rate of about £5. When they have that licence, they will not cheer to their darling and drink a bottle of beer. However, if it is your wife, you can cheer, but you must not go down to the town and have a girl beside you whom you will give a bottle to. I think this would be a means of very good control over prostitution which is now being established in the towns and everywhere in the country.

If this will not be possible, I will suggest a second method, that coupons must be issued for the grown-up people who are suitable to take drink. I will not dwell on this Motion because it is quite reasonable and I think many hon. Members will support me to safeguard our country, our present generation and the coming generation.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I beg to move.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in seconding this Motion I would like to draw the attention of the House to one important point. I remember when I was about seven years of age, the people who were licensed to drink by the customs of our tribe—and I believe by the customs of many tribes in Kenya—were those people who were already old, who were about forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy and so on. I agree that we cannot abide by these very old traditions so as to restrict people drinking until they are forty. But I believe when children begin drinking at the age of fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and even twenty, it becomes dangerous because these chaps begin drinking so early that when they go to school they will learn, and then escape from school and drink liquor and then go back to school when they are drunk.

I remember in 1958 when I was at school a student came in the afternoon after taking a few bottles of lemonade outside, then when he came to the class he pretended to be normal, but the teacher could detect that he was drunk. It is because this child was left by his father to go on drinking since he was very young, to go on drinking lemonade. I know there were circumstances under which young men were drinking. That is, when there was a great famine. They used to be given the very soft drinks, so that they could keep their stomachs going. But these days, I think, parents have become very lenient. The Government should take very strict measures to control all persons below the age of eighteen, and until a person can prove that he is eighteen he should not be served with any drink. Whoever serves him with any type of intoxicating drink, that person should be taken to a court of law. I think this is one of the ways.

[Mr. Kase]

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, if we blame the young men too much, the young people too much, we are also being unfair. The old men, too, should be controlled. They are wasting a lot of time drinking instead of working. I remember in 1963 when we were doing the election campaign, when we used to ride with the hon. Member for Kilifi South, early in the morning when we set off to visit these people, we would see somebody sitting under a coconut tree drinking at seven o'clock in the morning. We would go round and come back at four and still find him drinking. The children, too, are copying from their fathers. Therefore, when we restrict the young people, we must restrict the old men, too, to show a good example. The example should begin from this House. I know some hon. Members do drink themselves into a horrible state, and I think we should also show an example to the general public that we are serious about this.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, which I would like to see the Government doing in order to control this drinking of both young men and old people, is to restrict the hours of drinking. If somebody begins drinking at seven o'clock and drinks until four o'clock, at what time will he be going to work in his *shamba*? What does he do on the following morning when he has no food? Will he run either to his relatives or to his Constituency Member or to anybody to get food? Yes. This encourages him to be lazy. Therefore we must restrict the drinking hours. People should not be allowed to drink later than ten o'clock at night. They should not begin drinking before three o'clock in the afternoon. I think that would be very good, Mr. Speaker.

I agree that some people will be working other hours and so on, but the times should be re-adjusted so that everybody who wants to drink does not have a maximum of more than five hours on any given day to drink. I think this will help us, but if we go on saying the young men of school age, of sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, should not be allowed to drink, we are not doing the fathers giving a good example to be restricted by law and so should the hours of drinking, too, in order to keep these young men in order. The old men, too, should be restricted and everybody should be told that he should not drink until he is eighteen and if he is found drinking he should be taken to a court of law. Whoever serves him with a drink should be taken to a court of law. I think this will help us.

I think some hon. Members will say "This is life, this is civilization," and some people will

say, "Well, you must give freedom to others." I remember I was in a certain country and one old man said he visited a country where they said their policy was to eat and drink and use all the money up that they earned on that particular day. So they would go with their women and children and drink in a bar. If we look at such countries, Mr. Speaker, I do not think they are doing very well. Once we encourage young men to go drinking, they really do not work. Their minds get lost half-way and they do not even get the benefit of the nation, when they later become a problem to the country, and they are about twenty-one, twenty-two. Therefore, the Government should really take this matter very seriously and see that these young men and women are controlled, and even if it means stopping some people up to thirty years of age before they drink, it does not matter. I know this will restrict a number of hon. Members, including myself, but that will be very good, and it will stop young men from drinking.

Mr. Speaker, I would like the Government to note only one more point, and that is that the African custom does not allow young men to drink and they should take this into account. This being an African Government—and the Assistant Minister here for Labour and Social Services, I believe, is a true African—he should consider his own customs in line with the Government policy.

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

(Question proposed)

Mr. arap Soi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak. I will just say a little, a very little, on this Motion and I must declare that I support this Motion. We notice nowadays in our young men that they really drink and they waste a lot of money. You find schoolboys drinking and wasting a lot of pocket money, and not buying any books. Drinking is really serious. If you go to the country, not in the town here, you will find that young people really cause a lot of bad behaviour. For example, they break into houses and they fight and kill each other in many cases. You find that there are so many people going to hospital, very many young men who have been fighting at night; they lose their ears, they even lose their clothes, they burn them; they do a lot of horrible things.

Something which is very important, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that I think the Government should look into the reason why they drink. I feel in the country there is too much illegal liquor, like Nubian gin. That is what they drink. I do not see many of them going to bars; they

[The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services]

explains the difficulties which my Ministry has to grapple with when bringing about these changes.

I would like to say that already we have the Caps prepared and the changeover is being launched very soon. I think we are launching it in about one and a half months' time, when the National Provident Fund will be launched. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to all Members that when this changeover comes and when we begin to issue new identity cards, they should help us by appealing to all people who are still holding the old registration cards to go to the nearest registration office in order to take out new registration cards. This is important, because as we are now beginning the matter of the Provident Fund, the identity cards will be very useful to every contributor to the National Provident Fund because he may be transferred say, from Mombasa to Kisumu. Now, while in Kisumu if you would like to continue contributing to the National Provident Fund, it is very simple and with this new identity card, which you show to the employer the whole change is carried out without any trouble.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been mentioned the problem of the Asians and Europeans who have not been registered during the colonial days. Now, as far as the Government of the Republic of Kenya is concerned, we are going to register everybody who is a citizen of Kenya, and here again the Asians and Europeans who are still making up their minds about citizenship must do so quickly, because when we begin registering under the new Act, and under the new arrangement, we would like to get everybody in straight away. May I inform the House that already my Ministry is making practical arrangements. We are planning to open registration centres all over the country, and in as many places in the country as our finances will allow. This will mean that we will have to employ a lot more new officers and supervisors to carry out this work. It will also mean together with the National Provident Fund, a considerable expansion in the staff, and the work of the whole Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that we are going to register everybody who is a citizen of Kenya, and so we would like those Asians and Europeans who are still in the process of thinking about citizenship to do so quickly, because as soon as we begin registering the National Provident Fund will also be operating, and those who are not citizens, but are still working in Kenya and investing their money in Kenya will find it very difficult to join the National Provident Fund.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of cards is relevant to this matter, as I said earlier, because the police depend upon some of these identity cards for trapping criminals and, in order to be of use to the police, we must help them, the identity cards must help the police in the districts where these people come from.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion actually says nothing new. It only shows that the hon. Member did not take the trouble of enquiring from my Ministry about the work we are doing. As I have already said, an reissue of the Act, Cap. 107, is in hand, and as a matter of fact it has just been completed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with this I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Komoge—Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it appears that the debate is complete and there is a unanimous agreement over this Motion, I wonder whether I would be in order to move that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I see no objection to the House to now considering that proposition.

(Question put and agreed to)

Mr. Khasakhaha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I must thank the Government who have accepted this Motion. Although the Assistant Minister has accused me of not having taken the trouble to inquire as to whether these changes were taking place, in fact, I did so and I knew that they were late, and that is why I brought this fact to the notice of this House by this Motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the Members has argued about the mention of the tribe on the identity card. Mr. Speaker, Sir, so long as we have some sublocations, and locations, districts and provinces, you can never refuse a tribe to which a person belongs. As the Assistant Minister has just mentioned a few minutes ago, that tribal identity is very important to the police investigators when they want to catch a felon. Therefore, I still strongly feel that the Government should make tribal distinctions in a new Act, the tribe from which a person comes. This will assist us in knowing the tribal strength of the Kenya citizens, which is very confusing at present. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it has been stated that the former colonialists give Asians and Europeans certain privileges, I hope, as the Minister has said, that everybody in this country will now be treated the same. There will be no privileges given to certain races or colour, because they happen to be that colour or race, and the black man given a different system of registration. I think the treatment

[Mr. Khasakhaha]

should be the same for every Kenya citizen, and in fact, as soon as the Government amends and repeals this Act the better, because it will assist us in convincing the "Doubling Thomases" to become Kenya citizens. We have quite a number of Asians who are still waiting to see whether the country is going to be peaceful and, one way or the other, they will then register themselves as Kenya citizens. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir if this Act is repealed quickly it might make them move more quickly, because we shall identify them by the identity cards to know whether they are Kenyans or whether they still hold their previous citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this having been accepted by the Government, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

MOTION

SOCIAL DEGRADATION OF YOUTH

Mr. Wamũthinya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

THAT in view of the present alarming prevalence among young people to drink intoxicating liquor with consequent social degradation, this House urges the Government to take immediate statutory steps to prevent the spoils of the present youth of the country and coming generations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this time, when we are going through a period of transition of our country from the previous Government, which has been ruling this country, before the present one, if we allow our young generation to take intoxicating liquor, then we will see that our present young generation will be demoralized. In view of the need for taking serious steps to get rid of the need for taking serious steps to get rid of our children are not being spoiled, and that they can build our coming generation, we must take preventive measures which will build our nation into a strong nation of reasonable people who will be able to take over our coming country in the future and govern it well take over the affairs of the country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for instance, if one goes over the country, as I have been, and I have also been in the Central Province, I have seen many young people who are taking alcohol when they are about fifteen to eighteen years old. Now, because those are the people who are going to take over this country when we pass on, we must know that we are building our nation for the generations to come.

At this time, if you go to certain hotels, you can see many young people who are employed as attendants. This is encouraging prostitution. I know that some people would think that because we are getting a good revenue from the consumption of alcohol, this should be continued in order to get more revenue, but there is no use getting this revenue when it means spoiling our people, because it is collected for the benefit of the country. Therefore, I think that we must introduce a method of seeing that coupons are issued to those people who want to take drink, or we could have licences issued to those people who are prone to drink. Long ago, as far as I can remember, our custom of drinking alcohol was controlled by the marriage stages, but now because some of our young men reach thirty or forty years of age without being married, then this cannot be taken as a stage of control. However, if we say that we do not want our children to take alcohol until they have attained twenty-one years of age, and want to issue coupons to those people who have a very bad habit of continuing to drink too much, and forget their own children and families at home, this would help a lot.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we are educating our children we are educating them in order to support us in our old age, but when a child is educated, and when he gets his degree or his degree and the comes back to the country, sometimes they have taken up the habit of drinking and sometimes they forget their own parents at home, and they do not even know what they are doing or where they are. This negligence will cause a lot of harm in the years to come and even at the present moment. There is no prohibitor to a young person drinking a pint of beer nowadays. To remedy this, I suggest that we must have a measure for preventing our young generation from taking alcohol. I have a friend in Nairobi here who is in the habit of drinking, and when I asked him how long it has been now, since he went home, he told me it has been now, since a half. I asked him if he knew that the condition of his family was at the moment, and he told me he did not know. I asked him if his wife had visited him, and he said she had come and he told her to go home. Now, if you visit the home of that gentleman, you will be very depressed to see the condition of the family. They have no education, they have no home, no house to stay in, and they have no land which they can cultivate. So, the mother is taking a lot of trouble to go about and look for casual labour to maintain the family. This, Mr. Speaker, is one of the shameful cases which should not exist in this country. If we go back to our own traditions,

[Mr. Anyiel] with any stating the name of the tribe on the identity cards. The hon. G. G. Karuki is a Kikuyu, but the majority of the people he represents are not Kikuyu. He is now a nationalist, he has moved away now from this question of belonging to the Kikuyu tribe and is at present a Kenyan, a true nationalist.

I think Mr. Speaker, if this was introduced, it is of the opinion that it will be a good thing. We ought not to be embarrassed: If I meet people on national ground I would not like them to ask me what is my tribe. Everywhere we go we are being asked what our tribe is. This is not fair. For example, in Tanzania, you do not find a person asking you what your tribe is. Those of my hon. friends who know something about Tanzania, like the hon. Maitori-Dumbo, will agree with me that it is only people in Kenya who talk of tribes and do not want to move away from this question of tribes. They talk only of their respective tribes and that alone. I can see some hon. Members shaking their heads and saying that I am not speaking the truth. But it is the truth. If you go to Tanzania and you are asked what tribe you come from and you reply that you come from Nyeri, they understand that perhaps you could belong to any tribe but that you live in Nyeri. They understand that the Kikuyu people do not say you must be a Kikuyu before you can be allowed to stay in Nyeri.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think this will help to bring the tribes of Kenya together, to group themselves as one people and not as different tribes. With the intermarrying that is now taking place—I know that some Members from this House have married into other tribes—I think this will eliminate some of the troubles which many people experience.

Another thing I would like to say—Mr. Speaker, I can hear some people shouting because of the remark I have just made. But then, if a Kikuyu married a Mkamba, his sons should be called Kikuyu/Mkamba. I do not think this will be very good.

There is another point on which I would like to touch. On these identity cards, you have to state your age, you have to state that you are twenty years old, or twenty-five years old, and so on. The fear we must express here is that the Government should not go further to demand that a fee of Sh. 4 or so should be paid by a person who wants his birth certificate before he can receive his identity card. I think Government should now introduce this, as this is required also in connection with passports. What the Government should do here is just to give

people these identity cards as it has been giving them before.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, since I want other Members also to express their views, I wish to fully support the hon. Mover.

Sir, I beg to support.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Gachago, are you speaking on behalf of Government?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): No, Sir, I am speaking on behalf of myself.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is only that if you were speaking on behalf of Government, you could claim twenty minutes.

Mr. Anyiel: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as this Member represents a constituency, he is now speaking for his constituency and not for himself.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): I do not know what the hon. Member means, Sir, because when I represent my people here I speak as myself and it is understood that I represent, not only the people of Kiharu, but also the people of Mejoge-Bassi, because I am a nationalist.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Motion before us today is important, as the hon. Members can see, and there is only one point which I would like to hammer on because I think it is rather important in the Registration of Persons Act.

Mr. Speaker, during the colonial times, the African people were compelled to be registered so that they could be identified and the other people, the Asians and the Europeans, were not subjected to the same Act and were not the subject of registration under the same rules as the African people. Now, Sir, we have a number of people of Asian origin and of European origin who have become Kenya citizens without identifying themselves. Although an hon. Member thinks that this identity in accordance with the tribe is not important, I feel that although we are trying to break tribalism, whether we like it or not we belong to the various tribes and our origins are those tribes. This does not mean that we shall continue to encourage the tribal barriers that used to exist and were being enforced by the colonialists so that they could divide and rule us. But the identity of a person with his tribe, I do not think, is a mistake, since, whether we like it or not, Sir, I belong to the Kikuyu tribe and, whether the hon. Mr. Odero-Jowi likes it or not, he belongs to the Luo tribe, and this is a fact and it is as true as the day we are seeing today.

[The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement]

Now, Mr. Speaker, what I would like the Registration of Persons Act to enhance as well is the people who have now registered themselves as citizens of Kenya without being known, because a Kenya citizen may mean anything—A person having been registered as a Kenya citizen could be a person of European origin, of Asian origin and, I think, it is important to know that a person is of this and that origin and, I think, if this Act is going to be enforced and if it is going to follow the same pattern as it did during the colonial rule, it is a mistake. It must follow the new independent status and under these circumstances, all persons, having registered as Kenya citizens, or having been recognized as Kenya citizens by their various rights, should be registered under this Act or should come forward themselves under this Act and identify themselves so that it can be known that they come from this or that origin, they come from Asian or European origin, and, Sir, this is the only point I want to make.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Odero-Jowi, you are speaking for the Government?

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You claim twenty minutes?

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to state right from the start that the Government accepts this Motion; simply because the Motion only spells out what the Government is already doing.

Before I answer the main points, I would like to inform the hon. Members that the process of registration of persons is very important. It is of registration of persons in this House seems as if some hon. Members in this House do not know the purposes for which registration is carried out. First of all, registration is carried out in order to enable the Government to learn about the trends, the number of those seeking jobs. Secondly, registration is done because we want records of people in the country for our purposes and for the use of the police. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any hon. Member here cares to come with me to the Registration Office, if he had registered twenty years back, it would be interesting for him. He would find that if his fingerprints were taken, the registration officers will trace his identity card and tell him where he registered, and so on. This is very important, because the police need this kind of information

sometimes, and this is where I am beginning to doubt the wisdom of those who are saying that tribal identity should not be spelt out in our registration card. If the registration of persons is to be of any use to the police, I think that the home district or location where the particular individual comes from must be registered, and whether it is registered in the name of tribe or what, the location and the place where the man comes from, the place where we can begin tracing his whereabouts must appear on the registration card, whether it appears as the name of a tribe or a place only, it does not matter. This is very important.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, already a review of the Registration of Persons Act, Cap. 107, is being carried out, and the fact of the matter is that this is a very difficult task. Those of us who have been comparing the work of registration with that of passport issuing should know that the number of people taking passports every year is very small, compared with the number of people who register every year. At the moment we have more than two million people registered on our books and every year the number of people coming forward to be registered is increasing. So, the task of carrying out registration is administratively and financially very heavy, but despite all these expenses, my Ministry has already begun reviewing and, actually, the process of reviewing the registration of persons has already been completed. While we have been carrying out the review of the law itself, we have also tried, within the limits of finance and within the limits of administrative facilities, to change the old cards. If you look at the card we issue this day, you will find that instead of the "Colony and Protectorate of Kenya" we have stamped it with a new rate of stamp showing that it is the "Government of Kenya", and with changeover we now use the "Republic of Kenya". These are the type of things we issue just now. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know what I am talking about.

In the first place, we had to change, when Kenya became independent and we were using the title of the "Government of Kenya", but then a year after that, Kenya became a republic and now we are using the title "Republic of Kenya". These changes have come along so rapidly that we have not been able to cope with the whole process of changeover. Moreover, Sir, we are launching the National Provident Fund this year and we want to use the process of registration in order to help the National Provident Fund officials to know who are in the Fund and who are not.

So, we have a third factor to take into account just now and this I am saying because it only

[Mr. Khasakhala]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, although Kenya has been independent for the last seventeen months, it is most surprising to find that some colonial documents are still in our pockets and still valid up to this date. If you look at the present identity card, it is still referring to this country as Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, and it is shameful to the people of this country. I keep this document because it is important, Mr. Speaker. This identity card itself is a card which is important because it helps to identify certain characters and certain people when they move about when they want employment, and they have to be referred to when the identity card is produced.

Mr. Speaker, I do not ask the Government to revoke the issue of identity cards. What I am asking the Government to do is to repeal the Cap. 50 of 1948. This Cap, although amended in 1956 as shown Cap. 107 in Volume II of the 1962 Edition of the Laws of Kenya it still refers to this Colony and still refers to the Governor and Her Majesty—it has not been brought up to date.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the locations, provinces and districts which were mentioned in previous identity cards, such as North Kavirondo, are still existing on some identity cards, and if I was touring in France or in China for that matter, a person would read on my card "North Kavirondo", a district that does not exist in Kenya. But, the identity cards which people hold with these names in are still valid. They have not been invalidated. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I strongly feel that the Government has been very slow in amending this Cap, and I would call upon the Attorney-General, who is not here, to be faster with his work. He has been too slow, and in fact, he has amended a lot of constitutional chapters without referring to this important document and amendment immediately.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason why I am also calling upon the Government to repeal this Cap. is that there were some people who belonged to certain tribes during the colonial days and they were forced to register under false tribes. Some were referred to as Luo when they were Abaluhya; some were referred to as Kikuyu when they were Masai, and so forth. We, therefore, would like a new registration of all Kenyans so that they are described by their right tribes. This will assist us to know the tribal strength, so that my people—the Abaluhya—could be known as number two in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the identity cards as used at present have ignored certain facts which are very

important and which we would like to be followed up immediately.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, is that I feel we need these identity cards, because this is the only record in the whole country where we have fingerprints and photographs, whereby if someone stole something or broke into a house, this could assist the police to follow him up by trying to find his fingerprints. I am therefore not calling upon the Government to revoke the Cap; but I am calling upon the Government to review it and let it be in line with our own independence, so that we are no longer referred to as colonial and protected people. We are no longer protected by someone else, but we are no longer protecting ourselves because we are independent.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think I am going to elaborate any more on this particular Motion, but those few facts should make the Government realize that it has been too late in doing its duty, and I therefore move.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the points have been made very clear and I will not speak a great deal on this Motion.

As soon as we were independent, the Kenya Government took the trouble to see that passports were changed immediately. We used to hold British Passports, but as soon as we became independent, there were new passports and people are still free now to go and change these British passports and get Kenya passports. It is clear, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that when you are asked for your documents, the passport shows you as a Kenyan, but then your identity card shows you as British subject. So, I think the Government should take the trouble to see that the change is made immediately.

On clarifying a few points made by the Mover, I would like to say that it is true that the geographical structure of the country is different. For example, a few years ago there were no districts known as Busia District, Kirinyaga or Nyandarua. We still have people holding cards of the former districts, especially now with the new Graduated Personal Tax. You find that under a particular district, this tax should be sent to the former district and some of the tax remains where they are employed. There is always confusion because this tax may be sent to the former district. So, it is necessary to change this. Probably the Government will say, "We would like to change this but we have no money." The matter is very simple. All that is necessary is to charge a little fee and then, because so many people would be interested, those who

[Mr. Kibuga]

would like to keep their colonial documents may keep them, but those who want to change them can do so immediately. I will not say that merely because we want to change, we will not charge any fees. We want services by the Government. For example, it was only during the Madaraka Day when free medical services were announced. We do not like to delay the introduction of more services, like giving free education, by charging a lot of money on identity cards. I think the person who is proud of his country should feel pleased to spend a few shillings to see that this is done.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think the Motion is very clear and it needs no clarification.

Sir, I wish to second.

(Question proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members will notice a small typing error in the second line. It should read "Registration of Persons" and not "Registration to Persons".

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate my hon. friend, the hon. Mr. Khasakhala, for introducing this Motion. In this House, we ought to have Motions like this all the time, so that the country will feel that we are here trying to change the conditions which prevailed in colonial days to more favourable conditions which should prevail in an independent Kenya. This is, I think, a Motion which will bring unity among the Members and will also give the House a reputable name in the eyes of the world.

While I fully support the change of the name of the identity cards, I also would like to ask any Member who still has a colonially-dominated mind to change that as well with the change of the card, so that, Mr. Speaker, we do not only change the name of the identity card while many of our people still have the colonial mentality.

To go further, Mr. Speaker, when Government has changed the cards it should go further to introduce some courses which will—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Anyieni, I think you must keep to the subject matter of the Motion.

Mr. Anyieni: All right, Mr. Speaker.

Another thing I would like to say is this. When Government introduces this change—I am sure Government is going to introduce this change, and I do not think it will stand up and tell us it is not in favour, unless it means to say that it does not see any difference between now and the colonial days, I am sure Government is going to

say that it accepts this Motion and make no further comment.

However, what I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, is this. Instead of having the name of the tribe put in, such as Kisii tribe, or Kikuyu tribe, I think now that we are moving into an age when tribalism is not going to be all that important this should be left out. Mr. Speaker this matter is very important. I hear some of those tribalists trying to say that we must never get rid of this tribalism. For example, Mr. Speaker, I do not know your tribe and I have never asked what your tribe is. If a card was being given to Mr. Malinda, it should only state on the card "Malinda from Machakos District" and a person will imagine that Malinda is a person from Ukambani. But we must not continue to encourage this question of tribe, tribe, tribe everywhere. I think this is going to do us a lot of harm. If this were to be accepted—

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could I inform the hon. Member that Kenya is not like England? It is more like Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have never known of a person being a Scot. I only know of Scotch whisky which the hon. Member drinks.

If this question of tribe was got rid of I am sure the hon. Member from Migori who is at present having a lot of difficulty in being called a Mbusa and not a Luo would not have had such difficulty.

Mr. Maitiro-Imambo: Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Member substitute that the hon. Member for Migori is a Suba and not a Luo? Can he substitute that? I have never heard of that name before.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, this has only come from the hon. Members from South Nyanza complaining that some of them are being called Kabras, and that they are not Luos. Mr. Speaker, this is something you must have seen in the papers. You must have read of these people complaining. So, if we stopped the idea of calling people Basuba, Luo, Kisii, it would be better; we could just say they come from South Nyanza. I think this would be a good idea. For example, a well-bred gentleman from Kisii like Mr. Makone, said—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Anyieni, you refer too often to hon. Members without using the prefix "honourable".

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, I am trying to give reasons why I think it will be important to do

REPLY

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Moli): The question of tribes that move across the Kenya and Ethiopian borders is an old one. These tribes are nomadic and their original home is Ethiopia and some of them cross into Kenya for grazing purposes. It would be very difficult to prove that families of these tribes have lived in Kenya for forty years as they are nomadic and their stay in one particular place is governed by the availability of grazing pastures. Owing to their nomadic mode of life, these tribes may very well have double claim of being Kenya and Ethiopia indigenes people. The question of their citizenship cannot therefore be settled by Kenya unilaterally without first of all seeking Ethiopian agreement on the matter. The whole question is now under consideration.

Question No. 2060

FOREIGN NATIONALS IN KENYA GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Mr. Balala asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services how many of the following nationals were employed in Kenya by the Kenya Government in the order of the Ministries:

- (a) British of European origin.
(b) Americans.
(c) Russians.
(d) Chinese.

REPLY

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamwaya): The Government has employed 2,232 British and 128 American nationals in the Public Service. There are no Russians and Chinese employed by the Government. The British and the Americans who are in the Government Service are employed in the following Ministries:—

Ministry	British of European Origin	Americans
Office of the President	22	—
Office of the Vice-President	2	—
Finance	12	—
External Affairs	2	1
Economic Planning and Development	13	—
Internal Security and Defence	347	—
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	—	—
Education	307	5
Health and Housing	525	120
Local Government	15	—
Commerce and Industry	16	1
Works, Communications and Power	170	—
Labour and Social Services	26	1
Information, Broadcasting and Tourism	50	—
Lands and Settlement	182	—
Natural Resources	145	—
Home Affairs	34	—
Co-operatives and Marketing	3	—
Office of the Attorney-General	26	—
Judicial Department	35	—
Public Service Commission	3	—
Enchequer and Audit Dept.	11	—
National Assembly	10	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
	—	—
Grand Total	2,232	128

Question No. 2168

POSTS IN ROADS DEPARTMENT

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

(a) How many and which senior posts in the Department of Road Transport were being held by:

- (1) Africans; (2) Asians; (3) Europeans.

(b) How many of (2) and (3) were Kenya citizens.

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

(a) The information required is set out below:

Posts	Establishment	African	Asian	European	Africans holding supernumerary posts in order to take over from Europeans and/or Asians as soon as they are sufficiently qualified	Remarks
Chief-in-Charge	1	—	—	1	—	Retiring 20-7-65
Crediting Officer	1	—	—	1	—	Retiring 6-6-65.
Chief Vehicle Inspectors	6	4	2	—	—	
Senior Vehicle Inspectors	6	4	2	—	—	
Driving Test Examiners	9	6	3	—	2	
Executive Officers	9	6	3	—	4	
					2	Two Europeans retiring in June 1965.
	32	11	11	10	8	

(b) Only one Asian is a Kenya citizen and none of the Europeans are Kenya citizens.

Friday, 4th June 1965

The House met at Nine o'clock.

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

PRAYERS

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: TO A DAY OTHER THAN THE NEXT NORMAL SITTING DAY

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform hon. Members that it is the intention of Government to move the adjournment of this House until next Thursday, at not later than 11.30 a.m. today.

POINT OF ORDER

RULING ON ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDER 14

Mr. Okwango: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am rising to seek your guidance. Yesterday, at question time, the Member for Homa Bay, Mr. Ngala-Abok, raised a question over the smuggling of arms in South Nyanza, on which there was a report in yesterday's *East African Standard*.

I wonder whether, because this is an important matter, a time can be allocated today so that this can be discussed fully by this House.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No. The hon. Member doubtless has in mind the procedure under Standing Order 14, when the Speaker can allow the Adjournment of the House to be moved to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, if ten or more other Members so desire. He has to be satisfied that the matter is a definite matter of urgent public importance and he has to be very strict in that judgement because we cannot afford often to use this procedure. I am not of the opinion that this is a definite matter of urgent public importance, in view of the statement by the Government yesterday that they are not aware of any smuggling of arms in this part of the country, so I could not allow that procedure to be used today.

Mr. Anyalen: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for this House to be used as a propaganda platform for unfounded rumours, which the Government has continuously denied to be untrue? Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is any dishonesty in anybody who says that it is something of public importance, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not in order for you, as the Speaker, to order that before a serious allegation which

can do harm to the country overseas and at home, is allowed to be discussed by this House, that the Speaker will try to find out from the Government the grounds and the truth pertaining to such rumours. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fear that this House may become propaganda platform for some of the politicians who feel that they are falling short of the support from the masses.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): None of the matters which the hon. Member mentioned can be dealt with as matters of order. It is of course undesirable that hon. Members should make serious statements or raise alarming rumours in this House without full justification, but the remedy for that is with hon. Members themselves who can require substantiation or register their disapproval. I have no control of what comes before this House, so long as it is in accordance with Standing Orders and relevant to the matter in hand. The rest, as I have said on other occasions, is responsibility of the Members themselves.

Mr. Okwango: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the gentleman who has just sat down alleged that the smuggling of arms in South Nyanza, when we have evidence that—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will have no more points of order on this.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Acheng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to inquire whether it would be in order to associate the Minister who spoke on this with the matter, because this is going to be a matter of urgency. The Minister would like also to answer to the debate if at all the House agrees to it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What debate are you referring to?

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Acheng-Onoko): The debate on smuggling arms.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have said that this matter cannot be discussed today.

MOTION

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ACT: REVIEW

Mr. Khasakhaha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT this House calls upon the Government to review the Registration of Persons Act 1947 and 1948 in order to bring identity cards registration into line with Kenya's independent status.

**SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE No. 2 of 1964/65—
DEVELOPMENT**

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed by the Committee of Supply to report its consideration of the following Resolution and its approval thereof without amendment, namely, that a sum not exceeding £460,323 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1965 in respect of Development—Supplementary Estimate No. 2 of 1964/65.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do agree with the Committee of Supply in the said Resolution.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achleng-Onoko) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next Order.

BILL

First Reading

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL

(Order for First Reading read—Read the First Time—Ordered to be read the Second Time today.)

BILL

Second Reading

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the Second Reading of the Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2) Bill. It is a formal Bill which gives statutory approval to the additional moneys included in Supplementary Estimates which have already been approved by the House earlier.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achleng-Onoko) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The Bill was read a Second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House today)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for Committee read)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

(The Chairman (Dr. De Souza) took the Chair.)

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

(Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 agreed to)

(First Schedule agreed to)

(Second Schedule agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee report to the House its consideration of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill and its approval thereof without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

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

REPORT AND THIRD READING

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that a Committee of the whole House has considered the Supplementary Appropriation Bill and approved the same without amendment.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do agree with the Committee in the said report.

Dr. De Souza seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill be now read the Third Time.

Dr. De Souza seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(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)

QUORUM

Mr. Komara: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are we a quorum?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, but I do not think that it really matters because that concludes the business on the Order Paper. I know we do

[The Speaker]

have a matter on the Adjournment, but the hon. Member to raise it is not here so there is no point in moving the adjournment.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The House is therefore adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, 4th June 1965 at 9 a.m.

The House rose at five minutes past Five o'clock.

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2005

1963-64 KENYA PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION PASSES

Mr. Sol asked the Minister for Education how many pupils had passed the Kenya Preliminary Examination from Bomet Division in 1964 and 1963.

REPLY

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): The Kenya Preliminary Examination results in Bomet Division have been as follows:—

Year	Candidates	Passed	Per Cent
1963	387	170	43.9
1964	705	267.	37.8

Question No. 2100

TRACTORS FOR SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

Mr. Theoni asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing whether, in order to help and assist the farmers, particularly those on settlement schemes, to raise production in their farms, the Minister would tell the House whether the Government was planning to introduce tractors for ploughing under the management of co-operatives societies? If so, when was this scheme likely to be in operation?

REPLY

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): There is no question of Government planning in this matter as any co-operative society or union which is working on a sound financial basis may apply through its normal channels for loans to purchase tractors to operate the same on a co-operative basis.

Co-operative societies which are not yet sufficiently viable are usually advised to use private enterprise contractors during the formative years to avoid the loan burden of tractor repayments.

Question No. 2125

KAPKURESS AND READING ESTATES: PLANNING

Mr. Sol asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement what agricultural planning had been made regarding the Kapkuress and Reading Estates farms in Solik. When did the owners of these farms leave them.

REPLY

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): The two estates were purchased by the Central Land Board and set aside as Co-operative farms.

Budgets for the first co-operative have been approved by the District Agricultural Committee and the Department of Settlement. Applications from co-operatives have been invited, but, to date, no suitable group has come forward.

Budgets for the second co-operative are currently under consideration.

Reading Estate was purchased on 17th December 1964, and Kapkuress was purchased on 12th March 1965. The owners of the farms left them when they were taken over by the Central Land Board.

Question No. 2136

MAIZE: PURCHASING AND SELLING PRICES

Mr. Mibogoi asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing if he could tell the House why the middlemen who owned shops were allowed to buy maize at the price of Sh. 20 per bag, store it and then sell it after two months for Sh. 60 per bag.

REPLY

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Middlemen are not allowed to buy and sell at the figures quoted, and if the hon. Member is aware of any such instances, he should advise the Maize Marketing Board and give full details to enable it to take action against the trader concerned.

Question No. 2143

CITIZENSHIP FOR BORAN AND BURJI TRIBES

Mr. E. D. Godana asked the Minister for Home Affairs if he would state whether those tribes such as the Boran and the Burji who originated in Ethiopia and who had lived in Marsabit and Moyale (Kenya) for over forty years on temporary passes, would automatically become citizens of this country. If the answer was no, what should these people do.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Mr. Gichoya, I think I must clarify one point. The purpose of Supplementary Estimates is for you to ask the Minister for information in regard to the expenditure for which money is being sought. It is not the purpose of making a speech on the necessity for roads, that I am sure the hon. Minister is aware of. So, if you want to ask for information or details of particulars you can do so.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, thank you. I was carried away by the mere fact that I saw some assistance coming from the Central Government to the local authorities.

I would like to know from the Minister exactly which these roads are, in which part of the country is the money going to be used? Is it in the Northern Frontier? Is it in the Central Province? Is it in the Coastal Province? Is it in Western Kenya, or in Nyanza? Or is it in Eastern Kenya? Let us know exactly which local authorities are being assisted and if possible to what extent this is helping our local authorities. That is the information I would like to have.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Chairman, what I want to ask the Minister for Finance in regard to this Head is what percentage of this contribution is going to be given to Sirikwa County Council, and if he would also advise this very council to give some of these funds to the improvement of the road from Kitale to Kapenguria.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): I am afraid I cannot give the required answer.

Mr. Abogoch: Mr. Chairman, what I want to know is the exact percentage of this amount which is going to what roads for improvement, and also I would like to know whether the Minister knows exactly what is happening with this money when it is given as grants to county councils to improve the roads, because it is not the Ministry itself which builds these roads. If the roads are under the county council, what happens is that they give the grants to the county councils. You only find that those roads which require these grants are not improved. Some county councils make new roads somewhere in the bush where nobody wants such roads, instead of improving the proper roads where there is a lot of traffic. So, I would like to be assured that this money is going to be spent on the proper roads which should be maintained, and where the county councils derives its revenue mainly.

Mr. Gichuru: You are very correct. This is exactly what happens. The districts have made

their claims to the Road Authority, and for them to qualify for funds, the Road Authority must be fully satisfied that the road is really necessary and it would help development in that area.

Mr. Toor: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am insisting on knowing the names of the local authorities, because I have seen here a name, Eldoret. Eldoret is a town, and we have a municipality which is a local authority, and also there is Sirikwa County Council, another local authority in the Town. We want to know which type of local authority he is going to provide with this money.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I am afraid we cannot force the Minister to answer if he does not have the details here. I am afraid we will have to go on.

Mr. Gichoya: Could you let me ask my question again which he claims he never heard?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, I think he heard the question, but I think he said he did not have the answer just now. Let us wait.

Mr. Gichuru: I think on this item, I now have the breakdown on F, Mombasa Municipal Council, in fact, the Mugonga Road. This is Mombasa. This, as you will notice, is money required for local authorities for unemployment relief measures, so the local authorities which employ some people need this little money to help the paying of them.

There is also the Miwani-Kibos Road, the Miwani-Lugari Road, and I think the Lusumu Bridge—I do not know the pronunciation of it—in Nyanza and Western Province. Also certain planning work has been put in hand on the second carriage way from Kahawa to Thika in preparation for construction work, and the balance of this item is accounted for by various small road construction works previously financed by the Road Authority.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think we have had enough on this now. We will go ahead.

Mr. Toor: I just want to point out something, Sir. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I can see that this money is going to the local authorities of Mombasa and Mombasa Municipality and also another which I did not hear, and the local authorities in Nyanza and Western Provinces.

We have some parts of this country, Sir, where communications are very difficult indeed; places like West Pokot, Turkana, Marakwet, Elgeyo, Baringo for example, the road which is supposed to be a trunk road, which runs from Tambach,

[Mr. Toor] Kerio Valley, right to Turkana where construction of a fish industry is now being finished. I am glad the Minister also knows the roughness of the roads which are there and I think he is going to present my case to the Authority concerned, whether it is Minister for Communications and Power or not, so that they can also help the Sirikwa County Council by granting some money for these bad roads.

Mr. Gichuru: I hope the hon. Members will not forget that this is a Supplementary Estimate and it is only to cover that programme which has been planned for this year, the 1964/65 year. When we come to discuss the main Estimates this is where you could obtain full details of what plans the Minister has for the ensuing year.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Lorema, I think we have now had enough discussion on this.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be brief.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): All right. What is your question?

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very interesting indeed to hear the remark of the Minister pointing out that this money was going to very few local authorities. I thought, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that this money, though it is a Supplementary Estimate—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Lorema you are making a long speech and you know that we must get on.

Mr. Lorema: All right, Mr. Chairman, let me ask my question right away. Could the Minister for Finance tell me what is the proportion of this money which is going to be granted to local authorities in respect of road improvements and also this local authorities, unemployment relief measures?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): He has already explained all of it.

(Head F agreed to)

Mr. Komora: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I rise to seek your guidance, because the Minister for Finance has mentioned the Magogoro road at Mombasa which has already been tarma-co.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, Mr. Komora, I understand what you are trying to

say, that his information is not correct. Is that not so? That the road has not been tarma-co. I heard your interjection. I am sorry, that is not a point of order.

Head D12—Information and Broadcasting
Head A—Development of Broadcasting

(Head A agreed to)

Head D13—Buildings and Works
(Head A agreed to)

Head D14—Local Government
(Head B agreed to)
(Head C agreed to)
(Head D agreed to)

Head D17—Housing
(Head C agreed to)

Head D22—Military
(Head A agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee do report to the House its consideration of the resolutions as set out in the Order Paper and its approval thereof without amendment.

(Question put and agreed to)

(Resolution to be reported without amendment)

(The House resumed)

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

REPORTS

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE No. 4 of 1964/65—
RECURRENT

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the resolution that a sum not exceeding £2,652,543 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1965 in respect of Supplementary Estimate No. 4 of 1964/65 (Recurrent) having regard to the proposed savings of £986,000 therein appearing, and has approved the same without amendment.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do agree with the Committee of Supply in the said Resolution.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achiong-Oncko) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the money is to get equipment, and we can use this on any road after we have finished the major ones. We will use this equipment in any part of the country.

(Head E agreed to)

Head D11—Transport and Communications

Head B—Mombasa Road

Mr. Nalör: Mr. Chairman, on this Item B—Mombasa Road, I want to know whether this amount will cover the remaining part of the Mombasa Road which has not been tarmac-ed, between Voi and Kilima Kiu?

Secondly, I see below on that explanatory note that a bituminization unit— This only covers Kibwezi to Mitio Andei: What will happen with the part which lies between Mitio Andei and Voi?

Mr. Glehuza: That part of the programme is supposed to finish off up to the end of June. Maybe when we come to the Estimates we may find that there will still be some money to help close the gap, particularly the gap which is not going to be filled as quickly as we would like, because of lack of funds.

Mr. Glehuza: Mr. Chairman, I see here that we are dealing with only the Mombasa Road. Why is it necessary for the Ministry just to consider the Mombasa Road and ignore the Sagana to Embu Road, which leads to a provincial headquarters of the whole of Eastern Province and which we have been told so many times was going to be bituminized? Why is it not included in this one?

Mr. Glehuza: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it should avoid being too parochial, because if there is anyone who would complain about roads it would be the hon. Member himself.

The road from Nairobi goes straight to Sagana and then straight to Embu, it is all going to be tarmac-ed.

Hon. Members: Where?

Mr. Glehuza: You cannot tarmac a road in one day, but the money is there. The money is definitely there.

The Mombasa Road is quite big and we have decided—instead of erecting a toll road, which would be a nuisance to the travellers—that we should do it with our own money gradually and, in fact, I might be able to get a little money, a little loan, which might enable us to hurry it up a little more. But in order to complete that part,

the Kibwezi/Mitio Andei stretch, we need this money.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Mstano): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister for putting money aside for improving this road. It has been a thing which we have been trying to do for a long time and I am glad that something is being done.

However, I am not parochial because it is a main road and it is a national road which serves the capital and the port of Kenya and, therefore, it is very important indeed.

What I would like to be considered in this connection is the piece of road between Kibwezi and Mitio Andei, the piece which is to be improved. I would ask the Minister concerned—I do not know whether it is the Minister for Finance—to make sure that this road has good bridges and it is straightened a bit because I remember that there was a time when I spent the whole night there because of drifts. The drifts fill very, very quickly and they are a real hazard for the people travelling on that road. I hope the work will be done quickly.

One other point which I would like the Minister to tell me is, I understand that on the construction of this road, there was an experiment whereby some work was given to people to use their own hands, to relieve unemployment in this country. This is the bit from Nairobi, going towards Mombasa, and the bit from Mombasa coming to Nairobi was done by machine. I am not sure whether it would be economic to use hand labour at this time. I think we can employ these people in the Youth Service and other things and make this road more quickly than it is presently being made. I feel that the matter is very urgent and instead of delaying the work because of trying to get employment for the people, we should hurry it up by putting mechanics on the road and finishing the job quickly so that we can look after other things in the country which are very urgently needed at the moment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate the Minister again and to put this point to him so that they have it in mind while they are constructing this road.

Mr. Malsori-Inumbo: Mr. Chairman, although I am not a Member from the Coast Region, I feel it is high time that the road between Nairobi and Mombasa, Mombasa being the chief harbour, should be tarmac-ed. I highly support this. Vote here and, also, I want to congratulate the Minister on this, and I would like to request him to consider us in South Nyanza according to

[Mr. Malsori-Inumbo]

what he has said, it there is any money left over, the other roads should be considered. Mr. Chairman, I think it is the road between Kisii and Tarnani because it is also a trunk road and is the road where, recently, the weapons were found, and is one of the second, and a very important place to be considered if there is anything left over after finishing the Mombasa Road. Mr. Chairman, I beg to support.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think hon. Members here are not going to get a chance here to ask for roads in their own constituencies.

Mr. Kallit: Mr. Chairman, in order to avoid these parochial sort of appeals, I think the Government should first of all give priority to three main roads; the Mombasa Road; the Uganda Road and the Namanga Road. These are the main roads to be considered.

Mr. Glehuza: Those very bad bits of the Mombasa Road have been resurveyed, and when it comes to the time of tarmac-ing it, it will have to be realigned to get rid of those dangerous corners where one hon. Member one day had a nasty accident.

There is a question of using hand labour. I am quite sure everyone knows that the Tripartite Agreement is now over and, therefore, we shall move more and more to using equipment. We are doing our very best to hurry up, but we have to do that according to the amount of money that we have.

I am glad to be able to say that we have just had money from the World Bank to finish off the Athi River/Namanga Road and Eldoret/Tororo Road so, before long, they will all be tarmac-ed.

(Head B agreed to)

Head F—Other Road Improvements

Mr. Warilith: Mr. Chairman, under this Head I note that the Minister is asking for £6,000, and under the note to improve trunk roads and other roads. I think here it is a very good move which our Government is making to improve other roads.

The former division whereby the Central Government only undertook to repair the trunk roads was very unfair in that some local authorities do not have sufficient money to keep roads in good repair. In fact, I would be quite happy if the Central Government could take all the roads throughout the country so that they can easily be kept under proper conditions. You have some areas—where the roads are very bad—like the reserves, and the local authorities, although

they may have ways of raising revenue, do not have the proper machinery to keep and repair these roads properly. Even when they have the money, they will not have the expert knowledge required. You find that the roads are very badly constructed; they sometimes put down murrum which is washed away. I think it is a very good move by the Government to spend some money on maintaining other roads.

I would, in fact, request the Minister to consider to quote a bigger sum so that roads all over the country could be kept under very good repair.

Mr. Glehuza: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am actually also adding thanks to the Minister for considering assisting the districts, the rural areas, to develop their own roads. Now, here I would like to make a suggestion, and I think the Minister will take it into consideration when utilizing this money, that if we want to have proper road communications, in the districts, the Government should assist the county councils to put down murrum at least, if not tarmac, on roads which connect the divisional headquarters and district headquarters, and from the district headquarters to the main trunk road, the national highway. If that could be done, the county councils would be in a position later to devote some of their money to developing smaller roads which connect a village to another village, a market to another market. Then the problem of getting in touch with the Administration, even, in case of need, will be easier. So, if the Government could consider that way of approach. Also, in the districts which are potential, for instance, Meru District, the roads should be taken over by the Government, instead of being left to the county councils concerned. I remember, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that when we were going to Meru with his Excellency the President—but then he was Prime Minister of Kenya—he was confronted with a big problem. Our people said on every occasion wherever we went, "We want this road to be taken over by the Central Government." That was a common saying by everybody, because they thought it was so potential in terms of Meru development, and the County Council of Meru could not maintain it, if at all it was to undertake other activities of a local authority. Consequently, that was one occasion whereby our Father of the Nation was in a position to see for himself the conditions which prevail in certain areas, but in places where he so far has not been, the conditions may perhaps be worse. For that reason, here, I request the Government to arrange for our President to visit various parts of the country.

[Mr. Tooi] Mr. McKenzie: The actual personal emoluments out of this figure on the Tripartite Agreement is £91,000, the 1,000 people, but if you employ a thousand unemployed people in a job like land consolidation, then it means you have to expand all the way through; in clerks, in the account's sections and everything, and the rest of the amount is taken up in extra staff because of the 1,000 unemployed people who were taken on.

Mr. McKenzie: This is a very good question indeed, Mr. Chairman, and this is exactly what we are doing. We find that in certain of our agricultural developments we are getting ahead of land consolidation. We, the same as the hon. Member, are pressurizing the Ministry of Lands to consolidate these areas where we want to get on with tea. So we are on the same side on this one subject.

Mr. Tooi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether, when he talks about land enclosures and so forth, he is thinking also about those lands in Uasin Gishu which have been tiled, some of which are being leased or bought through negotiations with the Kenya Agricultural Land Bank. What will happen to these people whose titles have already been transferred to the African farmers on the land? Is there something to affect this because it happens that usually the grant per acre on development was Sh. 120 and now it has been reduced to Sh. 100 only? I would like to know what the reasons were to reduce such an amount and whether the Ministry is still thinking of giving intensive farming industry, as it were, to make it stable?

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, everything the hon. Member has asked has nothing whatsoever to do with this Estimate, and I am perfectly prepared to answer what he has asked in the main Budget debate.

Mr. Gichoya: I see here, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that we have to pay an additional amount for personal emoluments, which is actually very high. Does it mean that the Tripartite Agreement, which again is covered by other parts, has brought about the additional number of officers who look as though they are surplus?

Secondly, there is also the question of travelling and subsistence allowances—

Mr. McKenzie: Could we have them one at a time because it is difficult for me—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, carry on Mr. McKenzie.

Mr. McKenzie: The actual personal emoluments out of this figure on the Tripartite Agreement is £91,000, the 1,000 people, but if you employ a thousand unemployed people in a job like land consolidation, then it means you have to expand all the way through; in clerks, in the account's sections and everything, and the rest of the amount is taken up in extra staff because of the 1,000 unemployed people who were taken on.

Mr. Gichoya: I see that it also appears under Miscellaneous and Other Charges. The Tripartite Agreement is covered in terms of staff, additional staff, and labourers. Does it mean that the persons involved in this Personal Emoluments, are not staff members and are not labourers who are employed under the Tripartite Agreement?

Mr. McKenzie: No, Sir. On page 9 this explanation to cover the costs, et cetera is not only for Item 4. It is for the whole of Item A; it is for A1, A2, A3, and A4. The 1,000 people employed were in fact unemployed labourers to do the actual work of pulling out the chain, measuring and moving tents, et cetera. But if you are going to employ a thousand people like that, you have to have somebody to act as a semi-trained person, and you have to have a senior person looking after each gang of labourers. Then you have to have the Accounts Section, and the clerks, et cetera, et cetera. Then at the same time you increase your travelling and subsistence allowances, because these people operate out in the field, and they get tentage allowances, and they get subsistence allowances because they live out in tents, et cetera.

Over and above that find an extension of—the only thing I cannot tell him, and I will find this for him, is what the £450 is for "Miscellaneous".

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think the Minister has explained. Mr. Gichoya, that the words "to cover" apply to Items A1, A2, A3, and A4, so I do not think there is much more to discuss on this.

(Head A agreed to)

(Head B agreed to)

Head F—Purchase of Land

Mr. Omar: Mr. Chairman, under this item, we would like to get an explanation as to which land is going to be purchased for industrial development. We would like to know whether it is in the Coast or Central Province, or the North-Eastern Region, and so on?

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, this is to meet the needs for development of certain areas of

[Mr. McKenzie] Nakuru and Eldoret, and the Commissioner of Lands had to acquire properties for industrial development, and this sum which it asked for has enabled him to commence operations in this financial year, instead of waiting for the next financial year. Hon. Members will see the continuation of this application of money in the Development Estimates for 1965/66.

Mr. Makone: I would like to know from the Minister, Mr. Chairman, whether the land used by the settlement co-operatives cannot be included in these Estimates?

Mr. McKenzie: No, Sir.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Chairman, arising from that reply by the Minister, could he tell us whether there has been any request from the Coast Province in particular about buying land for industrial development, and if there has been, what arrangement has been made for such land to be purchased for industrial development?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think that generally comes under the Budget rather than the Supplementary Estimate.

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, to my knowledge, no, Sir, but I see in the Budget that there is an amount, but it is for Nakuru.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister let me know whether the County Council of Kirinyaga's request for the purchase of the industrial land has been considered or will be considered, as well as enlarging the towns of Kutus and Kerugoya?

Mr. McKenzie: This has nothing to do with the enlarging of the towns, but it has a lot to do with the first point the hon. Member has raised. I can honestly say, Sir, that I have not seen this application, but I can promise him that if this application has come forward it is receiving due and careful consideration by the members of the Civil Service in the Lands Department, and will eventually come to the Minister when I am sure the Minister will do his utmost to see that industrial land, if it is needed by industrialists in Kirinyaga, is made available as soon as possible.

(Head F agreed to)

Head D6—Forests

Head E—Extraction Roads

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, I see that the roads that are taken into consideration for purposes of delivering timber from the forests will get the same amount of money which has already

been approved before, and still being demanded, which shows that nothing was done. Could the Minister tell me why Kirinyaga District, which on the upper part of it, is covered by the forest but has very poor roads has not been considered? As the Member for Embu North said, would this money be used to facilitate the quicker movement of timber from the forest to the mills within the district, including the roads which are existing?

The Minister for Natural Resources (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I should explain that the money we are asking for is for the purpose of equipment which will be used to construct about 300 miles of road in North-West Kenya. This is specifically for that area, because we are beginning to prepare for the proposed paper and pulp project we intend to establish at Broderick Falls. These other areas will be considered too, but this is specifically to prepare the country for the big projects we are interested in at the moment, and that is why Kirinyaga and the others are not considered. This is for this section of our forests.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, while I appreciate the fact that the Minister has stated that it is to develop that small area, North-West Kenya, I would like to know exactly whether there is any other money which will be given to develop other areas in view of the fact that North-West Kenya is not the best of places for this to go, and I believe that sometimes some of these grants should be distributed evenly to other places where such schemes are concerned.

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Chairman, I want to correct a statement made by the hon. Member when he first stood up, that this is a small part of the country, North-West Kenya, in this case, includes areas from right up to Mt. Elgon, and this is quite a sizeable part of our country. The other forests in the country will also be considered when the time for that comes under the other Estimates, but for this particular one, as I said, we are working with the paper and pulp project in mind. This does not mean we have ignored the other parts purposely. It only means that we are saving for this big project which will benefit everybody.

Mr. Tooi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the fact that the Cherenang, Lelan and Chobara Forests are quite near the place where the Minister said the project is going to be installed, could the Minister consider providing some money from these Votes for the improvement of the roads from Kitale to Cherenang down to Kipsosi and Chibemiet Forest Station?

[Mr. Kenzie] assure this House that he is also extending the education and social services of the settlers in this case?

Mr. McKenzie: No, Sir. Not one—I if the hon. Member waits then I will tell him why. Mr. Chairman, Sir, not one penny of this money can be spent on education. The matter of education is under another vote and there is finance made available to education in these areas. This money is grant money from the British Government for this sole purpose. If we cannot use it for this sole purpose, then the money is returned to the British Government. If hon. Members do not want to use it, and do not want these officers to be made available as guides and protectors to the settlers, then let them say so, and we will get rid of them and return the money.

Mr. Glehoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has made it clear that we are conditioned by the offer may be by a grant, but it is a condition that you either accept and use it on these terms only, their own terms, not our own terms. However, the money which is spent in Kenya is meant for settlement and I think that since we are dealing with the settlement, in England as a matter of fact, I do not think that there is any settlement anywhere. Consequently, I think with regards the personnel, we could get personnel from countries which are agriculturally potential where they have schemes, whether they are co-operative farms, like in the Soviet Union or like the *Kibutz* in Israel for that matter, or any other country which has had previously experimented on that settlement, settling the people on virgin land.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, here we are told, and the Minister is so proud of putting it across to the people of the House that this money must be spent for that particular purpose. My question is, how many Africans are in those schemes where they have to do extensive work, out of the normal duty and hours, which means that it is a kind of overtime, which the Minister may ask us. The Minister may say no, but how many Africans are getting the benefit of this money which is given to us by the British Government or is this a plan by the Minister to get money from Britain and use it the other way by going to the British officers who are working here, who are not citizens of this country?

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that perhaps, this word "extended" supervision is confusing to some of the Members. You see that the Ministry of Settlement

does not have agricultural officers, veterinary officers and other people like that, therefore once the settlement is done, and the people are settled there. A very large number of Africans, if you have visited the settlement areas find that there are very many Africans supervising these settlement schemes. These are the services that are extended to these areas from the Agricultural Department, Veterinary people and other people like that, and we get this money to assist us in this way. We are given this money specifically for this kind of thing, and therefore, we would like to make sure we use it for that purpose.

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member who last spoke from the other side obviously does not listen to what I have been saying. He is obviously turning over in his mind the next question he is going to try and crack me on instead of listening to what I am saying.

Mr. Glehoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it is wrong for the Minister to say that I am just trying to pin him down, not just to get the answer but he is trying to refuse. I am not interested in knowing what it is, but I am interested in saying that it is wrong.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I do not think that was meant that way.

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am going to prove why I think this has happened, because earlier on I explained, as I thought, very simply, that in the agreement, this is covered for a two-and-a-half-year period by the whole of the settlement scheme, but the Ministry of Settlement thought that because of the last piece of the ex-scheme only being a year-old and the first part two and a half years-old, that they needed extended extension services for the scheme itself, over and above the two-and-a-half-year period. We, in the Kenya Government, applied to the British Government to give us more money to cover these schemes. The majority of the people who are supervising are Africans. They are not people from the United Kingdom. They are our own people whom we are paying with money from the United Kingdom. We had great difficulty in getting this money for the simple reason that the British Government said that they had already given us money for two and a half-years in that area. Why can you now not take it over under the normal recurrent expenditure in the Department of Agriculture? We told them that we were pressed in the Department of Agriculture with the finance made available to us, by the hon. Members sitting opposite, that we could not give the care, protection and guidance which was

[Mr. McKenzie] in these areas after two and a half years, other than taking them away from areas like Kirinyaga. This we did not want to do. We, if anything want to increase the help and guidance in areas such as Kirinyaga so that they can grow better and more cotton.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, what has happened here, as I have said, is that the majority of these people are our own people who are doing this supervisory work. We applied to the British Government for this money as a grant. They then would not be prepared for us to use this money for education. If we want money for education, then the Ministry of Education must apply for the money through the normal channels. I am not saying that the British would not give it, but I do not think that they would give this money which we argued for in detail, and lessen the number of posts which I have given you in the various areas and in the various settlement schemes. They would never agree to give this money.

Our worry now is what we are going to do when this money is finished, because there are still some areas which are difficult areas to operate and where they need these extension services.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think we have had enough on that now. We will go to the next one.

(Head D3 agreed to)

Head D4—Lands

Head A—Land Consolidation and Enclosure

Mr. Glehoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to have clarification from the Minister on this, whether this land consolidation and enclosure will involve starting, again, consolidation of lands to places where it was started during the Emergency and left incomplete. If that is so, does the Minister have in mind to plan for Kirinyaga's southern parts which are not up to this moment consolidated and where today people are not in a position to utilize that land because it does not belong to them; nobody has a specific place to use as long as it is not demarcated.

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, these expenses here are generally for the overall land consolidation programme in the whole of Kenya. The whole programme runs into an amount of £27 million, which the hon. Members will see in the green book which has been circulated. I think we have applied for £10 million in the Development over the period of 1965/70.

Now, therefore, it is impossible for me to say if any of this is in the area which the hon. Member has mentioned, because this is not a section of its own. It is in the overall. What I can tell the hon. Member is that the Minister for Lands is very aware of this problem and only today, in another place, were we discussing this very problem. I think the result of that discussion in another place today will be greatly appreciated by the hon. Member when it is made public because it is on this very point. The majority of this amount of money here is because, under land consolidation under the Tripartite Agreement, we took on an extra thousand people in land consolidation to hurry on land consolidation in various other areas outside the Central Province, areas which have been crying for land consolidation and have not been fortunate in having the priority which Central Province had.

Mr. erap Sol: Mr. Chairman, I see enclosure here. I want to know whether the enclosure is paid for by the owner of the plot or whether the Government pays for it?

Mr. Toor: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question is similar to the hon. Mr. Gichoya's question. In Marakwet highlands the people have been asking for land consolidation for a long time, and I appreciate what the Government is doing at the moment, but the whole of Marakwet have been asking the Government to come and consolidate their land. I wonder whether the Minister will include this sum of money for this area?

Mr. McKenzie: No, Sir. The Minister will not include any of this sum in that area for the simple reason that I have said this sum is an extra part to the original Estimate, and I know that land consolidation has been going on in that area. So some of this money must have been used in that area. What I am not prepared to say is how much of this money or how much money in the future is going to be used in that area. All of a sudden the whole of our country has become conscious that they want land consolidation and enclosure. Land consolidation is the actual exercise of consolidating the fragments into one holding. The enclosure is in demarcating and planting the boundaries of that land which is consolidated. But I would suggest, rather than ask about finance which is already being spent, the hon. Member would do much better to ask the hon. Minister for Lands what he intends doing with the money which he is asking for in these two volumes, not in this volume.

Mr. Toor: Mr. Chairman, Sir, is the Ministry of Agriculture has a definite policy for Marakwet and elsewhere and they are now experimenting

Mr. Bala: Mr. Chairman, would the Minister explain to us whether some of this money represents renting or buying of land where these projects are going to be established.

Mr. McKenzie: No, Sir.

(Head A8 agreed to)

(Head A9 agreed to)

**Head G1—National Stock Route (Coast) A—
Recurrent**

Mr. Gheyoza: Mr. Chairman, at one time in our discussions outside the House in the committee room, the Minister was confronted with a delegation of the people of the North-Eastern Region, stating that their people are not allowed to buy cattle from that area and bring them to Nairobi. However, an Asian and, of course, a European are the only people who are covered by the security arrangements. They are able to buy cattle from there, bring them to this side and make a profit. Can we be assured by the Minister that this security guard will now not only guard the Asians and Europeans but also the Africans who are transporting cattle from the affected areas for sale to other parts of the country?

Mr. McKenzie: Yes, Sir.

(Head G1 agreed to)

Head B—Non-Recurrent

Mr. Kamau: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, on the heading G1-A, Recurrent: Security Costs, I would like to know from the Minister because this is—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We have passed that item, Mr. Kamau. I am afraid we cannot go back to it now unless you have a very vital question on that. I think we shall have to take that item as passed.

(Head B agreed to)

**Head D2—Irrigation Schemes and Land
Reclamation**

Head E—Tana Basin Survey

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, I rise to seek your guidance here. Unfortunately, when this was printed a printer's error appeared and I gather that the Clerk of the Council was told about it. I am wondering whether any notification to hon. Members was given? There was a section left out. This deals with Worm Eradication in the North-Eastern Region.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I am afraid, Mr. McKenzie, neither of the Clerks seem to be

aware of any such omission or printer's error. I think, strictly speaking, we should carry on.

Mr. McKenzie: I may not then move an amendment?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, I think they will get it in the Budget.

(Head E agreed to)

Head H—Kerio Turkwell Valley

(Head H agreed to)

Head K—Yatta Feasibility Survey

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Chairman, I want the Minister to explain to me which part of Yatta he is referring to which will be surveyed?

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Yatta Feasibility Survey is a dual survey. One, is the survey of the irrigable land lying to the east of the Yatta Furrow. Secondly, the Feasibility study covers that area running approximately twelve miles by fifteen miles of ranching land, also to the east of the Yatta Furrow, or the north-east of the Yatta Furrow.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Chairman, may I also know from the Minister why only the section of the Yatta has been included in this irrigation survey?

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, it is because the donors were not interested in the area saying that the potential of irrigation was negligible.

(Head K agreed to)

Mr. Gheyoza: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know if I can discuss this now because my point comes under K—Less Expected Savings on subheads. Could I put a question on this now?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, Head K has been agreed and, in any case I am afraid you cannot. That is Grant-in-Aid.

Mr. McKenzie, regarding your subhead on "Worms" which has been omitted if you are very keen on introducing it, subject to the permission of the House, I think we will let you introduce it now and add this subhead in the Supplementary Estimates. Will you tell me exactly what it is and I will then dictate it to hon. Members.

Mr. McKenzie: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, it is an amount of £1,500. The whole project is £1,500. The element we want to put in is, P—Worm Eradication, North-Eastern Province, the sum of £500 to be a grant of the whole project of £1,500, which will be spread over two years, for the eradication of intestinal worm in sheep. The project has been held up for

[Mr. McKenzie]

a very long time because of the security situation but because we are so worried about the worm position in sheep in the North-Eastern Region we have, after discussion with the Veterinary Department, decided to go ahead with this experimental work. It is to ask for £500 to be allocated to this project of a total of £1,500. The rest will come in the 1965/66 Estimates.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): The additional item the Minister has now stated should be P—Worm Eradication: £1,500, owing to a printing error, has been left out of this Supplementary Estimate.

Head D3—Land Settlement

**Head H—Grants to the Settlement Fund Trustees
for Unemployment Relief Schemes**

(Head H agreed to)

**Head I—Grants to the Settlement Fund Trustees
for Extended Supervision of Settlement
Schemes**

Mr. Bala: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know the breakdown of this figure of £21,000.

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, this £21,000 is made up of salaries for people who have been seconded from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Settlement through the Settlement Fund Trustees. For the first two-and-a-half years of any settlement schemes, the finances, the cost of the extension services and the supervision of settlement schemes is borne free as a grant by the British Government. No cost whatsoever accrues to the Kenya Government. After two-and-a-half years the settlement schemes are supposed to return back to the Department of Agriculture to fall under the normal extension services.

Thus, Mr. Chairman, as hon. Members will realize, when you start a settlement scheme in an area whereas the first bit may be two-and-a-half year old the end bit of that block may not be even eighteen months old. Therefore, for ease of operation it is better if the period for the first people was extended to meet the end people in the same block. This has put up and the extra element of grant money from the British Government has been agreed. It actually involves seventeen officers, plus another three partially.

That is the breakdown.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to have the provincial breakdown, because we have settlement schemes in various areas, and at the same time I would like to know from the Minister under what headings the Harambee schemes

work, because there are certain people who are paid under what they call the Harambee self-help schemes. Under which subheading are these people paid?

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, Sir, those people have nothing whatsoever to do with this and that question, I am afraid would have to be asked in the Estimates which I presume are going to come up in the 1965/66 Financial Year. I cannot give him a breakdown in provinces because settlement does not work in provinces. Settlement works east of the Rift and west of the Rift.

Mr. Too: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may we know from the Minister exactly what is the work of these extended supervision officers, whether or not they are doing different work from that of the settlement officers or whether these officers are the same people with different titles?

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier on, a great number of these people are people on secondment from the Department of Agriculture. Some of them are more than likely contract people also by the Department of Settlement. Their jobs are numerous. One settlement scheme I can think of where the person operates, he takes care of helping because of the lack of the staff in the co-operative department, in organizing and helping along the co-operative society in the settlement scheme. Over and above that he takes care of the repayment, the accounts. He also takes care of the money which is loaned to the settlers; that it is in fact spent on what it is allocated for, that if it is for corrugated iron for his house, it is spent on that corrugated iron and not as the initial down payment for another wife, or for some other such thing which we have had in some of our settlement schemes.

Over and above all that his main job is to give advice and guidance in straight agriculture, in helping the settler to plan his farm, where to put his house, what land to plough and when to plough it, where to get his seed, and in fact, that he is buying good quality seed and that he is not being done down by bad quality seed, and generally he is there as a form of protection.

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the £21,000 seems to be a lot of money, could the Minister, instead of using this money only on supervision basis, extend the use of this money by improving the conditions in the settlement schemes, such as education of the children on the settlement schemes, because supervision here means probably only those people who are going to see how this settlement scheme is going on and that is, to my opinion, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the wrong supervision. Therefore, could the Minister

[Mr. Ngala-Abok] This matter on adjournment because the question has been answered unsatisfactorily.

Secondly, as the Assistant Minister said to the House that a Member or a person can only be said if he makes a statement which creates alarm and despondency, is it not in order for me to ask the Attorney-General to state whether this particular statement, as it appears in this newspaper, does not create sufficient alarm and despondency to require the chap, the cheap politician, to go to court—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. That is not a point of order. It is quite in order for you at the appropriate time and place to ask the Attorney-General but not now.

Mr. Seroney: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it is not a fact that any statement made in this House is privileged from any prosecution whatsoever, civil or criminal?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The hon. Member is quite right, but I do not think he is aware of the fact that the statement in question was made to a newspaper.

Mr. Malsori-Iumbo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to seek your ruling as to whether an hon. Member is in order to refer to another hon. Member as a cheap politician and a chap in this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, but I did not hear it.

We will move on now.

Hon. Members: On a point of order—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, no more points of order on this. Hon. Members sometimes get carried away with their points of order and it comes to a point where I have to stop it; we have come to that point now.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

POLICY FOR HARAREB STATE-HELP SCHOOLS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would remind hon. Members that on the adjournment today Mr. Malsori-Iumbo is to raise the matter noted on the Order Paper. That will be at 6 p.m., or at the earlier close of business. I would warn hon. Members—particularly Mr. Malsori-Iumbo and the Minister concerned—having regard to the business on the Order Paper, that it is quite possible that we shall finish all the business on the Order Paper before 6 p.m.; and I shall, of course, ask a Minister to move the adjournment as soon as we reach that point.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read)
(The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair)

IN THE COMMITTEE

(The Chairman (Dr. De Souza) took the Chair)

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE NO. 2 OF 1964/65—
DEVELOPMENT

THAT a sum not exceeding £460,323 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1965, in respect of Development Supplementary Estimate No. 2 of 1964/65.

(Minister for Finance on 2nd June 1965)

(Resumption of consideration interrupted in Committee on 2nd June 1965)

Head A 1—Agricultural Education

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): When the Committee adjourned yesterday, we were discussing Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, A1—Agricultural Education. I think Mr. McKenzie was replying. Am I right?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had finished my reply at that stage.

Mr. Gleghoy: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on A1—Agricultural Education, we have No. 6, Thomson's Falls Farmers' College, where it talks about credit purchase for new equipment to be imported from the United Kingdom, the cost to be covered by credit facilities from the United Kingdom Government. I would like to know from the Minister what this equipment is and whether it could be available locally, rather than getting it from the United Kingdom?

Mr. McKenzie: No, Sir, they could not be obtained locally.

Mr. Gleghoy: What are they?

Mr. McKenzie: There is a series of equipment. There is certain laboratory and technical stuff, certain chemical liquids to operate in the laboratory, tractors, some new-type implements for making silage, etc.

Mr. Gleghoy: Mr. Chairman, I personally would like to have the list of this equipment from the Minister later, not now.

There is another thing. Yesterday there was another promise here and, luckily enough, the Speaker, did make a clarification of the wrong ruling which was made yesterday that we could not have the adjournment of the debate on this one. We were told that—

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, is this anything to do with agricultural education?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You are right, Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Gleghoy, are you referring to agricultural education?

Mr. Gleghoy: It is a point of order.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, but if it is a point of order which does not arise out of this or does not have anything to do with the procedure at the moment, I am afraid you have to take it at some other time.

Mr. Gleghoy: Later, at the end.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): All right, at the end.

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to give the hon. Member the list tomorrow. I am prepared to give him the list now and I have told him what the equipment is. I will tell him what it is.

It is laboratory equipment for an agricultural college laboratory, such as test tubes, pipettes, hydrochloric acid, etc., which are needed in a laboratory.

Secondly, it is the glass chambers in which you put insects and kill them by infiltration of a gas. It is also the fittings of gas cylinders, etc., for the utilization of busen burners.

Also, there are numerous tractors and implements, including a new silage implement, with us to experiment with for large-scale farming. Over and above, there is a subsoiler, which is not on this property. Also, there is the chassis of a trailer, the body of which will be put on here. All these are not obtainable here; anything which is obtainable in Kenya, we obtain in Kenya.

(Head A1 Agreed to)

Head A7—Grant to Egerton College (Dairy Diploma Course)

Mr. Bala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like the Minister to explain this project, the Nyanza Sugar Project, so that we know exactly what project we are going to spend this money on—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You want to speak on A8, do you?

Mr. Bala: Yes.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That has not been called yet.

Mr. Ndle: Mr. Chairman, on A7, under the revised Estimate and the additional provision the

figures are the same and I do not see the point of this.

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, could he explain what he means?

Mr. Ndle: Mr. Chairman, I would like the Minister to tell us what is the point of putting in these figures, because the figures he has shown us are the same on both sides.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. McKenzie, I think he is referring to the fact that columns two and three are the same.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Chairman, the reason for this is that this was not originally provided for, and, as he can see in the original Estimate, it is blank there. That is why the revised Estimate is the figure now shown in the additional sum required.

(Head A7 agreed to)

Head A8—Nyanza Sugar Project

Mr. Bala: Mr. Chairman, I see here from the explanation given on page 2 that this amount represents pre-formation costs of the Chemill Sugar Corporation. I would like to know how these costs are made up, to have a break-down of these costs.

Mr. McKenzie: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as it put here, the main cost of this, which is £20,000, is the cost of an agricultural feasibility study in the whole of this area, which is now complete and is in the hands of the Government. This amount will eventually be written off and repaid to the Government out of the project, once the project gets started.

Other pre-formation costs include expenses of certain officers and certain personnel who had to visit different countries to close deals, mainly on finance and equipment; mainly Germany. Over and above that, there are the costs of sinking boreholes in the areas which were decided by the technicians to be the best for a factory; in other words, the soil was the best for deep foundations.

The problem was water and approximately £3,400 was spent on test boreholes and testing the site for deep foundations.

In addition to this, there were certain small costs arising out of having to take lunches for people who visited this area as there is no hotel in the area which could give them lunch. This came to £31.

Mr. Njorjo: Mr. Speaker, I do not think I am in a position to answer that question. The question, I think, should be directed to the Luo Union.

Mr. Omari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Attorney-General aware that some of the racial clubs have difficult qualifications for entrance, and that when one applies to become a member for such a racial club, his application has to be considered by the committee, and in many cases the Africans are not allowed to become members?

Mr. Njorjo: Mr. Speaker, I think, in fairness to all these clubs, it is important that when hon. Members ask questions here, instead of generalizing and making allegations, they should give specific names of clubs which are alleged to have discriminatory regulations.

Mr. Toos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Attorney-General aware of the allegation that the Soy Club's Constitution is one which does not accept Africans as members of the club? The Soy Club is near Eldoret in Uasin Gishu.

Mr. Njorjo: I am not aware, Mr. Speaker, and I am satisfied that that club is open to every person who makes the necessary applications.

Mr. Mbogob: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that an implication that the Attorney-General is satisfied with the way the private clubs and all the other racial bodies are run in Kenya, so that he can say he does not know of any club which exercises discrimination?

Mr. Njorjo: Mr. Speaker, until I have evidence that there are clubs which are practicing a colour bar, as the hon. Member would like me to believe, I am satisfied that these clubs are running satisfactorily.

Question No. 2144

VACANT KADHI POST IN NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCE

Mr. Amla: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to withdraw Question No. 2144 because it does not need a reply now.

(Question No. 2144 was withdrawn)

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

SMUGGLING OF ARMS: SOUTH NYANZA

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you have a question by private notice, Mr. Ngala-Abok? Will you ask it now?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister for Defence and Internal Security tell

the House whether his Ministry is aware of any arms smuggled in South Nyanza District as claimed by the Member for Migori, Mr. Okwango, in the *East African Standard* of today, 3rd June 1965.

If the answer is in the affirmative, what is the source and the site of the arms and what does the Government intend to do to punish those responsible?

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will spare the House from my having to disclose the very sharp and deterrent weapons we have for people who may be misguided enough to smuggle arms into Kenya. We are not aware of this.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not know if all hon. Members heard the last answer. The last part was the most important, so will you repeat it?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Not at all.

Hon. Members: What?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: We are not aware of any arms being smuggled in South Nyanza.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: In view of the fact that our Government has clearly informed us that there are no arms smuggled in South Nyanza, will the Assistant Minister tell the House what legal action is going to be taken against a Member who wants to create fears in this country through rumours-mongers?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government does not go by rumours or by newspaper reports. There is a law in these books here for people who try to create alarm and despondency, and whenever the Government is satisfied that such a person has infringed any one of these rules and regulations, appropriate action will be taken by the appropriate person, the Attorney-General.

Mr. Mbogob: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Assistant Minister has denied that any arms have been smuggled into South Nyanza, will he then tell this House whether the statement made by the hon. Member was rumour as stated by the hon. Member for some place unknown, and could be justified such rumours and say what investigations the Government has taken so as to come here and deny that allegation?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how one can justify a rumour, but I would rather have liked to hear an hon. Member from South Nyanza, including my friend the

(Mr. Argwings-Kodhek) Member for Migori, and my friend the Member from Homa Bay who has a constituency contiguous to Migori, asking the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if he is aware that there are arms in the House of Mr. X. Y. Onyango at a particular place in Migori.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, if the Government is not aware of the smuggling of the arms, could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether, before the denial, he made an effort to contact the Member who is aware of the smuggling of these arms?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: It is a very unfortunate thing that the Minister is not a policeman, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, I did not hear that reply.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: The Minister is not a policeman.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. questioner trying to deny the fact that the arms from Tanzania, which came through Migori constituency were not arrested by the police at Kamagambo?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I would like that question repeated, because he said the questioner instead of the Minister.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir,—

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether it is in order for an hon. Member to ask the questioner again to reply to the question he has just asked?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not follow your point, Mr. Choge.

Mr. Choge: I am wondering whether it is in order for an hon. Member to ask the questioner to answer his question, instead of asking the Minister. Is that in order Sir?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Not, it is not.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not ask the questioner, but I asked the Assistant Minister whether the questioner was denying arms arrested at Migori constituency recently that there were not arms or firearms. I would like to be told whether he is denying the fact of the arms that were intercepted in at Kamagambo in South Nyanza on May 15th, 1965?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, the Member for Kuria is expecting too much of the Minister and the Minister is not a seer to see into

the questioner's head. If he is talking about the Uganda arms, of course we intercepted those.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the hon. Member has already expressed his views in the *East African Standard*, that there was smuggling of arms into this country, could the Minister in charge of Internal Security and Defence, advise the Attorney-General to go into this matter and ask the hon. Members to show him where the arms are?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: The hon. Attorney-General is here, and I must assure you that I was at school with him, and he is not a policeman either.

Mr. Gatiguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that arms were being smuggled recently, going to Uganda, and also in view of the fact that in Kisii one person was caught with a number of arms, is it not in order for an hon. Member to assume that that kind of smuggling of arms is going on?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will appreciate, as a lawyer, that smuggling is a very powerful word, and, secondly, for the benefit of this House, the question of the arms which we discovered in Majoge Location is *sub judice*, and I would not say anything about that, all, and the hon. Member for Kikuyu should know better.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We cannot pursue this question any further today.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE: SMUGGLING OF ARMS IN SOUTH NYANZA

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise this matter on adjournment because the hon. Member is trying to implicate my constituency and I consider his replies unsatisfactory.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. If hon. Members want to raise a matter on adjournment, the only reason they have to give is that they are not satisfied with the reply and they cannot indulge in a speech of their own.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE: SMUGGLING OF ARMS IN SOUTH NYANZA

Mr. Ngala-Abok: I have two points of order to raise, Mr. Speaker. Firstly, I intend to raise

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Mr. Mwanuzima: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is trying to advise me on what to do in the Ministry. I have sufficient advisers in the Ministry who know about these things better than my hon. friend and I have already given an assurance that Africans will be included on this board as soon as possible.

Mr. Mahr: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister not confusing the House when he says that there is no qualification required and then he tells my friend that he cannot qualify if he applies. What does he mean by saying that there is no qualification required, and at the end he says we cannot qualify?

Mr. Mwanuzima: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member himself is confused. I have said that the chairman has to be a member of the Electrical Advisory Board. Is my friend a member of that board? I have said, also, that, for example, we have to have an electrical engineer in the Ministry of Works to represent the Government on that board. So far, this post is still held by an expatriate and, until we Africanize this post, we will not be able to have an African to represent the Government on that board.

Question No. 2148

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS: HOUSING IN ELDOROT

Mr. Tendi asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife:

- Why the Conservator of Forests was stationed at Eldoret instead of at Londiani.
- Whether the Minister could tell the House how much money was paid monthly to house him in Eldoret.

—The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Conservator of Forests has moved from Londiani to Eldoret because of re-organization within the Forest Department. Formerly there were two conservancies, the East Conservancy based on Nairobi and the West Conservancy based on Londiani. With the recent expansion of the Forest Department activities at Thomson's Falls has been created based at Thomson's Falls and this new conservancy now administers the Elburgon Forest Division which was formerly administered by the conservator at Londiani. This is a more centrally situated than Londiani, for the reserved area administered by the Conservator of Forests, West Conservancy. These changes have been made so that the forest

area may be managed in a more efficient and economic way.

The Conservator occupies a rented office costing Sh. 225 per month. This office, however, was formerly occupied by another Government department which has moved to Government-owned premises, so that the Conservator's move from Londiani to Eldoret has not occasioned any increase in the expenditure or rental accommodation.

Mr. Tendi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell this House whether the allegation that the officer in question has a farm in Kitale and that is the reason why he moved from Londiani, so that he could manage his farm efficiently?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of this at all, and this may be true or may not be true, but that has nothing to do with the move of the Conservator from Londiani to Eldoret. This move has been purely for administrative reasons, when a third conservancy was created.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, can the Assistant Minister tell this House what was the reason for the move of Conservator of Forests from Londiani to Eldoret?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just answered that, giving the reason why the Conservator has been moved from Londiani to Eldoret?

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, that the forest will be well managed if the officer stays in Eldoret town instead of in Londiani, could he tell us whether Eldoret town is nearer the forest, or whether Londiani is nearer to the forest?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the hon. Member knows all the forest areas in the West of Kenya, but I would just like to illustrate the forests which are nearer to Eldoret, which are Cherangani, Kaptegat, Tindere, Mutu, Nandi, Kakamega and Elgon. The other forests which come now under the new conservancy are Marmmet, Bshali, Dumdori and Aberdare.

Mr. Speaker, there are more forests which come nearer Eldoret and, therefore, it was decided to have a conservator at Eldoret.

Mr. Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House whether this officer applied to be transferred to Eldoret?

Mr. Mohamed: No, Sir, there is no question of this officer applying. A new conservancy was created and the Ministry sent the officer there.

Question No. 2146

SUNDAY OVERTIME FOR MEDICAL STAFF

Mr. Mwatsuma asked the Minister for Health and Housing if he could tell the House the reasons why medical staff were not paid overtime during Sundays and public holidays.

The Assistant Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Moss): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Addition remuneration for overtime or extraneous services are granted only in exceptional circumstances and in respect of duties in addition to and absolutely distinct from those contemplated in an officer's substantive appointment. Medical personnel are engaged on the understanding that as medical services are among the essential services, they should be prepared to work on Sundays and public holidays if necessary, without being paid overtime. Our Government believes in austerity and demands sacrifice from people in order to build a healthy nation.

However, I should like to point out that the Medical staff are given off duty when they work on Sundays and public holidays. The medical officer at Kilifi confirms this arrangement. The nature of medical services requires one to work at odd hours as people do not choose to be indisposed only during working days.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, is he aware that those in the Government, not only nurses and those working in medical services, are Government servants, all other civil servants do not work on Sundays? Would he not also apply the same rule to these people because they will not be happy to work when they are not supposed to work, and arrangements should be made for some people to work on Sundays and some not to work on Sundays so that we do not overwork them when they should be free?

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that is what is being done, and at the same time. I want to assure the hon. Member, according to my reply earlier when I mentioned that medical services are so essential and no one can do without them and we are not going to compromise on this.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he tell the House what arrangements his Ministry has for those medical staff who are off duty and when emergencies occur they are called on duty, when they are supposed to be resting? Does he pay them for the extra time they have to work?

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in such circumstances, we normally give an extra day off.

Mr. Odoyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister assure this House that the future policy of his Ministry in these services will be reorganized so that the medical staff will receive more pay than the workers in other departments?

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we pay our staff according to the services they render.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, that the medical service is one of the essential services within the country, could we be assured that exploitation of man by man—and particularly exploitation of the servants in the service of the Government—in that particular Ministry of Social Services, exploitation of the Government, will be stopped and these people given a kind of inducement in terms of money so that wherever the sleep, so long as they are on twenty-four hours standby, they are compensated?

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did mention in my reply that at times we consider overtime for special duties, other than the normal duties under which our staff are appointed. At the same time, the hon. Member must bear in mind that he would be much happier to be attended by a doctor on either a public holiday or on a Sunday, and therefore, this is why we say we are very special. We pay them.

Question No. 2130

FORMATION OF NON-RACIAL CLUBS

Mr. Mbogoh asked the Attorney-General what the Government was doing to discourage formation of racial, tribal and any other sectional clubs; so as to encourage the free participation and unity of the different communities in this country.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am not aware that racial, tribal or sectional clubs are being formed at the present time. The Government has made it known to all club managers that clubs with discriminatory constitutions which bar membership solely on grounds of race, colour or creed are out of step with the times and, indeed with the Constitution. I have no evidence or information about clubs which are exclusively racial in character and practices.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply is the Attorney-General implying that if now I am a Muembu and I want to join the Luo Union and they refused to accept me, I can report to the Attorney-General and then he can take steps?

[Mr. Mboogh] ... policy the East African Governments should as soon as practicable introduce the payment of wages on a weekly basis. This does not mean that contracts should become weekly contracts. It only affects the method of paying wages, whereas contracts will remain on a monthly basis, including terms of notice of termination of work. The Ministers felt that such a step was necessary to remove the great indebtedness, which now exists among most workers, to eliminate the illegal exorbitant moneylenders and to put into circulation at more regular short intervals money for buying consumer goods on the local market. It was decided that each Government should be asked to instruct local authorities and other credit agencies to review their credit and rent system to suit the change into weekly payments of wages, and similarly to advise shop owners to follow suit."

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The point is that we cannot in this House really digest oral replies which are very lengthy or which involve a great deal of detail or figures. For that reason, questions which will involve a reply of that kind are directed by the Clerks of this Parliament for written reply, even if put down for oral reply.

Sometimes, however, a question which looks as if it is suitable for oral reply and has been put down for oral reply, is found by the Minister himself to involve much more detail than was anticipated by the questioner or the Clerks, and he is then encouraged, by me, to give a written reply. The Ministers are not expected to abuse that and to do as the hon. Member suggests, simply to say that we will give a written reply because we do not want supplementary questions; they are expected to use their discretion properly, and they have always done so, and in fact I would say the other way round, that the Ministers tend not to use that discretion enough and too often to give replies in this House which really are too long for immediate digestion.

(Resumption of discussion on Question)

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I do not refuse, it is a bit long.

(a) The Carpenter's Committee on African Wages which reported in 1954 was emphatic that it is in the interest of the urban industrial worker that he should be paid more frequently than he is at present and explained that it was influenced in this view by the extent to which unskilled workers were permanently in debt and often had to borrow at exorbitant rates of interest. The committee recommended that Government should actively encourage the weekly payment of wages, and should itself set an example in the matter by adopting a policy of weekly wage payments for its own African staff.

The latest authoritative declaration on the subject was that made by the Ministers of Labour of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda at a meeting at Kampala in August 1962, who said: "It was unanimously agreed that as a matter of

policy the East African Governments should as soon as practicable introduce the payment of wages on a weekly basis. This does not mean that contracts should become weekly contracts. It only affects the method of paying wages, whereas contracts will remain on a monthly basis, including terms of notice of termination of work. The Ministers felt that such a step was necessary to remove the great indebtedness, which now exists among most workers, to eliminate the illegal exorbitant moneylenders and to put into circulation at more regular short intervals money for buying consumer goods on the local market. It was decided that each Government should be asked to instruct local authorities and other credit agencies to review their credit and rent system to suit the change into weekly payments of wages, and similarly to advise shop owners to follow suit."

As a result of the recent Report of the Local Civil Service Salaries Commission 1963, under the chairmanship of Mr. L. J. Pratt, O.B.E., the commission recommended that discussions with the appropriate trade unions and staff associations should be undertaken at once to consider the basis upon which twice monthly pay can be introduced by the beginning of the financial year 1964/65 and, further, for that system to be so developed to enable weekly payment to be introduced by the beginning of the financial year 1966/67. It should be emphasized clearly to all staff that these changes would involve no change in the period of notice to which staff have been entitled.

The Government accepted the report vide Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1963/64. Chapter XXIV—Weekly Payment of Wages reads as follows:—

(c) The Government accepts the Commission's recommendation that there shall be discussions with appropriate trade unions and staff associations to consider the basis upon which twice monthly pay can be introduced.

(d) The Government accepts that, whatever arrangements may be agreed, there should be no change in the period of notice to which staff have been entitled.

(b) There are no firms which pays weekly salaries and wages to its employees at the moment. However, it is known that many employers are paying mid-monthly advances to their employees—a system which has been operating for many years and is now one of the accepted policy.

[The Minister for Labour and Social Services]

As soon as the National Wages Policy Advisory Committee has published its report, which I understand will be out very soon, it is intended to put this subject before the Labour Advisory Board so that representatives of the national organizations representing employing, commercial and trade union interests should consider this subject.

Mr. Mboogh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the long reply by the Minister, does the Minister agree with me that weekly wages and salaries in Kenya would eliminate the possibility of strikes because most of those people who go on strike have already spent their money and they go back and try to get some more from their employer and as a result when the employer does not give them any money they decide to go on strike?

Mr. Mwendwa: No, Sir.

Mr. ole Tipsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister assure this House that the Carpenter Report of 1954, which he mentioned, and which is now completely out of date, is not the thing to negotiate with the trade unions?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, I have quoted two reports here. One is the Carpenter Report and the other one is the Pratt Report. The Government is relying upon the Pratt Report.

Mr. Odunya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister, therefore, assure the House that due to the present wages set-up whereby we find that 90 per cent of the workers have very little wages, about Sh. 20 or Sh. 30 and, therefore, the item in question at this question may be possible in Kenya in practice?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, I do not understand what the hon. Member is saying; that our workers receive 20 or 30. What are 20 and 30? Is it money or goods? I want to know.

Mr. Odunya: Mr. Speaker, when I say 90 per cent receive very low wages, I take the agricultural industry and some domestic workers and the workers in the construction area—like quarries, fisheries and so on—receive very little money and that is why I say that the Minister should assure the House that it is impossible to put the item in question into practice because of the lower wages that our people receive.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the Government is doing all it can to put this into practice, but I refute that there is any worker here today who receives Sh. 20 a month, unless he is a casual labourer.

Question No. 2129

AFRICANIZATION; ELECTRICAL LICENSING BOARD

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

(a) When the Minister would Africanize the Electrical Licensing Board.

(b) Would the Minister give the House the racial breakdown of the present members of this board.

(c) What were the qualifications necessary in order to qualify for nomination to this board.

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

(a) Arrangements are being made to include Africans on this board as soon as possible.

(b) At present all the members are European.

(c) The qualifications necessary for membership to the board are:—

(i) The chairman has to be a member of the Electric Power Advisory Board.

(ii) A member represents the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited.

(iii) Two members represent the electrical trade and are nominated by the Minister. They need not be qualified in electrical engineering.

(iv) The member representing the Government has to be the Chief Electrical Engineer in the Ministry of Works or his nominee.

Mr. Mallina: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister give us in specific terms and dates when he expects to appoint Africans to this board, not just "as soon as possible", but a specific date?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just to be specific for the interest of the hon. Member, I would say that we have already sent out application forms for those who can qualify for membership of this board so that they may apply, but I do not think my hon. friend would qualify.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply that he has already sent a circular out, or has tried to find the qualified people to fill this position, could he be specific on this one particularly, that he had tried even to contact the Nairobi college which, I believe, has a number of qualified engineers on the electrical side and, also in the county councils of this country where we have our own county engineers who, I believe, could equally qualify to be on the board?

[Mr. Sol] responsibility of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Whatever the Assistant Minister said, what I say is the position, and I had meant to observe previously that this question should not be on the Order Paper.

Question No. 2145

SETTLEMENT FOR AKAMBA AT MITIO ANDEI

Mr. NELLE asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry if he would settle the Akamba settlers who had been transferred in the unproductive areas at Mitio Andei, Darajani and Lower Makueni to the productive land between Athi River and Sultan Hamud formerly owned by the Europeans.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osoyo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Akamba settlers who settled in Mitio Andei, Darajani and Lower Makueni areas were illegal squatters from the Chulu Hills. The scheme was started by the district commissioner at the time and has taken time to develop, but all assistance is being given to it.

The areas in question are not unproductive and, given the co-operation of the squatters, there is no reason why the scheme should not succeed.

Mr. NELLE: Mr. Speaker, what provision has been made for settlers who have settled at Mitio Andei, Darajani and Lower Makueni because there is a water problem in these areas?

Mr. Osoyo: Mr. Speaker, the water problem in the whole of Ukambani District is a problem that the Government is very much aware of and if the hon. Member waited to hear the speech from my Minister and the Minister for Natural Resources he would find out that the Government is doing all it can to assist the Wakamba as far as water is concerned.

Mr. MALINDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the earlier reply by the Assistant Minister, can he tell this House how he gets people to become illegal squatters when they are living in their own part of the country? How come that the Wakamba living in Chulu areas are termed as illegal squatters?

Mr. Osoyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that these people were illegal squatters living in the Chulu area which was not their rightful land. I agree, Sir, that Chulu is in Ukambani but in Ukambani there are people owning land on which others

should not go. So, these people who were in Chulu were not staying on their own land.

Mr. de NIGRIS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the hon. Assistant Minister give this House an assurance that if and when the settlement of this area that is between Athi River and Sultan Hamud be considered, it will be considered for both sides that is, the Masai and the Kamba?

Mr. Osoyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there will be no settlement of that kind in the areas indicated by the hon. Member, so the question does not arise.

Mr. GICHONYA: Mr. Speaker, arising from the previous reply by the Assistant Minister, that the people who are actually staying on this scheme are squatters, could we know from the Assistant Minister, the number of years such people had been there, living in that particular area, so as to be called squatters? Could we know the difference between legal squatters and illegal squatters because, legally, there are only illegal squatters.

Mr. Osoyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member wants me to tell him what the difference is between legal and illegal squatters. If that is the question, then—I see him shaking his head, Mr. Speaker, so it seems I did not exactly get the question. Perhaps he could repeat it.

Mr. GICHONYA: Very precisely the question is this. Those Wakamba who were there and have become illegal squatters how long have they been there? What about the legal squatters? How can some be legal while others are illegal?

Mr. Osoyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one could be an illegal person on a place even if he stayed there for a hundred years.

Mr. TOO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the Assistant Minister's reply, that the Government is doing all it can to assist these settlers, may we know what form of assistance is given to these people by the Government?

Mr. Osoyo: We have assisted them in organizing their settlement, we have assisted them in clearing bush for them to settle, and we are assisting them in looking for ways and means of supplying them with water.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question, please.

Question No. 2127

MORE TEACHER-TRAINING CENTRES FOR MACHAKOS

Mr. MALU asked the Minister for Education if his Ministry would consider opening more Teacher-Training Centres in Machakos District in order to reduce the number of untrained teachers in Machakos.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. My Ministry's development plan for the training of primary school teachers envisages a reduction rather than an increase in the number of colleges. The intention is to close a number of small colleges which because of their size and situation cannot be fully efficient and to expand those that are to be retained to an optimum size. This reorganization and expansion will actually increase the output of teachers in spite of the reduction in the number of colleges, as well as provide more effective staffing and other facilities which will improve the standard of training. This increase in output will gradually reduce the percentage of untrained teachers in Machakos and throughout the country.

The plan does not provide training facilities on a district basis but nevertheless an allocation of the available places is made to counties in accordance with their relative needs. On this basis 156 P3 students from Machakos have been admitted to training this year, which is a very fair proportion of the whole. In addition to this there is a place in P1 or P2 training available for every qualified Machakos boy or girl. It is to this higher grade of teachers that we look for improving standards in our primary schools and Machakos could help itself by persuading more of its boys and girls leaving secondary schools to take up P1 training places which are ready and waiting.

Mr. MALINDA: Arising out of that reply, Mr. Speaker, what is the increased output that is envisaged to come out of this programme which the Assistant Minister has stated?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the present moment, we have about 55 per cent of untrained teachers; we have 1,273 trained teachers and the number of untrained teachers is 1,538. This, Mr. Speaker, indicates that Machakos, as a whole, is not badly off as compared with the output of the whole country.

Mr. KHASAKHALA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the present training centres are not enough to cater for all the people who have completed K.P.E. throughout the country, including Machakos, as mentioned in this question, could the Assistant Minister tell the House how many central training colleges he is planning to have so that we shall have an increase, and what increase is envisaged?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, I think if the hon. Member was listening, I said very clearly that, under our Development Plan, we intend to

reduce the number of existing colleges, and expand them and make them more efficient as compared with the present position. This, Mr. Speaker, will be seen shortly when the Plan will be available.

Mr. GICHONYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know from the Assistant Minister which of these colleges he proposes to close down and which ones he proposes to expand according to the Plan?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I am not in a position to disclose that at the moment because the Plan is not out as yet.

Question No. 2133

WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES AND SALARIES

Mr. MBOGOH asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services if he could tell this House firstly, when Government was going to implement the policy of weekly payment of salaries and wages in Kenya, and secondly, whether there was any firm which paid weekly salaries and wages to its employees at present.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have liked to answer this question in writing because it is a very long one, but I do not mind if the Member insisted that I should reply to it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is completely at the discretion of the Ministry, although a question has been put down for oral reply to answer it in writing, if it involves a very lengthy answer or a lot of figures that would be hard to follow in oral reply, and I have in fact been trying to encourage Ministries to use that discretion on occasions. If you like to say now it will be a written reply, you will be entitled to do so, but the only thing is that it has used up a place that might have been taken up by another question on the Order Paper.

Mr. KASS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, would it be in order if we ask the Minister to give us two or three sentences, the gist of his reply, so we will have some idea of what his reply will be.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It rests with the Minister entirely what sort of reply he gives.

POINT OF ORDER

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Mr. MBOGOH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I am just seeking your guidance on this. You have stated that it is the Minister who has

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[Mr. Gichoya] are the basic qualifications needed for anybody to hold that position, so that we could rest assured that this country of ours does not possess a man with those qualifications?

Mr. Nyanwera: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is, when will the post of machine supervisor in the Provincial Accountant's office in Mombasa be Africanized. The question does not in any way ask what the qualifications are for the holder of that post.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is so.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your direction here. I have asked a question arising from what the Assistant Minister has stated previously, that whenever a suitable qualified African is available which suggests that one could have the necessary qualifications and, Sir, I was trying to find out from the Assistant Minister what the basic qualifications are.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I think from what you say, your supplementary question was relevant, but I do not know if the Assistant Minister has any more to add to what he has said already.

Mr. Nyanwera: If I may add, for the benefit of the hon. Member for Gichoya, the qualifications required here are those which the present holder of the office has.

Question No. 2140

RELEASE OF MR. A. KHOKHOLLE

Mr. E. D. Godana asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if the President would consider releasing Mr. Alex Khokholle now detained at Kwale to participate in the coming Senate election.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. A report on Mr. Khokholle has already been submitted and is now being considered. As soon as the decision has been made, necessary action will be taken at once. In view of the action in hand, I would rather the Member did not press this further, because the Government is well aware of the background involved in the Khokholle case.

Mr. Mwanuzandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister make a statement that the decision of that report will be just before Nomination Day?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, this is stretching it rather far, Sir. As a matter of fact, the Government cannot undertake to release Khokholle so that he may take part in Senate elections. He will be released on merit, and when he has rehabilitated himself.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think Mr. Mwanuzandi was asking for a decision, one way or the other, before the elections.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I cannot agree with that; that will be a matter for the Attorney-General when the time comes.

Question No. 2142

SECURITY AND HOMELESS PEOPLE IN MARSABIT

Mr. E. D. Godana asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence whether he was aware that since *Shifita* attacked in March last year, to date, many people at Marsabit were staying in Government quarters and schools, and some had left Kenya for Ethiopia due to poor security arrangements.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. In the first place, I am not aware of it, but it is a fact that on the other hand Ethiopian tribesmen have entered Marsabit District from Ethiopia because of *Shifita* incidents occurring in that country.

Far from suggesting that there are poor security arrangements at Marsabit, the hon. Member should be grateful that the security forces have the situation well in hand in the Marsabit District, and if and when the situation warrants it, extra forces are and will be made available.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, does he accept that people are staying in the schools instead of staying in the villages?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I do not accept that, but if as a temporary measure, so that they may be more closely protected in a limited fashion, villagized, that was for the benefit of the people, the people should be grateful to the Government for that.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Assistant Minister is aware that the Administration officers and the police officers do not cooperate on security arrangements in that area and the inhabitants are in danger, what is he doing to overcome this problem?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I am not aware that the Administration and the police are not cooperating together. They are all members of the Government and they are members of the local intelligence committee of that area. They sit round the table once a week and I am quite sure that they co-operate closely.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that these people who are staying in these schools do not have the time to do farming due to the raidings of *Shifita*? What guards are they being given by the Ministry?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that these people have not been going to do some farming, but if that were the case, the suggestion was that this was in March some time. These people would not have been staying without going to look for food in the *shambas*. Where would they get the food from? I am quite sure that they are duly protected to reach their farms.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, is he aware that the House is now so tired of the empty assurances of the security in this particular area?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I am quite sure that the House is very satisfied with Government action, and the actions of the security forces in the North-Eastern Region, and I must add that the whole of Kenya is very proud of the security forces.

Mr. Balu: On a point of order, Sir, is it in order that the Speaker should only look at one side of the House all the time?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It would be quite out of order, or perhaps not out of order, but quite unfair for the Speaker to look only at one side of the House, if in fact, that is the case. Perhaps hon. Members will observe how slow one Member on *this side* was to rise compared to half a dozen on *that side*.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House whether it is true that some people are escaping from this area, and if so what steps have been taken by the Government to remedy the situation? I ask if the Minister could tell the House, whether it is true that some people are leaving for Ethiopia from this area, escaping to Ethiopia?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no people who are escaping. There is no exodus from Kenya to Ethiopia. Ethiopians came to Kenya, but at the moment there are, I must say, with gratitude, more than fifty volunteers of the local people patrolling the borders themselves.

There is no exodus, there are no escapes. The Ethiopians who had travelled and crossed into Kenya, when they heard at lot of hot fire going on, went back to Ethiopia. It was not the Kenya people going to Ethiopia.

Mr. Balu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that instead of sending the General Service Unit to Central Nyanza, all the General Service Unit forces should be sent to this particular area?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: The General Service Unit, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is a unit of the police and a unit of the Kenya security forces. They should patrol all parts of Kenya and we cannot confine them to one particular part of Kenya if we know that certain people in certain areas are taking the law into their own hands, inciting violence, molesting, little girls, robbing with violence, marching up and down the streets, breaking shops, in places all over Kenya.

Question No. 2125

KAPKURRES AND READING ESTATES: PLANNING

Mr. Sol asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry what agricultural planning had been made regarding Kapkures and Reading Estate Farms in Sotik. When did the owners of these farms leave them?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, I think that this question has already been replied to by the Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is on the Order Paper by mistake.

Mr. Sol: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I do not know what is going on about this question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members are aware of the Standing Order which we adopted recently, whereby in the event of there being a large number of questions, more than we can get on the Order Paper, then a Member who has asked quite a large share of those questions has to content with some of them being replied to by written reply. Yesterday, it was notified on the Order Paper, in accordance with that Standing Order, that this particular question of Mr. Sol would receive a written reply and it has appeared today on the Order Paper by mistake.

Mr. Sol: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Assistant Minister for Agriculture did not mean what you said. He said it was the

REPLY

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): No machinery exists to open land disputes in areas where land consolidation has been finalized.

However, anyone whose land was not demarcated in their name during the Emergency can always put forward his case for a plot (if he has no land) to his provincial commissioner.

Question No. 2134

EMBU BROADCASTING ON THE VOICE OF KENYA

Mr. Mbugoh asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism whether, in view of the fact that Kiambu as a language different slightly from Kikuyu which was spoken on the radio, the Minister would give a chance to a Mumbu to have a few minutes broadcasting time within the Kikuyu programme.

REPLY

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Acheng-Oueko): A few weeks ago I replied a similar question about the introduction of Turkana language in the Voice of Kenya. In my reply, I made it clear that the policy of the Government is to minimize as much as possible the number of vernacular languages in order to encourage Swahili as the national language. Therefore, it would be a retrogressive step to introduce Kiambu in our broadcasts.

Question No. 2141

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RENDILE

Mr. E. D. Godana asked the President when he would consider visiting Rendile (Marrabit) Constituency people who were eager to see him.

REPLY

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyanweya): The President will visit Rendile Constituency whenever the best opportunity presents itself. It is not possible to forecast a date.

Question No. 2184

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES 1945-1965

Mr. Njile asked the Attorney-General if he would tell the House what the birth and death rates were in Kenya between January 1945 to January 1965.

REPLY

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): It is not possible with the information at present available in respect of vital statistics in Kenya to give annual changes in birth and death rates. The Government is in the process of extending compulsory registration of births and deaths by phases throughout the country but until this action has been fully implemented the only satisfactory figures that can be given are those at the time of the two post-war censuses—i.e. in 1948 and 1962. These censuses provided the following estimates:—

1948 Population Census

	Birth Rate	Death Rate
	Per thousand	
Africans	50	25
Asians	40	10
Europeans	23	10

1962 Population Census

	Birth Rate	Death Rate
	Per thousand	
Africans	47.3	17.3
Asians	30.4	7.3
Europeans	24.7	5.8

Thursday, 3rd June 1965

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

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

PRAYERS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE IN SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, I have to correct a mistake which I made yesterday, when sitting as Chairman of Committee of Supply.

We were discussing Supplementary Estimates. An hon. Member wished to move adjournment of the debate, pending production of certain further information promised by the Government; and I ruled that adjournment of debates on Supplementary Estimates is not allowed by Standing Orders.

I had in mind Standing Order 145 (4), which does in fact prohibit adjournment of such debates when, as is normal under Standing Order 145 (3), they are limited to one day.

Yesterday, however, the Committee had ordered, under Standing Order 145 (3), that debate on these Supplementary Estimates should continue for two days; and in those circumstances there was nothing to prevent adjournment of the debate from the first to the second day, though there can be no adjournment on the second or closing day.

I apologize for this mistake, and hope that the position is now clear. Debate on Supplementary Estimates is normally limited to one day, and then there cannot be any adjournment of the debate; but when the House orders that such a debate shall continue for more than one day, the debate can be adjourned on any other day than the last day.

PAPER LAID

The following Paper was laid on the Table:—
Treatment of Offenders' Annual Report.

(By the Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyanweya) on behalf of the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi))

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

CONTROL OF PUBLIC STATEMENTS OF VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Mbugoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:—

THAT, in view of certain public statements made by the Vice-President which have been repudiated by the Government, this House urges the Government to establish such control of statements by the Vice-President or from his Office as will prevent recurrence of such confusion.

PUBLICITY FOR SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

THAT this House is not satisfied with the present policy of discriminatory censorship of statements and reports of speeches of honourable Members, and calls upon Government to ensure that in future all honourable Members will receive a fair share of publicity for such statements or reports of speeches in the Press and Voice of Kenya.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2147

AFRICANIZATION: MACHINE SUPERVISOR, MOMBASA

Mr. Mwatsama asked the President when the post of machine supervisor in the Provincial Accountant's Office, Mombasa, would be Africanized.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyanweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The post of machine supervisor in the Office of the Provincial Accountant, Mombasa, will be Africanized as soon as a suitably qualified African is available. I may add that an African is currently being trained by the present holder of the post and, if he is considered suitable, he will take over when the present holder leaves. The present holder of the post is due to leave the service of the Government of Kenya in about six months.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, will the Assistant Minister give this House an assurance that no Arab will Africanize this post, because at the moment there is an Arab and an African being trained for this job?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of the Government is to maintain the efficiency and the high standard of the Civil Service and if the Arab, who is said to be undergoing the training along with the African—both being Kenya citizens—The post will be given to the one with most merit.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, could we be told

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I understand that Mr. Ngali-Abok heard this, namely, that these two Ministers that he has named had used their influence in some way in this matter; and that he heard this from the officer who is now the district commissioner in that area.

Mr. Ngali-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I said that at the meeting where the officers from the Minister's office announced this decision we were with the district commissioner for my district, the district community development officer, the chief for the Sakwa Location, myself and the chairman of the county council for South Nyanza. These people were present and the officers were honest with us.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngali-Abok, you are asked to substantiate your allegation that two Ministers used their influence to get a change in the location of this pilot scheme. You must say where you obtained your information from. Is it from somewhere or is it of your own knowledge?

Mr. Odoyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am dealing with a point of order now. Sit down please, Mr. Odoyo.

Mr. Ngali-Abok: I obtained this information at the meeting where the people I have mentioned were present. It was a message from the Ministry of Social Services when they announced that they were going to implement other schemes such as that. The only thing remaining for me is to mention the officer who said this particular thing, a thing which I do not wish to do.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is something which you must substantiate or withdraw. If you do not wish to substantiate properly then you must withdraw.

Mr. Odoyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am dealing with a point of order. Will you sit down, Mr. Odoyo.

Mr. Ngali-Abok: Mr. Speaker, I wish to withdraw just because I do not wish to embarrass an officer who was honest with me.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid that is not a withdrawal, Mr. Ngali-Abok. We cannot have qualified withdrawals. There has to be a complete withdrawal of the allegation that you have made without any condition attached.

Mr. Ngali-Abok: Mr. Speaker, the officer who brought the information is Mr. Cork who is the

Deputy Commissioner for Community Development, and Dr. Ndirir is the A.L.D. representative concerned with the scheme.

Mr. Odoyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry you have lost your opportunity Mr. Omolo-Agar, because it is now time for the interruption of business.

The House is now adjourned until Thursday, 3rd June, at 2.30 p.m.

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

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2087

KENYA NATIONAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. Lorema asked the Vice-President how many companies and/or individuals had contributed money to the Kenya National Fund up to date.

REPLY

The Vice-President (Mr. Odunga): The response by companies and individuals to appeals for contributions to the Kenya National Fund has been very good, but it is not easy to give a detailed breakdown of the sources of contributions received. Large numbers of individuals, for example, have contributed through provincial commissioners, associations, schools, clubs, the Mayor of Nairobi, or have bought by the thousand the Fund's *Uhuru* Badges and *Harambee* Stamps. Their names or numbers cannot be recorded, but they represent a significant part of the national response.

It is in this context that the statement that, to date, 324 commercial firms and 180 individuals have contributed to the Fund, should be understood. The Government is most grateful for all the contributions so far received, and hopes that this outstanding spirit shown by the people of this country will continue.

Question No. 2118

NUMBER OF STUDENTS FROM ABROAD IN LAST THREE YEARS

Mr. Gacasta asked the Minister for Education how many students had returned from the United Kingdom, United States of America, India, Russia and China in the past three years and how many from each of these countries.

REPLY

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): There are not enough records to show those who returned from overseas prior to independence but the following is given from the available records. During the period in question the following numbers returned:

United Kingdom	452
United States of America and Canada	262
India	5
China	NIL
Russia	20

Question No. 2121

DISCOURAGEMENT OF LAND CONSOLIDATION

Mr. Shikken asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement if the Minister was aware that land consolidation in Luanda-Doho Sublocations, Marama and Kisa Locations in Butere Constituency, was being discouraged by the fact that surveyors were telling the people in the said areas to alter their boundaries and when they did so, they were being brought before the Land Court, accused and fined.

REPLY

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): I am not aware of cases where people are asked to alter boundaries and then prosecuted for doing so. The role of land consolidation surveyors is not to discourage land-owners by telling them to alter boundaries. They might however advise them to provide roads of access to their farms, whereby alterations of boundaries may occur. It is essential that each plot should have access to a road in a registered area to avoid trespass cases later, and it is in the interest of the farmers that advice to this effect is given whenever necessary.

Question No. 2126

NUNGURI HEALTH CENTRE TO BECOME DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL

Mr. Mala asked the Minister for Health and Housing if he could tell the House when Nunguri Health Centre would be promoted to a divisional hospital.

REPLY

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiendo): The policy of my Ministry is to extend medical services in the Republic as soon as possible according to the availability of money, and according to the Ministry's development plan.

More than five years ago, my Ministry had considered the question of expansion of medical services in the country and laid down a policy

which if followed would make great improvements in the present medical services in the country. However, in building health centres and hospitals, population density has to be considered as well as other factors, i.e. remoteness of the area from other hospitals where the patients from that particular area may receive medical treatment.

As far as Nunguri Sub-health Centre is concerned it will serve the area for the purpose for which it was built and although it is known by the Ministry that the area is more or less remote, development of the centre to a full health centre, or if necessary to a divisional hospital will be considered along with other development projects in the next five-year plan. However, a proper site for building a hospital along the Mombasa Road will have to be carefully considered by this Ministry before any action is taken.

Question No. 2131

KENYA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Mbogoh asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services if he would take early steps to bring unity to the Football Association of Kenya and to overcome any tribal bias that might exist among the footballers selected from different tribal clubs.

REPLY

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): The hon. Member for Embu North will appreciate that the Football Association of Kenya is a voluntary body. The Football Association officials are well aware of, and I have met with them on a number of occasions, I have met with them on a number of occasions to discuss the problem of the undesirable affects of tribalism in football. My firm opposition to tribalism in sport is well known and Government policy strongly against those aspects of tribalism which militate against the national interests.

I feel hon. Members will agree with me that to legislate against tribalism in sport is virtually impossible and would be undesirable. I would, however, appeal to all Members of the House to use their influence on every possible occasion to ensure that national, and not tribal interests, are paramount.

Question No. 2132

APPEALS AGAINST LAND INJUSTICES

Mr. Mbogoh asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement what machinery existed for the people of this country whose land had been consolidated during the Emergency to appeal against any injustices inflicted on them in the process of such consolidation.

[Mr. Mboya] in Kabondo also require a similar scheme, he could make other arrangements to get the Kabondo people another scheme, but not to penalize the Homa Bay people by taking away their established scheme and giving it to his colleague, just because he wants to build up his colleague, so that he does not lose the election of 1968. If this is going to be allowed, Mr. Speaker, we Members on this side are bound to come out in the open, deal with this Government and challenge the Minister anywhere: on water, on land, on the road, in the sea. Even tomorrow, by 1967 probably we will have another general election instead of continuing with a Government in which the Ministers have already come out to serve their own interest, instead of the national interests.

I definitely know that what my hon. friend from Homa Bay is saying here. It is true that there are certain elements today engaged in subversive activities to try and keep down the Member of that area, but I must say that in this tug-of-war, we as Members who are not Ministers will come out definitely to support those Members who are not Ministers like ourselves. Even if it means my going to Homa Bay, I will definitely do so and I will fight, I will use all my influence, my capability, my public experience, to deal with anyone and see that he is completely (Inaudible) it does not matter how many million dollars he has; that will be nothing. This must be made clear.

All that is required now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that the Minister should assure the Member for Homa Bay that the scheme which was arranged for Homa Bay is going to be kept there. The Member should take this answer, this coming week-end, to his people, that the Minister for Social Services, being a responsible Minister in his own Ministry, is not influenced by other Ministers. The hon. Member can say, "Therefore, he has assured me that he is coming to establish this scheme here and you will have the scheme," and tell them that the one that is going to be taken to Kabondo is a different scheme altogether that has nothing to do with the one which is going to be established in Homa Bay. If Homa Bay is not going to have theirs, the Minister must give reasons to this House.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, if someone listened to the Members speaking to this House, he might think that they had a case to put forward, but the case I hear is nothing but misunderstanding of facts. I think it is high time the

Members of this House should know that I, as a Minister, am not influenced by any other Ministers at all. When I was made a Minister, the President was quite sure that I was capable of running the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, if I had to change this scheme, for the sake of changing it, in order that I might benefit somebody, I would have sent it to my own constituency or to Machakos. But this project is in the same district, but changed from one location to another, and there are reasons why I did so. It is my Ministry which has changed this project and I stand to confirm the change. It is not going to be changed again, it is going to stand where it is.

Mr. Speaker, I would say to the hon. Member from Busia that the same kind of project at the moment is going to Samia Location in Busia District. There is no Minister who influenced me to send it there. In the same way, Mr. Speaker, in Kericho we have the same scheme in Locations 4 and 7. There is no Minister here who has influenced me, but let me give the House the actual facts. The facts of this project is that in May last year my Ministry negotiated an agreement with the Agency of International Development under which they undertook to give assistance. Mr. Speaker, there were three things which had to be done. The first one was to provide the services of a professional, qualified adviser on evaluation and research.

The second was to arrange for the overseas training of an officer of the Kenya Government in methods of research and evaluation.

Thirdly, provide equipment and transport to enable three surveys to be carried out.

The position today is that the adviser is working in my Ministry and, in consultation with the Ministries concerned, he has devised a programme of devaluation. He is now conducting short training course for these Kenya Government officers who will assist him in the survey. The adviser will assist the Kenya Government officer at present in training to continue this programme on his return to Kenya. With other areas to be selected for the survey much work—and remember this word "much"—was given before the final replacement of the team was done. After very careful consideration of all facts, my Ministry, and when I say all facts I want to emphasize one thing here—this man came to my office and we sat down together and discussed everything for one and a half hours. We discussed everything about the project. I told him that the first qualification of any project of this nature will come from the people themselves. The people of the location must be prepared to work

[The Minister for Labour and Social Services] That is qualification number one. Mr. Speaker, here I am prepared to argue and get proof, if the hon. Members want facts, not just mere talk.

The people of Kabondo Location—leave alone the fact that Mr. Ayodo is a Minister from that area—have completed the work concerned. They have worked the hardest in the whole of Kenya. I stand to congratulate these people. Mr. Speaker, every Member in this House knows pretty well all the efforts that were put into the job. Every Member knows very well that land consolidation is a very expensive thing to be carried out. Government is asked to spend a lot of money for the survey of the land. The Kabondo people, Mr. Speaker, have cleared the land. They have taken the initiative and have cleared the land themselves.

In order to stand-by the suggestion made by my officers I had to go to Kabondo twice to make sure that what I said to my officers was correct. The people of Kabondo should be congratulated. This is the reason why I have decided to move this project to Kabondo. And I want to make it quite clear in this House that this is not the last project. At the moment it is only in the experimental stages. There are other places we have selected in Nyanza and it will be covered by similar projects later. However, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to make the mistake of selecting a place only to find in the middle of the project that the people are not prepared to work. I told this Member when he came to see me to please go and tell his people that as far as self-help schemes are concerned the Kabondo people are number one. This is something which can be seen.

There are other locations which have been selected for similar projects and one of them is Samia in the Busia District, Locations 4 and 7. Here, Mr. Speaker, there are no Ministers in the locations. I am doing it simply because the people have worked and have shown that they are prepared to continue to work. May I ask hon. Members in this House that they should ask their people to work.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is the hon. Minister prepared to give way?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): No, Sir, I am not prepared to give way.

What I want to assure the hon. Members is this. This is not the last project. It is at an experimental stage now. After we have proved that this

project is a success then we will start in South Nyanza, Central Nyanza and even Kitui. However, this project is in its starting stage and we must make sure it succeeds.

The allegation that I have been influenced by Mr. Ayodo and Mr. Mboya is a false allegation.

The second allegation which is also completely false is that a memorandum has come to me and I have refused to answer it. Mr. Speaker, could I ask the hon. Member to come to my office in the morning and I will show him the reply which I sent to his people? I have given good reasons in my letter and yet now in this House it is alleged that I did not send a reply. This is entirely false. This sort of attitude gives Kenya a false impression that we, the Ministers, do not take any interest in our people. I have replied to this memorandum. If a letter is written in the form of an accusation how can I answer that? It must be written in a form which can be answered.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Mwendwa, it is now the end of your time.

Mr. Komora: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Members for Homa Bay has alleged that the hon. Mr. Mboya and the hon. Mr. Ayodo influenced the Minister for Labour and Social Services to remove that project from where it was scheduled and the Minister has refused that. Is it not in order, therefore, Sir, that the Member withdraws the allegation or substantiates and says on what grounds he bases his allegations?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is in order, Mr. Komora, to require substantiation of such a serious allegation. Can you substantiate Mr. Ngala-Abok?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, what other substantiation can I give? I gave the date, as the 14th but I do not wish to mention the name of the other person. I mentioned the name of the district commissioner who is now the district commissioner for my district. I said there is evidence leading to what happened. We were told that they were going to announce the scheme, but because the decision is now becoming political we are not prepared for it. They have decided now to take this project to another place but before they change it I took it up with the Minister because Mr. Ayodo has gone to that constituency and has been supported by the Baluhya. Hence the project has been transferred to Kabondo. I am not happy about this but I do not wish to mention the names of civil servants but I am ready to mention the name—

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

In July 1964, the Government invited Dr. Okada from the United States to conduct a research and survey in this country on places where this experiment could be best placed, and in doing that Dr. Okada came to South Nyanza and visited a location called Sakwa in my constituency. He visited the location with the then district commissioner of the district, Mr. Mathenge, and he decided then to recommend this location in question. In fact, another district commissioner who replaced him Mr. Cheraghi with another person accompanied the district commissioner, and in this group there was the district officer of the Division which I represent, and the district agricultural officer. They visited the location and they informed the people of the recommendation, and they told them that this recommendation was made and that Sakwa Location was going to be the place where this experiment was going to take place. The people were informed and they expected that when the time came for the implementation of this recommendation this could take place, in fact, the area could be used for this purpose. This was not the only case. The District Team Committee, chaired by the district commissioner sat down and submitted another recommendation supporting this recommendation of the first surveyor, and this was submitted to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Now, on 14th March, there was a meeting to decide when to start on this experiment, and in fact, Bomet was recommended as a place for another pilot scheme in the Rift Valley, and Samia was another pilot scheme planned for Western Province. Now, I would like the Ministry to tell us whether the Ministry has changed its plan for implementing this scheme in Bomet and Samia, because in my case, Sakwa Location has been replaced by Kabondo Location. The information available is that the civil servants in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, who were sent to give information, said at the meeting on 14th March, that Mr. Ayodo and Mr. Tom Mboya intervened politically, put pressure on the Ministry, and as they were civil servants, they could not do anything but accept Mr. Ayodo's constituency for this scheme. Now, at this meeting, Mr. Speaker, there was the district commissioner for the district, the Chief of Sakwa for South Nyanza, I was present and there were other people. I would not like to mention a Minister's name, but I would not allow any Minister to interfere in a matter which concerns my constituency.

I have a memorandum here which has been sent by the people and signed by six people to the Minister for Labour and Social Services, and this memorandum has not been replied to. I have taken all available machinery to see the Ministry and to talk to them about this. I have even met the Minister for Labour and Social Services who told me that he would contact me and let me know the final decision. When he failed to do so, I raised the matter on adjournment, and I was told that the professor who gave the recommendation was not responsible for the decision, and that the decision was to be made by the Ministry, but they inform the people to sit together and decide, why inform them only to find that a politician, who happens to be a Minister comes to interfere in an area like that? If one wants to interfere with me, he could probably interfere politically, but even politically I have no room for anybody whether he is a Minister or not, to come and interfere with a scheme which has nothing to do with politics whatsoever. A Minister could interfere thinking that if nothing is done now, but this is not the case. My people know definitely what I am like and they know I can do a lot for them, and this question of A.L.D. coming in to develop a scheme which has nothing to do with politics, in fact, the Ministers concerned have achieved the opposite. The people are turning against them and it is impossible for them to address a meeting in that area now.

When the Minister for Economic Planning and Development came to a meeting there he was challenged that he prevented the Minister for Labour and Social Services from implementing a scheme, and all he did was to say that all the people in the area, who were not co-operating with him in the scheme could not come. He did not deny that he intervened, but if the Ministry is run by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, we must move a vote of no confidence in the Minister concerned. I am concerned with the welfare of the people I represent, and I do not care a hoot what the next person does. What I want to achieve is, what I came here to achieve, and if the Government is to serve all areas, what has been recommended by somebody on who Government has spent money should be implemented. If the decision was not to be made by the person who recommended it, why was the district commissioner to go to the area and announce it? Why were the civil servants to be sent from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to ask me with my constituency, telling me that Mr. Mboya and Mr. Ayodo had intervened and the pressure now is very heavy, and I should sort it out politically.

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

This is too ashamed and too lowering, and if it is, how we are going to run our Government, with our politicians who are privileged to be Ministers who are trying to overthrow the Members, we are not going to accept this.

Just now we have difficulties in the District because the Minister is in the constituency to see to it that I am no longer popular in the constituency, but why should somebody interfere with me economically, socially, and politically? I must get the Government to explain this, otherwise if I criticize the Government they should not say that I am not co-operating, because I have every evidence to show that the Minister for Natural Resources and the Minister for Economic Planning went to a Minister who could not do anything and told him that he should not implement the plan because it is going to Ngala-Abok's constituency, and the civil servants were so honest that they came to tell us the truth. We know that the Ministers are trying to use the civil servants even to convene meetings for them, and that is why the same Ministers have no room in South Nyanza now. This is most unfair. I would like the Minister to tell me why it was going to Ayodo's constituency, if the Location concerned supported it as they do most strongly and if this is why they convinced Dr. Okada that without Government intervention they have already consolidated their land without Government officers going there to ask them to do so. In fact, they do not even have land titles, and this is what convinced Dr. Okada that the Kabondo Location has already got a scheme for land consolidation, and I congratulate the Minister, Mr. Ayodo, for that, because it is going on very well, and I would not like to interfere in his constituency. The Minister for Economic Planning is the Member for Nairobi Central and he should not interfere in my constituency. If he wishes to come and stand in my own constituency, let him wait for the time and I will shame him then: he will find that he will never come to this Parliament, with all the money that he may have. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very, very much annoyed. I have shown two memoranda that have been sent to the Ministry without reply, and it is most shameful, and I consider that the Minister must apologize and tell me what else he is going to do for the people who have known that it is Mr. Mboya and Mr. Ayodo who convinced him to change the scheme. There are people who have said it.

The Speaker (Mr. Stale): Your time is up, Mr. Ngala-Abok.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Odunya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support my hon. friend Mr. Ngala-Abok.

All that the Member said here was in order to get an assurance from the Minister concerned, whether it is true that Mr. Mboya and Mr. Ayodo did intervene to influence his Ministry to change its mind and take the scheme to Mr. Ayodo's constituency just because Mr. Ayodo happens to be a Minister or has colleagues in the Cabinet. If that is true, could we therefore be told today—definitely today—that those who are not Ministers, whatever efforts they make, whatever the Government officers in the field do to try and recommend certain schemes for those Members' areas, they cannot achieve them because they have no influence in the Cabinet? If this is the Government policy, Mr. Speaker, we demand today to know that, because this is an example and if it is allowed to go on like this, it is going to influence other Ministers as well and will not help the Members nor the progress of the country that we are today trying to develop.

I know for certain that this scheme that the Member for Homa Bay was speaking of was there long before and the scheme has been well established, the people were made to organize themselves and made to believe that the scheme was theirs. To change the scheme again and take it to a different area means that the Government is not out to help those constituencies where the Members are not Ministers in the Cabinet. If this is going to continue, then I am wondering about myself. I come from Teso and, as far as I know, in this Cabinet I do not have any relatives. Having been the only one, probably unfortunately, because their brothers were cut off (Inaudible) in my area, I do not know their future. Even in Luo area, my friend happens to be a Luo and then other colleagues of his are in the Cabinet, then (Inaudible). Instead of encouraging the people in Homa Bay area to work, they are discouraging them by removing a scheme which has been recommended by Government officers of the Ministry of Social Services and other departments to a different area, that of a Minister who sits in that particular Council.

If this is true, Mr. Speaker, I want the Minister here to tell the nation today that the scheme that has been changed to Kabondo is going to be taken back to its original place—that is, Homa Bay constituency—so that the people in Homa Bay will get their scheme as was arranged. If the Minister of Social Services feels that the people

[The Attorney-General] Attorney-General has very ably promised, tomorrow and request my hon. colleague to withdraw his Motion?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): It is up to him to withdraw. I cannot make him.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, Sir, in the speeches of the last two speakers there was a great deal of repetition. Government has accepted that they do not have these figures available. Therefore, I would like to move that the question be now put.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, I think that is a fair question.

(Question, that the question be now put and agreed to)

(Question of the amendment put and negatived)

(Head L1 agreed to)

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I do not know whether the hon. Members would like to start the next Development Estimates right now or not.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE No. 2 of 1964/65: DEVELOPMENT

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

THAT a sum not exceeding £460,323 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1965, in respect of Development Supplementary Estimate No. 2 of 1964/65

(Question proposed)

HEAD D1.—AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

(Agriculture Services—A—Miscellaneous Services)

Head A1—Agricultural Education

Mr. Gichoya: I see here, Mr. Chairman, that there is an addition of £55,000 and one of course on Agricultural Education. Now, I wonder whether the Minister is in a position to tell us what methods of education it is. Is it university education? Is it technical education for the smaller farmers? If it is university education—of course, he will have graduated in college—what has necessitated the additional amount? New institutions? A new technical college branched perhaps in one area which we do not know? Or what? Is it additional rural training centres in various districts? How many?

When I say him, I do not mean him personally. Of course, the House is entitled to this information. I think I am also entitled to ask the hon. Member who moved the Motion—and I can address him directly because he is the one who moved the Motion—and I would like to promise him that this information can be made available to the House tomorrow. I would like to ask him, in view of that, if he could withdraw his Motion and if this information is not available to him and to the House tomorrow to the satisfaction of the hon. Members, then a Motion of course can be moved in the same terms as the hon. Member has moved the Motion this afternoon.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I seek your ruling and enlightenment on this. Is it possible for us to adjourn the debate so far before we take a decision on it, or— I am trying to get this clear, because the Attorney-General says that tomorrow we shall get the information, so that we can make a thorough judgement in passing this document, this expenditure. I say the best thing is to wait for the whole of the information, and adjourn the debate until tomorrow, when the materials will be available.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I believe that Mr. Speaker, acting as Chairman of Committee, has in fact already ruled there can be no adjournment. Obviously I would not accept anything which challenges his ruling, but I would like to make it quite clear that we are adjourning this whole debate at six o'clock, which is in only six minutes' time in any case, in which case we will go on tomorrow.

Mr. Mellor: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the light of the explanation given to the House by the Attorney-General, could we not specify that the House is given the information, which the

[Mr. Gichoya]

I am trying to put my case very clearly so that the Minister understands. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member who in interruption comes from remote area, if he does not have any brains even to—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, has this anything whatsoever to do with agricultural education. Is he talking about general education or agricultural education, or are the hon. Members being criticized?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I do not know who the hon. Member for the remote area is.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the Member from Laikipia backward area.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, no.

Mr. G. G. Karuki: He must withdraw!

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You are quite right, Mr. Karuki. Please withdraw it, Mr. Gichoya. We do not want anything to be inferred on it. You must withdraw and apologize.

Mr. Gichoya: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I withdraw, but at the same time I demand also that he withdraws that we are a people with less brains than the Ministers.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I did not hear him say that, Mr. Gichoya. Did you say that, Mr. Karuki?

Mr. G. G. Karuki: No, Sir.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You did not say that? Well, all right then. We accept it as all right then.

Mr. Gichoya: I am happy that he has rejected what he said before, and he has appreciated that we are all equals.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): He has withdrawn it.

Mr. Gichoya: If the Minister could explain to us the nature of agricultural education, we shall be able to proceed.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Mr. McKenzie, before you start—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Can I just answer this as I do not want to lose the continuity?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): All right.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, I appreciated that we are stopping at six o'clock. What I would like to do is to promise the hon. Member that when we walk out of here I will give him my copy which has a page 2 on it which will explain the whole thing fully. I am afraid that this page 2 obviously is missing. On page 2 it explains what it is for. We expected to get this type of question from hon. Members who take an interest in our Ministry, and we thought, to save them the embarrassment of asking difficult questions, we would give them the easy answer.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Committee do report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

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

PROGRESS REPORTED

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE No. 2 of 1964/65—DEVELOPMENT

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Committee of Supply was discussing the Development Supplementary Estimate No. 2, and I have been instructed to report progress, and beg leave to sit tomorrow.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME: SAKWA

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I advised hon. Members yesterday, and again today, that we are now taking an adjournment discussion at 6 p.m. instead of 6.30 p.m.; so I will call on the Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise this matter on adjournment concerning the Community Development Pilot Scheme which was an experimental scheme to be started and established in Sakwa Location, South Nyanza, my constituency.

[The Deputy Chairman] is it too late to alter the amount are dissatisfied, it is on this occasion, but you can have voted on this occasion, or raise the matter you move a substantive Motion, or adjournment, or by question, so as to discourage Government from doing the same thing again. Those are the various remedies you have.

Mr. Gheyo: Mr. Chairman, I think in view of the fact that the whole thing is something we do not know, we cannot see the figures, we do not know how the money was spent, although the items are given, rental and hire charges, official-entertainment, transport and travelling, I feel, Sir, that before we sanction the expenditure we ought to be clear on what we are doing. Consequently, I move that a £1 reduction be made on this item—Vote No. 29.

The reason for that, Mr. Chairman, is this. It is no good us sitting here debating something which is not clear to us. It would have been better for the Minister for Finance to give the Minister for Economic Planning and Development money without coming to tell us that we should authorize it. If the Minister for Commerce and Industry and the Minister for Economic Planning and Development do not know how much money was spent on the last session of the United Nations—Details of the expenditure is not at hand either with the Assistant Minister here or with the Minister for Finance. Consequently, we are bound to add that we may go on talking here without knowing what we have approved and why we have approved it. All the money seems to be properly spent? Is there any justification to warrant this expenditure? These are the things, Mr. Chairman, which the House is meant to question when such Supplementary Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure are brought here so that we can then commit our Government to expenditure whether it would be for tomorrow, before the end of the financial year. This should be the way things should be done, on the understanding of the right and proper things. It would be ridiculous for any Member of the National Assembly after passing the whole shoot is faced with his own hasty actions. He would then say he never knew, the Minister did not give the proper details.

Mr. Chairman, we are running an institution which governed by the rule of law whereby the decisions are made by the House or are we running a Government which is ruled by a few Ministers who make decisions without caring what the National Assembly would say about that? Perhaps they do not care that the National Assembly would like to see and know the details.

Are we running an institution for a few individuals? This is the biggest problem which faces this House today, that the Minister for Finance is not in a position to provide us with a detailed account of the expenditures. The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning who was directing the whole expenditure says also that he is incapable of providing us with those facts on the spot.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I feel that it is high time we kept the discussion in abeyance until tomorrow when the figures are available so that then we will be in a position to make a proper judgement, a judgement based on facts, not judgement based on fear. We do not want judgements based on fear because we do not want to embarrass the Minister for Finance, we do not want to embarrass the Minister for Economic Planning and Development, we do not want to embarrass the other Ministers. This is wrong. If we are to be hon. Members and to live as hon. Members, we must have details which make us honourable. We must make decisions which are honourable decisions based on facts as they are and not on fear.

With these few words, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I beg to move the reduction of £1.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

Mr. Waribih: Mr. Chairman, I support this Motion. However, this should be conducted according to Parliamentary practice. A reduction of £1 is a way of allowing Members to express their views in general and, primarily, this is the purpose in such an amendment.

The main reason, I think, Mr. Chairman, which should be made quite clear is that when we query these expenditures it should not be taken that we mean it as a reflection against a particular Minister or the Government. We merely want to know how the taxpayers' money is to be spent; we are the elected people and we are supposed to know exactly what the Government is doing. When we are not satisfied with what the Government is asking for then we are in a position to claim to ask why it wants that money, for what purpose, how it has been spent, what it is going to be spent for. We are entitled to ask for this information because it is expenditure of taxpayers' money. We are entitled to ask for information but unfortunately this is a kind of debate which does not give us a chance to adjourn the discussion in order to get information required.

I would say that in supporting this Motion this should be taken as a very serious expression of view of the Members of this House and the Government should be prepared in their facts before they come to this House and ask us to

[Mr. Waribih] vote some money. I do not know why today things have been done in a different way from the past? Formerly, when we debated we usually had a Minister with all the particulars, not necessarily the working papers, but files and details so that when any point needs clarification it can be done right away. However, today we have been made to understand that there is no need to bring all these books here, that they are in the office. We understand they should be in the office but there must be some summary kept somewhere which could be utilized providing it is to hand. If we had the figures in this House, they could be produced when asked for. So, I do not understand why they are working in a different way today.

With these few words, Mr. Chairman, I support this reduction.

Mr. Ngalla-Abok: Mr. Chairman, I wish also to support the reduction. In doing so I wish to tell the Members on one thing; I would like to appeal to the Members not to introduce personality-debates in this House as has been the fact in some cases. In fact, when we are in this House we should try to help the Government by embarking on constructive questions and criticisms which are purely and simply based on facts as they stand. However, if anybody thinks that because it is the Estimate which concerns a Minister, who probably, people had concerns, or because it concerns somebody that you do not like to see in this House, then this causes complication for that particular Minister and I do not think that will help us—

Mr. Waribih: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order for the speaker to imply improper motives in a speech by another Member that that particular Motion is brought because of dislike of a particular Minister?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think the hon. Member was referring to any particular Member's speech. I think he was generalizing and his generalization might be justified by some things that have been said in the course of this afternoon. I do not think he is out order.

Mr. Ngalla-Abok: Mr. Chairman, I was just reiterating what the Member who has just sat down said. We should not misunderstand facts or down said. We should not misunderstand facts or include personality issues with debates on Parliamentary affairs. That is what I am saying. I am saying that in supporting the reduction one should not think that because I do not want the Estimates

to go through that is why I am supporting the reduction as appears in certain cases.

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

[The Chairman (Dr. De Souza) took the Chair]

What I am saying is that I do support the reduction just to let the Members realize that information has not been given and because of this lack of information we move this Motion for reduction of £1. This is what I was saying it is not a question of personal ambition or what is being imposed here. We are here with papers and documents, they are available, we can peruse the documents but we must cover the areas which these documents embrace and a Minister must clarify to the House here.

That is why I appeal to my colleagues to judge the speeches of the Members in the light of what they say. But we should not allow any Member to introduce difficulties based on his own reasons. Now, in this case, we would like the Government to entertain and accept this Motion for the reduction of £1 in order to make the Government realize that in future we shall live on figures which are based on details and facts. We would like the Government to give us proper information so that we can see whether the reduction is justified. We are here to see that we query these things because I do not think the Government gains anything by seeing its Paper passed without any debate. It is true that the Government enjoys the position when it finds Members interested in debates concerning the various Ministries and Members contributing.

This, I think is the idea of this House. We are not being hard, but we have to be factual and we have to be critical, reasonably critical, and our criticisms must be based on a critical situation.

We have a critical situation here, where we are presented with charges; principal items on expenditure are rental and hire charges, but how much is going to be spent on them? Printing and stationery, how much? Now, we want to know these things. In fact, because we do not have enough information giving us figures on these rental charges and so on, means that we are in a difficult position, in which case we have to criticize what we see on the paper and to ask the Government to give us information.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to support the Motion of a reduction by £1.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell the hon. Member who has moved this Motion that, first of all, of course, he is entitled to this information and so

[Mr. Gichoya]—The problem, but now we are put in a vacuum over the revised voters' roll. I never said that it was written in pencil. It is a digitized document which ought to be printed, and should not be as we had it before. We are not told that this money is going to be used for printing purposes, or for buying new paper, or books or anything else. We are told that this money is for the revision of the voters' roll.

Here I say to the Minister for Finance, with all due respect, that it will not be in order for us to accept something because the Ministry is not in a position to give us details or explain it further. The other Minister who tried to assist him have been giving us a picture that it is a necessity that this money must be given, but we do not know exactly for what purpose. It gives an impression which is wrong, and nobody knows what is involved in the elections, voters' rolls divisions in the Cabinet today, other than the Vice-President, which is very unfortunate.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Unless the Minister has something to say in reply to this, we had better move on now.

(*Head E agreed to*)

Head G—House Allowances

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, this is one of the things I would like to have a very clear explanation on, I do not know whether the house the Vice-President, because if it is, then I do not know whether these people have been only employed since the time the Vice-President came into existence or not, because I do not see the original estimate here. All I see is the revised estimate of £1,200 which is same amount as the additional sum required. If it is not for the employees of the Office of the Vice-President, and it is for the Vice-President's house, I would like to know how much and which house this is that costs £1,200. If that is the case, I would like to know whether it is a rented house, and if it is a rented house, which house it is, and why it is, and who is getting all this money, because according to my calculations, Mr. Chairman, you find that within a year it will be £2,400 that will be spent. According to my calculations as I have taken the trouble to calculate it, it is exactly Sh. 48,000 for the house alone. Could this amount not be better used by building our own house for the Vice-President so that we do not have to pay any further rent to this particular landlord or landlords?

Mr. Gichomo: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to repeat what my hon. colleague, Mr. Ogojo said

earlier on. I think some people are making a mistake. They forget to read properly the heading of the vote. It is the Office of the Vice-President, which does not mean that this money goes into his pocket, and therefore, the Supplementary Estimates ought to have come earlier on to say that this was a mistake. This money is required to pay the house allowances of the employees in this new Ministry. That is why in the original estimates you find a blank, because we did not have them before, but the £1,200 has come up during the Supplementary Estimate No. 3.

I think you would also appreciate the fact that although we require this money now, there is definitely a saving of some £2,950 because of under-implementation of certain posts in the first month of the existence of the office. I think, Mr. Chairman, I have given as much explanation on this as I can.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that the Minister has tried to explain the case for this amount of house allowance, but here—without even taking into account a personality, and as a matter of fact I am not interested in a personality, we are interested in the office—one thing which we know is that at one stage of time, Sir, we had our Prime Minister using the Aga Khan's House and we used to pay for it and the monthly rent used to be borne by the Kenya Government. Now, because the Estimate 64/65, No. 3, from which it was stated to have been omitted before the establishment of the Office of the Vice-President—Now, our problem as it is this. Could we be told by the Minister for Finance whether the house occupied by the Vice-President is a Government house, or whether it is rented to the Kenya Government, by a strong landlord who has a beautiful house, capable of maintaining the dignity of the Vice-President. If that is the case, that it is rented, is the Government prepared to buy that house so that in future our only problem would be maintenance of the house, but not to rent it from an individual or a group of individuals who might tell us tomorrow that, "Well, the rent is so much, you either accept it or you go to the dogs," which, again, will be a humiliating matter for us—to hear that our Vice-President is not comfortably settled in the house which is meant for the office he holds. If the Minister could make it clear to us, I think we shall be in a position to see what can be done.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, the Vice-President used to live in his own house before he became Vice-President. When he

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry] became Vice-President, it was natural then, as number two in the country, to move into the house which had always been looked upon as that house which was occupied by the number two in the previous Government. The house is a Government house which was originally built for, call him the Deputy Governor or the Chief Secretary or whatever you like to call him, that is where he lives at the moment, so he is living in a Government-owned house.

Now, Sir, the explanation here, I think, is very simple indeed. It is that, unfortunately, this amount was left out of the original Estimates. This is the housing allowance which goes to every officer who is entitled to obtain a housing allowance within the Ministry. It is nothing to do with the Vice-President whatsoever. It is the civil servants who are employed in his Ministry; they all get a housing allowance and this is the total amount of the housing allowance. The Vice-President lives in a Government house.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the explanation so far has been made very clear. Anyway, I want to make one point very clear. I did not, as a matter of fact, when I was putting this question—I was in doubt as to whether this was the Vice-President's housing allowance or the employees and I do not think I had any ulterior motive or insinuated anything on the Vice-President at all. I am very glad that I have received a correct answer from the last speaker.

(*Head G agreed to*)

VOTE 29—MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Head L—Expenses of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Seventh Session

Mr. Warlith: Mr. Chairman, Sir, here we are being asked for an additional sum of £37,094 to cover the costs of the United Nations Economic Commission which was held some time last year. The sum is quite substantial and, from the year. The sum is quite substantial and, from the notes given at the end, we are told that originally the Government did not think they would spend so much and, therefore, they require this additional amount.

All that I am asking actually is for details of these expenses. We are given the headings, how the money was spent, rental and hire charges, official printing and stationery, office equipment, official entertainment, travelling and personal emolument. This afternoon we were given all the figures and I think it would be quite appropriate to know how all this money was spent so that

Members may be satisfied that the expenditure was worthwhile. I will wait for the explanation, then I will have further comments.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Chairman, we do not unfortunately have the exact figures of each of the items listed in the explanation for the reason that at that time, when these supplementaries went for printing, we had not finished doing the allocation, but it is quite possible for us to circulate this information when we have actually compiled it. We must apologize to Members for that, because it was this time over-looked but the charges—as the Members can see—did go to these various Heads and, of course, when the figures are given, the Members will be able to see which were the most significant.

One point on which we can assure them is that there was no question of any extravagance in the Government expenditure here. In fact, we did try to cut down the expenses as far as we could try to, indeed, our intention to be frugal in this and, indeed, Sir, is shown by a fact that originally we had thought of a very small vote for this function but we discovered, and we are only learning this business at the moment, later that the services, we were required to give as the host country would require us to spend very much larger sums—that is really the reason for this sum being brought up here.

Mr. Warlith: Mr. Chairman, I just want your guidance. You said earlier that in this kind of debate we cannot adjourn a debate, we have had, pass the Estimates in one sitting. We have had the two Votes where the Ministers do not have details. What can we do, in fact, to be satisfied that these particulars are given? They are for quite a large amount and if we approve the Vote without knowing how the money has been spent, how can we come back to it and question the expenses—I just want your guidance as to the method.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I cannot add much to what I said before. In view of the fact that a Motion for approval of Supplementary Estimates cannot be adjourned, then obviously you cannot wait to have all the information you would like before you decide the question whether or not you will approve those Supplementary Estimates. Your immediate remedy, of course, is to express your dissatisfaction if you do not have all the information you ought to have, even to the point of moving a reduction in the amount of the Vote. That is all you can do now. Later on, when you get the information for which you have asked, if you

[Mr. Gichoya] will be recovered because I do not think much of it has so far been spent by the Government. In my own district we had three people leaving the former Regional Assembly, quite a number of months back, it was last year, and up to this moment no elections have so far been conducted to replace those people, to fill up those gaps, and my district in that context had not been reconstituted fully in the former Regional Assembly, which is today the Provincial Council. Although members of Provincial Councils have been paid salaries, we have never, in my district, enjoyed the benefits of salaries which they have.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): You are asked to approve certain expenditure, Mr. Gichoya, which has been incurred on revision of voters' rolls. It is not an occasion to urge that there should be further expenditure on something else.

Mr. Gichoya: Now, since we are already past 1st June and this money is supposed to be for the expenditure up to 30th June, which is this month I would like to know from the Minister for Finance whether in Kirinyaga District the three seats will be filled before the end of June 1965, so that I am in a position to know the Government is not parochial in spending this money which we are giving to it, but will look at the whole country as one entity. The elections then, in those areas, which are unrepresented today, will be conducted before the end of the month.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): That is quite an ingenious way of getting your point in. You are asking whether this sum of £2,500 will cover those particular by-elections. I do not know whether the Minister is able to answer this.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): I would like to emphasize once again that the additional money which is required here and now is to cover the cost of revision of the voters' roll.

Mr. Wardiki: Mr. Chairman, I think it is quite true what the Minister has just said in regard to the explanatory details, but at the same time the explanatory note reads; additional sum required mainly to cover the cost of revision of voters' rolls which suggests that a bit of this money might not have been spent to revise the voters' rolls. What some Members are asking, I think, is whether some of this could be spent for conducting the by-elections in the areas. If he has spent all of it, then it would be a different question.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): I would like to add that all the by-elections which we have had have been covered mainly from the expenses of these elections and most of this is really for votes and the revision of voters' rolls. If there is some of it left over—and my hon. friend, Mr. Shikuku returns and we have a by-election—we would then use it.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, here on this item alone we are spending about Sh. 50,000. My problem is, is this money meant to buy the books only, for the people to register in those books? In the first place, if it is for the voters' rolls, does it mean the papers, buying the papers? The civil servants who are supposed to carry out the work of registering people are paid from the appropriate Votes. They are paid as extra staff. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I will certify that during the time I was being elected I never saw any extra staff apart from—I am sorry. Yes, there were extra staff. But that was because of the emergency, the emergency in the sense that the voters were running to catch up with the dead line for the elections. Here, a free state, the Republic of Kenya, has ample time to put things right, using the existing man power, if at all the Minister concerned with finance could exercise a better authority. But you find that there is no money spent otherwise; elections, voters' rolls, papers printed by the Government Printer. Whereas today the chiefs, the headmen, have nothing to do other than drinking in the villages. Why can they not be registrars for the voters? Consequently, there will be no expenditure involved apart from the normal salaries paid to them.

Lastly, I say here that I need more explanation as to what are really the items involved? How many people are we supposed to be employed as additional staff to cover up the revision of rolls in the whole country? If the Minister cannot explain this, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that he could prove to be ill-informed about the money which is to be spent by the Kenya Government of which he is the custodian.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Anything to say, Mr. Gichuru?

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): No, Sir.

Mr. Mborogh: Mr. Chairman, I have very little to add to what the hon. Member for Gichugu has said. Although the Ministry has all this money to be spent on the registration of voters, it is most awkward to see that such a lot of money is being used; Sh. 50,000 is so much. We cannot imagine spending Sh. 50,000 while we know that during the past years it was quite

[Mr. Mborogh] difficult to get voters' registered. At present the Government has refused to change the polling stations. They are just the usual ones. We do not see what they are going to build with this money. At the same time, anybody who is going to register, who has lost his registration card, goes and pays Sh. 4. Now this is most awkward to see that plenty more money is going to be used to pay for voters' rolls. The only part which would be fair, would be if the Minister would tell this House exactly how many people expect to newly register, have new registrations, to enrol—whatever you like to call it—and how this estimate was made. We could see then if all this money is needed. There is only that small point.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Chairman, this money is not spent generally in all the constituencies. What happens is, when a person dies in a motor-car accident and there has to be a by-election, immediately people in that area have to be made ready for an election. This means there are people who have become of age, there are people who have lost their voters' cards and who want to get on to the list. I agree they have to pay for it, but that does not cover the expenses. You then have to send people from Nairobi into the area so that it is done quickly because the people in that area want to be represented again quickly. Now, as the hon. Members will remember, by law voters' rolls when they are added to or renewed have to lie open to the public for so long for people to see whether they have been able to get on to the voters' roll. All have been able to get on to the voters' roll, this takes time and if it was not done in a hurry, if extra people were not sent to the area from headquarters in Nairobi to hurry it, the by-election would take a very long time to come about.

The voters' rolls do not only affect one house. They affect numerous houses and other bodies, and that is why it has to be done in a hurry, and that is why it costs money. In many problems, I should think, would be in (Inaudible) and paying the accommodation for people in these various areas to get it done quickly.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Chairman, may I add a little to what the Minister for Agriculture has said. The impression the hon. Member for Gichugu has given us is that a voters' roll is amended in pen or pencil. This is not the case. New books are printed, Mr. Chairman, and this costs money. Forms and cards for the renewal of the voters' roll must be printed, I think the

hon. Member for Gichugu should know that all registers are reprinted after the old ones have been revised, not that the old books are taken and amended in pencil, and other names added. The new books cost money.

Another point, of course, is that the hon. Member for Gichugu might not know how many voters in his constituency have been enrolled. If he cares to look in the *Kenya Gazette*, he would see the names of the new voters who are going on the roll. They are published in the *Kenya Gazette*. It is not the chiefs and subchiefs who do this job. If they did this job, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member for Gichugu should stand up and tell us that their job should stand still for a month so that meanwhile the chiefs and subchiefs go on doing the registration, and then there is no administration in the location. If this is what he is trying to tell us we would probably accept that Gichugu should do without administration whilst the chief and subchiefs be engaged in the registration of new electors. This we would accept.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I had better correct the misconception which has been put forward here by the Assistant Minister for Agriculture. A chief is a civil servant, paid monthly for the running of the location—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, has this anything to do with elections?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I think Mr. Gichoya is labouring the point rather much, but he made a relevant point that the revision of the voters' roll should not cost very much if you have the existing administrative staff to do the job. He was trying to make that point. I think he was entitled to do so.

Mr. Gichoya: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

The other point is this, that the Government Printer normally gets money (to publish anything governmental. There is money allotted to that particular section of our own machinery, unless, as I am told, it is a commercial venture which is existing. Consequently, as a commercial venture, each Ministry will have to get money for printing its own stationery and other things. I think we are entitled, even the people of Gichugu are entitled, to have a licence to run the Government Press on a proper commercial basis.

The Minister has failed, in the first place, to tell us that this money is allocated, so much for the stationery, and so much for so many officers to these things are clear, and we should not have

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I will put the question now, unless any other Member wishes to speak.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Chairman, I have only a very short contribution to make.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do see that Vote 27 refers to the Office of the Vice-President not to the Vice-President. It appears that some people are taking a personal slant on this and I think this is quite unjustified. I would be quite happy to have ventilated in this House general views on vehicles that accompany any particular person here in Kenya, wherever he or she goes; that are paid for by the Government and from Government funds. However, a small sum like this of £2,000—Within a fortnight we will be debating the Budget and at that time we will have an opportunity to go into detail and also go deeply into the amount of travelling expenses which should be allowed for any escort or other duties.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that a Ministry, a Vice-Presidential Ministry. The Ministry which meets the people who come to visit this country and help from time to time to escort them around. We are not discussing the merits and the demerits of whatever the Vice-President or anybody else says at public meetings, public rallies or in the corner house talks.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks I beg to oppose the reduction.

Mr. Shikuku: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think that my intention is drawn to one of the speakers, who described it as a little sum of money. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a little sum. It is a lot of money, even one cent here means a great deal especially to the Butere people, and we would like to know why it was spent and by whom. Although I sympathize very deeply with the hon. Member on the reduction of £1 from the sum of £2,750 for this Ministry, I am of the opinion that, and I agree with most of the speakers, that we cannot get deep enough and criticize effectively unless we get full details from the Minister for Finance. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am of the opinion that the discussion or the debate, on this subject, should be adjourned until the time when we can get a full explanation from the Minister. I beg to move.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): No, we cannot have an adjournment of this debate, and I was not suggesting that we could. All you can move now is that the question be now put. I do not know whether you want to do that.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in what way do you mean.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): It means that you move that I put the question to decide whether or not you reduce the Vote by £1.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have not quite made up my mind on that.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think that we are a little confused on this matter, because the Minister for Finance has clearly stated that he is unable, at this moment, to supply us with the details, the breakdown, of this Vote. It looks to me, seeing what the other Members are trying to get at, as if this Vote is purely for the Vice-President's tours, and purely for the travelling expenses of the Vice-President. This is not true Mr. Deputy Chairman. The staff in his Ministry also use this money. I will give an example, it may be that the Vice-President is meeting someone at the airport and then this money is used for those expenses. It may be at the same time that his Permanent Secretary is travelling to somewhere else, or also meeting someone at the airport and this takes up some of the money. The Vice-President is a Minister without Portfolio and he may travel widely in the country. I think it is a wrong impression to give here that the Vice-President has lavishly used the money from this Vote. The reduction of £1 on the Vote as was proposed by the Member for Nanyuki who moved this Motion is, I think, very unfortunate. If we were to wait for the Minister for Finance to bring to this House the breakdown so that we know exactly where we think there is a mistake in this expenditure, then we would be justified in moving the reduction after knowing exactly how this money has been used. Now, Sir, we are in a position of not knowing how this money has been used, and if I may put it to the Member for Homa Bay, Mr. Ngũlu-Abok, that the Minister for Finance would find it very, very difficult to clarify to this House all points raised in the different Votes.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, actually each Minister is responsible for representing his Ministry and defending his Ministry here, and I think the Minister for Finance would be fully justified in saying at this time that he is not able to give these details. The Member for Homa Bay asked that procedure be adopted in the Ministries, which I think I can tell him. Each Ministry makes estimates and hands them over to the Minister for Finance. We discuss this and reach an agreement. But, Sir, the Minister for Finance expects each Ministry to be present in this House to deal with

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

will be available from the Government side, therefore I would like to move that the question be now put.

Mr. Kibaga: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir—

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I must make it clear that when we have Supplementary Estimates brought to this House for approval there cannot be any adjournment of the debate even though some particular information is not available at the time, and is promised for later. You still have to decide the questions on the Supplementary Estimates without getting that information; and the only remedy for hon. Members, if that information is eventually forthcoming, after the Supplementary Estimates have been passed, and if they are not satisfied with that further information, then they can move some kind of substantive motion by way of criticism of the position. We cannot hold up the Supplementary Estimates just waiting for that information. Your point of order, Mr. Kibaga.

Mr. Kibaga: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I just wanted to know what changes we have of debating this after getting these figures, because the Minister for Finance said that he would supply the details, but not today. By that time we will have passed these Estimates. What chance have the Members to debate this once these figures are given and when the man concerned is present?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I think I have given you the answer to that. You can raise it when you have information, by the way of a Substantive Motion, or possibly even on an Adjournment; or you can ask further questions in the ordinary way; but we cannot reopen the Supplementary Estimates, nor can we postpone them for the information to be forthcoming.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have now been on this just a few minutes over half an hour. I feel that we are getting a lot of repetition and I think that the Minister for Finance has made the matter perfectly clear from his point of view. The Minister responsible for this Ministry is not available, therefore at this stage, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, no matter what views are put forward, it is obvious that no further information is going to

be available from the Government side, therefore I would like to move that the question be now put.

Mr. Makoto: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would it be in order to give the Minister for Finance a little time to collect his facts?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): It is quite in order that that question should be posed. (Question that the question of the amendment be now put put and agreed to)

(Question of the amendment put and negatived)
(Head D agreed to)

Head E—Expenses of Elections

Mr. Nalle: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in section E the original estimate was £1 and there has been an increase of £4,501, I would like to know from the Minister, and I would like him to explain how this money is going to be spent.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, £1 was merely a token to show that some expenditure had been incurred during the year, and now we will be able to make an estimate up to £2,500. Do not forget that the elections are under the Office of the Vice-President.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know how the Minister arrived at this figure because if it is a question of the elections, is this on a country-wide basis or is it just by-electional? If it is by-electional, did you take into account the fact that some of the Members get themselves overturned in cars and they die and there are so many by-elections to be made? Are you quite satisfied that the amount so stated—

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Address the Chair, Mr. Shikuku.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister quite satisfied that the amount stated here is quite a reasonable amount, so that we will not be faced with a situation whereby we will again be asked to give more for by-elections when some of the hon. Members overturn. I do not know whether he will be the next one.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the hon. gentleman—who never reaches these things—would only read the explanatory details at the bottom, he would find that the additional sum is required mainly to cover the cost of revision of voters' rolls.

Mr. Gichaya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister for Finance whether the money we are now voting for, the expenses,

[Mr. Mboya] (Mr. Slade) should expect that when it is right that the House should be informed that a Vote is moved in the House the information demanded will always be available and on hand, the Minister has explained that, in fact, this information will be circulated.

The effect of approval of the £1 reduction is pretty serious, and it will not merely deal with the £4,000 travelling expenses, it will deal with the whole Vote of the Vice-President's Office, and the whole Vote of the Vice-President's Office includes the hon. gentleman's salary. I am not saying that to suggest that there is anything wrong in that, but I am saying it to suggest that on a small issue we might be creating a bigger problem for no account at all. The Minister has stated that in the last resort, when the House is not satisfied, we have the Public Accounts Committee of this House, which is responsible for scrutinizing the expenses of the Government and of every Ministry; when the Public Accounts Committee Report comes to the House for debate, Members are, of course, then free to address themselves as strongly as possible where they feel there has been misappropriation or misuse of public funds. I think that with this understanding and in this spirit, it might be possible for the hon. Member who has moved this to withdraw it and let us approve these Supplementary Estimates. After all, in a few weeks' time we will be dealing with the main Budget and that might be the opportunity to raise some of the wider and more general issues involving the activities or functions of any office, including that of the Vice-President.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think it is strictly correct to say that a motion for the reduction of a Supplementary Estimate implies overall criticism of a Ministry. That may be so in a motion for reduction of an Annual Estimate, but when we are discussing Supplementary Estimates, we are only discussing the subject of the increase and not quite definitely not—the whole policy or value or merit of the Ministry concerned. So it is, if carried, a reduction of this particular addition to the expenditure of the Ministry, rather than of the overall expenditure of the Ministry.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to oppose this reduction of £1 for about two or three reasons. In the first place, the Member was told, I am sure, to complicate the situation and that is why he is doing it.

Mr. Saitoku: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Member in order to state categorically that the hon. Member's moving of the

reduction of £1 was actually advised to do so by somebody else and that he had not done it on his own initiative?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think there is any harm in that. It quite often happens.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Chairman, I think it is the Minister for Finance who has caused confusion in the House. When he was originally asked to give the breakdown he said that he was going to ask the Vice-President's Office to provide him with figures so that he may inform the House in due course what the breakdown is.

In fact, I oppose the reduction because what I know should be normal procedure is that the Minister for Finance should ask for the breakdown from each Ministry before he arrives at a figure which he is going to present in this House. If this is not the case then it is up to the Minister to inform us how he brings these figures to the House, how he estimates these figures are the correct ones. There must be procedure so that we do not find the Minister telling us that tomorrow he will have to ask the Minister for Agriculture to give him figures, or the Vice-President's Office to let us know the figures. He must assume proper responsibility. There must be machinery to deal with this. This sort of attitude is most irresponsible.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I object very strongly to this type of language. I am sure the hon. Member himself would appreciate that I cannot carry all these figures about with me and if anybody wants the breakdown I have to look at the book where the records are kept so that I can give a breakdown. I am not expected to carry all these figures in my hand.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think, Mr. Gichuru, you can take offence to what the hon. Member has said by way of a point of order. However, I know you have a perfectly good answer to it and we all agree.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it not in order that the Minister concerned with a particular Motion in this House could obtain the assistance of his own colleague to answer particular questions?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Mr. Gichoya, these are not matters of order; they are matters of comment by Members, but they are not matters of order on which I can rule.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Chairman, I wish to apologize if the Minister feels that I meant to be

[Mr. Ngala-Abok] creating confusion for itself. That will not be my affair. However, I apologize on the condition that the Minister has just said that he was going to refer to the book. There must be a book somewhere in his Ministry to which he can refer and it should rightly be there. It must not be a book in the Vice-President's Office because copies of the book in the Vice-President's Office were actually sent to the Minister.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Did you see him send it?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to quarrel with the Minister but the Minister is here to answer these things. I am not here arguing with him on any other reason but because I represent my constituents. I want to know what is the system employed in arriving at these estimates? What does the Minister do in order that the Ministry of Finance may know that such-and-such an amount of money is required for such-and-such a purpose. It must be the first place that each Ministry gives this required information to the Ministry of Finance and, therefore, the Minister for Finance has these figures available somewhere in his office. If that is not the case then we have to table a Motion so that proper and efficient machinery is established in order that the Minister will not say that he will, if required, get the figures from another Ministry. That means that there is no proper machinery for a Minister to be capable of answering things on the spot. I do certainly agree that he cannot have all the figures in his hands. Everybody knows that it is not possible but we have been told only just now that there is a book in his office. I do apologize if I appeared to be offensive.

I also think it would be unwise to move a reduction because no one has said that the figure is excessive, neither has the Government said it is excessive. What we know is that Members wanted the breakdown. In fact, this is going to be produced. Therefore, I do not see why a Member should move a reduction of £1. What the Members should say is that at present there is no need to discuss anything at all on these Estimates until the Minister concerned has produced the breakdown figures. I think that should have been the position. However, if anybody else has any reason to support the reduction of £1 in connexion with any other matter then this would be a different case.

I do not see any fear we should entertain apart from asking the Member concerned to withdraw his Motion or we should ask the Government to reject it. If the Government does support the Motion then I think the Government will be

creating confusion for itself. That will not be my affair.

So, Mr. Chairman, on the conditions given I oppose the reduction of £1.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Chairman, I wish to support the reduction of £1.

This amount spent on travelling should not be spent by the Minister alone. There are some members of staff within the Ministry who should also be going round to see that the work is being done properly. However, now that we are not told how much was spent himself on travelling it is necessary to ask for the reduction because we want efficiency.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, is this: If the Government is to provide a lot of money for travelling by the Vice-President and during that time when he travels the result of the travelling is controversy and chaos then there is necessity for us to be told how much money was spent by this travelling. In Meru there was a statement about nationalization and then in a day or two we hear of another statement by the Minister for Finance refuting that. Then, in the Western Province—

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Kibuga, you cannot talk about those statements now.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Chairman, I am only trying to say that if the Minister is to spend a certain amount of money travelling it must be travelling that will be useful to the country. The people are the judges.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Mr. Kibuga, you must not now discuss the merits or demerits of any particular travelling undertaken by any Minister or we will be getting on to very wide fields. What we are discussing here is whether there has been general justification for this increased Estimate. We cannot discuss the virtues of speeches made by the Vice-President all over the country.

Mr. Kibuga: All right, Mr. Chairman, I will leave that alone.

However, I would like to say something about the number of cars accompanying the Vice-President on his journeys. We should know how many should accompany the Vice-President on each journey. For that matter, we should even know how many cars may accompany a Minister. We should be told the exact minimum number of cars to accompany a Minister. Some take twenty and this is very serious.

Sir, I wish to support this reduction.

[Mr. Gichoya] so far as ministries are concerned in terms of Government expenses. How many journeys is somebody limited to, or the minimum journeys he could make, or the maximum journeys he ought to make per year, so that I should also be happy to see the Vice-President travelling in my own district.

The President and Vice-President have been travelling to other places, but they have never cared to tour Kericho District officially. Mr. Chairman, I tour the whole of Kenya at my own expense, but here we are paying the expenses of these officers of the Kenya Government, facilitating them to move from one part to another, not just merely going to their own districts. We want them in various places.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): We want to keep to the Vice-President.

Mr. Gichoya: The Vice-President in this respect, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request the Minister for Finance to see to it that also has a duty towards Kericho District, so that these travelling expenses should be involved in my own area. There is one thing here, Mr. Chairman, in the Vote, that when a Minister travels in an area and money is spent, the local people benefit economically. A businessman, particularly a trader who has a petrol station, gets something on the *Haramee* spirit by virtue of these people travelling to the same area. Why cannot they make frequent journeys to my area?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Vice-President does not go alone, so he goes with a number of people, he has as many as any other Minister or the President. For that matter, and the money spent I would like also to be spent in my own district so that we can enjoy the fruits of the travelling expenses of our Ministers.

Mr. G. G. Kariki: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I am seeking your guidance on this, because the Minister has just indicated that he is going to circulate details of this money which has been used by the Vice-President. Am I in order to move that these things should be suspended until such time as we shall be well informed about this money? We cannot approve something we do not know.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): There is nothing for you to move, actually, Mr. Kariki, because there is not a question before the House on this particular item, no one having moved a reduction. If there had been a reduction moved, you could move the closure of that question; but at present it rests at my discretion how long I

allow discussion or questions on this item without any motion for reduction. But you see the point that Mr. Gichoya has raised is quite independent of the breakdown details here. He is asking as a matter of principle what control is exercised over the number of journeys the Vice-President takes, where he goes and how many people he takes with him. That is something that can be answered now regardless of any detailed figures. So I thought it was desirable to allow that question and hear what the Minister has to say about it.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Yes, Mr. Chairman. There is always a definite figure put down in the Estimates for travelling, and we in the Treasury are very particular to see that that money is properly used. In this case again, as I said earlier on, being a new Ministry, we did not foresee that so much money would be needed and hence our request for this Supplementary Estimate.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): If no one wishes to move a reduction, we should pass on now.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister who is answering on behalf of the Ministry concerned, if he is a good Finance Minister, and I presume he is, he should know the maximum number of journeys a Minister has to make, even the President himself, how many.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think that is a point of order really.

Mr. Gichoya: My point of order is this, Sir. Is the Minister prepared to tell me the maximum number of journeys any Minister, including the President and the Vice-President should make, per year?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): You cannot ask a question as a point of order.

We will go on to the next item.

Mr. G. G. Kariki: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, with your permission I beg to move that £1 of this money be deducted.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): It is actually on the whole of the Vote?

Mr. G. G. Kariki: Yes.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Yes.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, in the past we have had, while discussing Estimates, the Minister for Finance or

[Mr. Ngala-Abok] anyone else responsible for answering, replying and giving breakdowns and not referring us to Ministries on whose behalf the Minister has presented an Estimate. Would it be in order if the Minister explained why at this particular juncture he has preferred to get figures from that Ministry. How did his Ministry arrive at these figures, if the breakdown was not available in the Ministry of Finance?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I am afraid you cannot raise this as a point of order, you can raise it as a comment in the course of debate.

I have to propose the question moved by Mr. Kariki, that this Vote be reduced by £1.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it would be wrong in principle to support the reduction, on the simple principle that the Minister responsible for finance, the man who deals with the money, is not in a position to give us the details now, and I would rather say that we suspend the whole discussion instead of moving the reduction of £1, because a reduction will mean that we understand the reasons behind the so much money being voted by this House for the Ministry concerned. We are in a vacuum and I do not see the point as to how we can decide an issue, basing it in a vacuum, sheer ignorance of what it is. The Minister has already confessed, very unfortunately, that he is incapable of giving us the details of the expenditure of the Ministry concerned?

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not say I am incapable. Even an able man like the hon. Member could not carry all these figures in his head. Therefore, when I promise that I will try and get the figures, it does not mean that I am incapable.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think the hon. Member meant to be offensive, he only meant that you had said, in effect, you were incapable of doing so today.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with all due respect to the Finance Minister, I have proved that he is incapable at the moment of providing us with the facts, which stands as valid as the sum as it stands. He is not capable at this moment of providing us with the data, so he is incapable of providing us with the information needed on the spot. So when, Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are not in a position to get the data, so

that we can argue a case for the reduction or against the deduction.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, what do you do in the House when a Member is obviously misusing the English language, in this case the word "capable" or the word "able"? He is not able at the moment to give the figures, he is not incapable of giving the figures.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think we can argue about the language hon. Members use as a point of order, unless it is offensive language. It is quite clear that Mr. Gichoya did not mean to be offensive in the phrase he has used. We all have our own way of expressing ourselves, our own views about grammar and so on.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sometimes happy when somebody proves to be a dictionary for us, in this House, when in actual fact he is not able to provide the answer to an issue.

However, the fact remains that the Minister for Finance is incapable of providing us with the necessary details.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I should not labour it any further, Mr. Gichoya, we have had it three times now.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request the hon. Member: I never went to America for a Ph.D.—to withdraw the reduction and expect that tomorrow we shall get the facts before debating this thing, what we have already put forward to the Minister and he has agreed to give us in due course. In due course, Mr. Chairman, ought to be tomorrow. It must be specific and understood: tomorrow.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): The Minister has already made it clear that it is most unlikely to be tomorrow.

Mr. Gichoya: Whether it is unlikely or not, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I believe we should not pass the whole expenditure of the Kenya Government, the recurrent expenditure.

With these few words, Mr. Chairman, I beg to oppose the reduction of £1 but demand the production of the needed document to support the amount.

Mr. Mboya: Mr. Chairman, I think there is a serious misunderstanding here. While I sympathize with those who would like to have these figures given out in the House now, and perhaps

[The Minister for Finance] nationalize anything, compensation has to be paid, and this is why we on the Front Benches here and this is why we on the Front Benches here and this is why we on the Front Benches here have maintained that nationalization is not de-velopment. You are only changing one matter for another, but in this particular respect it was necessary that we should own our own broadcast- ing station so that we could use it to the best advantage in the dissemination of informa- tion, as far as Government is concerned, that is of value to our people. This is, therefore, compensa- tion which I feel we do not have much to complain about.

(Head M agreed to)

VOTE 25—MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT
(Lands Head C1 agreed to)

VOTE 27—OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Head D—Travelling and Subsistence Expenses on Duty

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, originally this was £2,000 but was revised to £4,000, an increase of £2,000. I would like to know why this has been increased because the Vice-President, or whoever is supposed to use this I do not know, whether it is the President himself, because if he travelled by car that amount of money would be less. I would like to be given a breakdown as to why the £2,000 has increased.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): As it is explained in the Estimates themselves, the provision under this subhead was under-estimated. I think we ought to remember that the Office of the Vice-President was created in December 1964, and therefore, was an entirely new office in the Government, so we had really no history on which to base the estimate which was approved by Government under Supplementary Estimate No. 3, and it is for this reason alone. If we had a history and if we had under-estimated so much, we would accept the blame, but here we had nothing to go by, but we find that we need this extra money.

Mr. Soli: Mr. Chairman, even though the Minister has explained it in that manner, in 1964 to me as if this office was created in 1964 in December. The office has spent too much within a short time, and of course, the Minister does not have responsibilities for any particular portfolio. We do not know where the Vice-President is going to. For example, I have seen him remaining around the country, and I do not know the responsibility he is taking care of when he goes round. This is a very short time.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, this is part of the duty of the Vice-President, to travel around, and we have to pay for it. We must not forget that he does represent us on occasions overseas, and therefore, some of this money is also spent in that respect.

Mr. Soli: Mr. Chairman, if that is the case, the travelling overseas, I want the breakdown of internal travelling and external travelling. How much is spent overseas, and how much is spent within the country?

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I cannot give a break- down, but if the hon. Member still insists, I could get the Office of the Vice-President to give us a breakdown, and it will be handed to all the hon. Members.

Mr. Mboogh: Mr. Chairman, I would like to be told clearly when the Vice-President is on duty and when he is not on duty, what provision there is, because most of the time when any of them go out, they always treat it as though they are on duty, if somebody is holding a meeting in his own constituency, and I am wondering whether this is paid by the Ministry, or whether there are some personal visits that the Vice-President makes and charges to the Government?

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): This is a good point, because if the Vice-President or any Minister is going to his own constituency for his own reasons, for public rallies and so on, he should not charge this to his Vote at all, and this is where the Public Accounts Committee comes in. If, when they are scrutinizing the accounts, they find anything of this kind appearing in any Vote at all, the Minister or his Permanent Secretary will be responsible, and they will have to make it good. This is clearly understood by the Permanent Secretaries. If there is any discre- pancies, such as the one you have described, either the Minister or the Permanent Secretary would have to provide the money.

Mr. Kilboga: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister said he would be ready to ask the Office of the Vice-President to supply the details. I still would like to have the details, because we need to know the breakdown of the visits overseas to other countries, because it is quite known that you have official visits about three or four times by the same Ministers, and I would like to have the breakdown of this. When could we expect it, Sir?

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): I can get it, but it will take some time.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Since more than one hon. Member seems interested in this I wonder in what way you could make it known to them all? Possibly you could send a circular.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): If I get the answer, I will circulate it to all Members.

Mr. Waritih: Mr. Chairman, at the head of Vote 27, it says—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We are dealing with Travelling and Subsistence Expenses.

Mr. Soli: Mr. Chairman, may I know when a Vice-President wants to visit a district, and he goes on an official visit, and he uses his own car, does he claim according to the capacity of the car, because I know in every Ministry there is a Government vehicle, and I want to know why, if he goes on an official visit where he will claim money why he does not use the official vehicle.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): May I correct this, Mr. Chairman?

It is not every Ministry that has a vehicle; for instance, mine has not. We usually have vehicles in the Ministry of Agriculture, they have a lot of travelling to do. In the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Natural Resources—people who have a lot of travelling have a Government vehicle and, therefore, the Government does not spend much money apart from the petrol and repairs. As I stated, we are going to have this breakdown which you asked for and, maybe, when that comes up we could discuss the details of it.

Mr. Mboogh: Mr. Chairman, while the Minister is on that point I would also like to know, for example, when the Vice-President visited the Eastern Province he went to Meru and he was in a hired taxi and there were about five Government vehicles following him. Was that taxi for his own private journey or is that charged to the account of travelling by the Vice-President plus all the petrol used by the Govern- ment vehicles or is that taxi his own private affair and the other Government vehicles to be charged to the other Ministries.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, at the same time I find that if the travelling allowances are so high as to get to £4,000 within these few months since the Vice-President has been appointed, we will find that within a year we will have spent nearly the whole of the Vice-President's vote on travel- ling and nothing else, and this will also encour- age the irresponsible officers of other ministries to follow the example of travelling and to use

the Government vehicles as they like. I have complained many times and, also, many other Members have complained of finding Govern- ment vehicles being used at night in bars and other places where people are drinking and I have found a police vehicle carrying five cases of beer—

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): You are getting away from what the Vice-President does. Not too far away please, Mr. Mboogh.

Mr. Mboogh: Mr. Chairman, what I am interested in is knowing exactly how such jour- neys are treated.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have taken note, for instance, of that journey to Meru and I shall seek an explanation from the office of the Vice-President. That is the best I can do for I have no information to give to the hon. Member at the moment.

With regard to misuse of Government vehicles I think we are all responsible as trustees of this country. If we see a vehicle being misused it is up to us to take the number and report it to the nearest police station or directly to us.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am put- ting the question to one of the trustees; could we be told—not merely in respect of the Vice- President but in respect of the other Ministries— whether there is a specified number of people who have to accompany them when they are making tours, because travelling expenses when we get a thousand people around him as Presi- dent of Kenya or Vice-President of Kenya, or the Minister for Finance going to a certain place— it means that the expenses incurred are going to be met by what we are approving here, Mr. Chairman. The custodians of our own funds—

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, we are discussing Vote 27 (d) Travelling Expenses on Duty.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Mr. Gichoya is asking in general terms, because it does apply to this office as much as any other, whether these expenses include the costs of those who travel with him, though it could be asked only concerning this Ministry.

Mr. Gichoya: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, you put the case nicely before the Minister, that I am concerned with the limitation of the number of people accompanying a Minister, or accom- panying the President, because they might be paid from the national Government expenses. That is what I am trying to find out from the Minister concerned, whether he has a limitation

[The Minister for Home Affairs] and looked after properly so that the people can know that what they pay by way of taxes is well utilized and for the right purpose.

I would like to mention also that the Member for Gichugu who seems to keep on referring to personalities, either in this House or outside, should rid himself of this disease. Perhaps he should see a psychiatrist! That would be the right person to be approached.

Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of the future Public Accounts Committee will not be myself because a Minister cannot be a chairman of such an organization because he may possibly reflect personal things. So the House will elect another Chairman or the Public Accounts Committee itself may elect a new chairman in order that they have a right to criticize whatever is being done by any Ministry at all. In this way nothing will be hidden. Mr. Speaker, this is a democratic country and we allow Members to indulge in their criticisms of the Government but not to go to the extent to which the Member of Gichugu goes. He should be rescued in this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would also on behalf of the House like to add to the thanks which have been expressed by Mr. Gichuru to the members of this committee. I happen to have an opportunity in my office to see how many hours they have spent, and how regularly they attended the sittings, and I would now like to thank them.

MOTION

EXEMPTION FROM STANDING ORDERS: EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that under Standing Order 145 (3) this House orders that the business of Order No. 6—Supplementary Estimate No. 4 and Development Supplementary No. 2 shall continue for two days.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo) seconded.
(Question proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would like to remind hon. Members that, under this Standing Order, discussion of Supplementary Estimates has to be gullionated the same day, unless the House orders that it shall continue for more than one day. The effect of this, if carried by the House, will be that the discussion of the Supplementary Estimates can continue again tomorrow,

or on some other convenient day. If there is no discussion then, I will put the question.

(Question put and agreed to)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

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

MOTION

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE NO. 4 OF 1964/65—RECURRENT

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

THAT a sum not exceeding £2,652,543 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1965, in respect of Supplementary Estimate No. 4 of 1964/65 (Recurent) having regard to the proposed savings of £986,000 therein appearing.

(Question proposed)

VOTE 1—STATE HOUSE

(Heads A, D and F agreed to)

VOTE 2—JUDICIAL

(Heads A, F and H (1) agreed to)

VOTE 3—NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Heads A, E, F, and J agreed to)

VOTE 4—EXCISEUR AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

(Heads A, B, C, and D agreed to)

VOTE 8—MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

AND DEFENCE

(Heads A, D, E and H agreed to)

Immigration Department J1 and J4

VOTE 9—POLICE

(Heads D, G, H, J, K, N and P agreed to)

VOTE 10—KENYA ARMED FORCES

(Heads A and C agreed to)

VOTE 11—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Headquarters—Heads A1, A2, and A5 agreed to)

(Others—Head F(2) agreed to)

(Prisons Department—Heads G1, G3, G10

and G12 agreed to)

(Probation Service—Heads H1 agreed to)

VOTE 12—OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Heads A and G1 agreed to)

VOTE 15—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND HOUSING (Personal Emoluments—Heads A1, A2, A3, F, KB, L1 agreed to)

VOTE 16—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(Administrative and General—Head A4

agreed to)

(Primary/Intermediate Educations—Heads

B1, B2, B3, B4, agreed to)

(Secondary Education—Head C1, and C3

agreed to)

(Trade and Technical Education—Head D5

agreed to)

(Teacher Training—Head E1 agreed to)

(Other Services—Heads H, J and L agreed to)

VOTE 17—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(Heads A, B, F, J, K, L, N, AA, CC, DD, EE, and FF, agreed to)

VOTE 18—MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Heads G and K agreed to)

VOTE 20—MINISTRY OF WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER

(Works—Heads A1, A2, A5, A7, A8, A9,

A14, A18 agreed to)

(Aerodromes—Heads B1 and B6 agreed to)

(Printing and Stationery—Heads D3 and D7

agreed to)

(Government Coast Agency—Heads

E1, E2, E4 and F agreed to)

VOTE 21—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(Head E agreed to)

VOTE 22—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE

(Heads A, B, J, K, and PA agreed to)

(Department of Water Development—Head

Q10 agreed to)

(Mombasa Water Supply—Heads R6 agreed to)

VOTE 24—VOICE OF KENYA

(Head B agreed to)

Head G—Programme charges

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, here we find the original Estimate is £65, and the revised one is £73; the additional amount required being £8,000.

I would like to be informed quite clearly why this has been increased. I am of the opinion that there is a bit of extravagance on the part of this Ministry because you get, for example, people who are working on a part-time basis on these programmes who are being given a lot of money, they earn even more than the full-time employees in the Voice of Kenya. I would appreciate it very much if a full explanation as to why this has been increased by £8,000, because there are some people who have left the Voice of Kenya and who are earning a lot of money on a part-time basis, more than the full-time employees.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): I think the answer is clearly laid down here, following the increase in production of local programmes, both the television and sound. The increased extra expenditure of £8,000 is anticipated during the current financial year. It may be that we shall not use the full amount of £8,000. This is just an estimate; some of it might be saved.

On the other question which the hon. Member has just raised, maybe he would be interested to know that a committee has been set up by the Government to go into the whole question of the running of the broadcasting and television, etcetera, and these points, which you raise now, will come up during the deliberations of this committee of which I am the Chairman.

(Head G agreed to)

(Heads H and L agreed to)

Head M—Payments to Television Network (Kenya) Ltd.

Mr. Wanjiku: I would like it to be explained on what basis this rate of compensation was calculated. It is provided in the explanation that the Government agreed to pay the original sum required, £111,000, as compensation to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, with a reference that it was advised by a firm of commercial accountants. I would like to know how this firm calculated the rate of compensation.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order for the Government of Kenya to take over the broadcasting, it had to compensate the contractors who still had about 12½ years to go. Now, they demanded that we should pay them a sum of £390,411 based on the expected profit over the remaining 12½ years.

Now, through negotiations, this figure has been reduced to £111,000, so I do not think we have very much to complain about. I think one thing that we must remember, particularly whenever we talk of nationalization, is that whenever we

[Mr. Gichoya] So what I am going to say, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is this. We accept what has been presented to the House, but I must also point out here that we achieved independence in 1963 and we have the accounts of the colonial period, so we have practically very little to say on this because we were not involved in the previous expenditure, that of 1963, as a national government, but we shall be involved so far as the expenditures of 1964, 1965, 1966 and future years are concerned. However, I still want to put it to the Government that something should be done to Africanize these positions which determine the ways and means of getting utilizing the money of the public.

With these few words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the accounts, but I am very strongly opposed to the Minister for Finance being sat on by a European Permanent Secretary who may not—

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is wrong and a very false imputation on me to say that somebody is sitting on me. It is very improper.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I agree with you, Mr. Gichoya, you must withdraw.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I did not mean that the Minister is being sat upon. The position of the Permanent Secretary—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I said it was wrong and you should withdraw it.

Mr. Gichoya: I withdraw it, Sir, with all due respect to the Minister.

Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I could maintain it if it is a matter of shame.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Let us not get into that.

Mr. Gichoya: So what I am suggesting, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is that we should Africanize the machinery that determines how much is to be spent and where it comes from—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Gichoya, you have made your point and you heard my ruling earlier on.

Mr. Gichoya: So, ending my short speech, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will say it is unfortunate that we were misled in the first instance by the Order Paper and, consequently, I will have very little to say on it.

Mr. Khasakhalu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether we are going to discuss this report here, but, having been a member of the Public Accounts Committee in the past, I would say that we raised a few other points in the committee which needed some further elaboration. I would suggest that when the committee finalizes this report, certain queries that are put before the Ministers should be clarified so that when we approve this report here, as we are going to do today, we approve it with those clarifications already put into the report.

I know for certain that members of the Public Accounts Committee always query the expenditures of various Ministries and when the report is produced, these details are not shown in it. I would suggest that in future such details on questions put forward by the members of this committee should be detailed in the report so that they can enlighten some Members who are not members of that particular committee.

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

Mr. Omar: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also rise to support this Motion and I, as one of the members of this committee, have a few things to say.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have seen that there have been losses of some amount of money in various Ministries and questions were raised at the meetings of the committee and, of course, the Auditor-General or the accountants, who are responsible for such Ministries, gave explanations as to how the money was lost, but that was not enough. What I feel, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is that there is a need of improvement in the accounts because, as the chairman, the hon. Mr. Moi, has said, there is inefficiency in some of the Ministries; it is true. Probably this inefficiency came because of Africanization, and my feeling is that if that was the reason, then the speed of Africanization in the accounts should not be speeded up simply because of Africanization, because public money is very important and must be spent wisely. I have a feeling that if we do not have the Africans to Africanize the posts of the accountants, then it is better to have the expatriates until such time as we shall be able to produce competent Africans to do the job.

Minister for Finance is asking me why while he was speaking I interjected that the post of

[Mr. Omar] Permanent Secretary in his Ministry should be Africanized. I still hold that view. Of course, Mr. Speaker, when Mr. Gichoya was raising this matter you ruled him out of order, but it is also my feeling that the time has come when such a post should be Africanized. I do not believe that there is no suitable African who can take up the post of Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

You find, Mr. Speaker, that there was a loss of approximately £1,974 in the Ministry of Education and a loss of thousands of pounds in the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition there was a time when a certain Ministry purchased about thirteen vehicles for which, after four months, spare parts were not easily obtainable because the manufacturers had stopped producing this particular type of vehicle. The vehicles the Ministry had were used a short while and then they were just left. This means that public money was misused. This is the fault of the Auditor-General and the Minister for Finance because the capital—

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): On a point of correction, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think my hon. friend did not listen to me very carefully when I seconded the Motion. I said that the Treasury would in due course report progress to the committee itself on the various recommendations in accordance with established practice.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Deputy Speaker, although a report will be made, that does not stop me from pointing out the blunders made by the Auditor-General or by the Treasury as a whole.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You must keep to the point, Mr. Omar.

Mr. Omar: It is the Treasury, Mr. Speaker, and the executives who are responsible for various accounts in the various Ministries.

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

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

So, Speaker, although I support this report I feel that improvement must be made as soon as possible so as to get efficient people in the job to ensure that public money is not misappropriated.

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

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If no hon. Member wishes to speak I will call on the Mover to reply.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place I would have

liked to say that the hon. Member who has just left that his allegations when arguing on a very minor matter referred to in the Motion would seem to be very childish, although in saying this I may seem to be going too far.

However, every hon. Member received a copy of the Public Accounts Committee Report last month and if the hon. Member cared to study this report as he did say he had— He said he studied the whole of last night but we do not know whether he studied the blue moon or studied the book which actually reads "for the year ended 30th June 1963". Obviously he does not seem to have understood the contents of the book.

Secondly I would like to refute the allegations which he made. He seems, Mr. Speaker; to be suffering from colonial mentality disease; whenever there is a civil servant working in any Ministry he thinks that man is colonial man. Today, the Minister for Finance, if I may say so, is the ablest person we have, if not in the whole of Eastern and Central Africa at least in Kenya. We should thank him for what he has done for the Development Plan for the country so that the country can go ahead. Those who seem to suffer from this inferiority complex should from now onwards wash themselves of this disease so that the country can once and for all rest assured of our ability to go ahead.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that the Public Accounts Committee is a very important committee which deals with all the Ministries. One hon. Member opposite, I do not know if he is the Member for Mombasa South or Mombasa North, did raise the point by which he tried to imply that the Treasury was responsible. He should have known better because he was, in fact, a member of the committee. The matter he referred to was dealt with by the Ministry of Defence and not the Treasury.

Therefore I would suggest to Members that the Minister for Finance is not responsible to every Minister; he is responsible to his Ministry and must see that the money spent in every Ministry is spent well. For this reason, this Public Accounts Committee is a very important committee as far as Parliament is concerned and I would like to urge the Member to study always these Papers and not to come to the House without any information at all and then try to argue a case which does not exist or of which they have no knowledge.

I would like also to say too that we need Africans to occupy most of these posts. No one denies this but what we need to do is to see that the public money must be carefully spent

MOTION

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
COMMITTEE

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my duty as the current Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee which was nominated by the Sessional Committee in March last year to move the following Motion:—

THAT this House approves the recommendations of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Government of Kenya Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1963.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There is a correction, I think, to be made on the Order Paper.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): It should read 1963 and not 1965.

The report was distributed and laid on the House early last month. I cannot overemphasize the importance of this report in its place as an effective measure of control over the expenditure of public funds as voted by this House and, I am sure, hon. Members have by now fully studied the report in all its aspects.

Mr. Speaker, the committee is an important organ in promoting the efficient and smooth running of accounting branches throughout the Government machinery, and works to ensure due economy, and the maintenance of that high standard of public morality in all financial matters which one expects to be observed.

The report deals with some thirty points raised by the committee after examining the report of the Acting Controller and Auditor-General on the Kenya Government Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1963, and on the Treasury Memorandum on the Public Accounts Committee Report for the year before and now included in this blue book as an appendix; I do not intend to dwell upon the details of the recommendations of the committee but will leave the hon. Member to raise any points they wish to emphasize in this debate.

There have been some shortcomings but after examining the relevant facts the committee was on the whole appreciative of the circumstances revealed and where the reasons given were not so satisfactory as could have been hoped, the committee recommended vigorous steps to be taken and where required such matters be reported back to the next meeting of the committee.

I should like, however, to clear any impression that these shortcomings are due to deterioration

in the standards in the services or to inefficiency on the part of the permanent secretaries or the accounts officers. Rather do the causes appear to be due either to shortage of staff with the necessary experience or a duplication in the work of authorities resulting in a lack of central control.

I would like, Sir, to thank all the hon. Members who formed this committee for their punctuality and good attendance at the meetings thus maintaining their appreciation of the value of their work in this most important aspect of our parliamentary responsibilities.

Finally, and not least, Sir, I must very sincerely record the committee's deep measure of appreciation for the work done by the Acting Controller and Auditor-General (Mr. G. C. Cowan) and his staff who, as independent of Government and all the Ministries, are able to bring up all the points that the committee should examine, comment upon or investigate.

The Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

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

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

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second this Motion, and in doing so, I would like to state that the Public Accounts Committee, since its inception in 1949, has contributed tremendously towards the smooth running of Government machinery through its constructive criticisms of Government lapses here and there which have helped the Government to put its House in order.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want your enlightenment on this. We are dealing with an amendment here of 1963, but the Members came into the House under the impression that it was 1965. Do you not think, Sir, that Members are not in a position to debate this particular Motion properly as it is a misleading proposition put before the House as a Motion, and the homework we have done is for year ending 30th June 1965, and unfortunately we did not have the Public Accounts Report for the years 1964/65. How are we going to remedy this misleading picture?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am informed that the Notice of Motion was correctly given, being the accounts for the year ending 30th June 1963. Also, as hon. Members are no doubt aware, the Public Accounts Committee meets about a year after the accounts have been submitted, so it is impossible for us to be wanting to discuss the accounts for the year

[The Deputy Speaker] 1965, and they will not be discussed until 1967. I do not think there is any explanation to be given to the hon. Member.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Government values the committee's report very highly, and I, in particular, as the Minister responsible for the public funds of the country, pay tribute to the very useful work being carried out by the committee, and I must commend the way and the zeal with which Members devote themselves to the task allotted to them.

The committee is a true watchdog of this House, charged with the task of eliminating expenditure, wherever it is necessary. I would not like to dwell on all the aspects of the report itself, which I hope the hon. Members have read, as the Treasury, in due course, reports progress to the committee itself on its various recommendations in accordance with the established practice. Nevertheless, I do wish here to make mention of one or two things.

At the time when the 1961/62 report was before this House, I did express some concern about imperfection in the Government's accounting system, and also our accounting staff problems as a result of the rapid wastage in accounting staff.

Mr. Omari: Africanize your permanent secretary.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): The situation—if you will be sensible as we are now dealing with the Public Accounts—though somewhat improved is still a matter of some concern to Government, and I have, therefore, appointed the Treasury as head of accounting services, whose responsibilities include a survey of accounting staff problems, and the necessity to simplify and streamline accounting procedure, so that with the departure of the expatriate element in the accounting section, we have a system which is easily understood and implemented without loss of control. The Government is continuing to face the difficulties of attracting suitable Africans into the accountancy career, and the subject has been investigated by a working party whose report is now being studied with a view to early implementation.

As to the simplification of accounting system, a number of investigations have been made which will result in the emergence of an accounting blueprint. The transition from Regions back to Central Government has been accomplished satisfactorily and the accounting system developed

during the transitional period of regionalism has been retained in a modified form and suitably adapted to suit the continuing accounting needs of the Administration in the field. The disappearance of regions will eliminate the loose financial control that existed in regions and which the committee had commented upon adversely during its recent deliberations.

With these few remarks, Sir, I wish the Committee well in their future task.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although unfortunately I was misled by the Order Paper, I have just a few comments to make on this.

In any Government worth its name, the Finance Ministry is one of the key Ministries in the country, and the officers working under that particular Ministry can either make or destroy a Government. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I put that with one thing in my own mind, that today, no matter what commitments we want the Government to undertake in terms of finance, they must say no. It is not the Minister for Finance, it is the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, who, apparently, is not an African—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Gichoya, I do not like to stop you, but I am afraid you have to speak on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, not on the administration of the Treasury.

Mr. Gichoya: Yes, Sir, I was thinking, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that the administration reflects the answer to the accounts—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Let me make this quite clear. We do not want to open a door, as it were, to allow you a full-scale debate on the Treasury. All you can debate is the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, whether you want to adopt it or not. It will be quite improper at this stage to try to get in, as it were, some other remarks about the Ministry. You may criticize the Treasury at another time, but that is not my job, my job is to make sure that you restrict yourself to the point now, which is discussion on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Gichoya: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. What I am trying to say is that I am actually supporting the Minister for Home Affairs, the chairman of the committee, but I am also trying to say, for the sake of tomorrow, let us not repeat past mistakes. With the wrong heads somewhere we are bound to have inflated kinds of accounts, even if we are not in a position to reject the accounts. It can be worked up in one

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to test the agricultural knowledge of the hon. Member, because I do not know what knowledge he has, but all these schemes I have read out which have been considered unsuitable for tea have been considered by agricultural experts and, if the hon. Member is unsatisfied, there is nothing to stop him from approaching my Ministry and he will be shown the experts who have made this decision and if his agricultural knowledge supercedes that of the agricultural experts, then he can have it his own way.

Mr. Bly: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as Kipsonia Scheme, which has already been stated as being unsuitable for tea, an experiment has been carried out on tea and it has already been proved very worthwhile for tea growing. I wondered whether the Assistant Minister does understand himself when he speaks of certain areas as being unsuitable.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very highly technical argument, and I think it is unsuitable for this House to debate such a technical argument. I have put the Ministry of Lands and Settlement at the disposal of the hon. Members, so that if an hon. Member is ever dissatisfied, there will be nothing to stop him from coming to the office and it will be proved to him that these places are unsuitable for tea growing.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It seems that we are not likely to get much further with this question.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO QUESTION No. 2124: TEA PLANTING ON SOTIK SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

Mr. Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to raise this matter on an adjournment, because of the unsatisfactory reply.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2105

INFORMATION OFFICER FOR KITUI

Mr. Mwarua, on behalf of Mr. Mbat, asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism why there was no information officer stationed in Kitui County.

The Assistant Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Njeru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. At the present time, the Kitui County is being adequately covered by information officers from Embu and Machakos offices. My Ministry is, however, investigating the

possibility of opening an Information Suboffice in Kitui in the near future, but I wish to assure the House that from the information point of view, Kitui County is being well looked after.

Mr. Nalla: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that the staff which is stationed at Machakos and which serves Kitui County is too small? In actual fact, there are only two officers, and that the work is too much for them because both districts are too big? Is he prepared to increase the number of staff members in Machakos District to carry out the work effectively?

Mr. Njeru: We will have some more staff if we have the money, but we cannot do it just now.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he not agree with me that Kitui District, being so large and the people living so far apart, makes it necessary to station someone not in Machakos but in Kitui to inform the Kitui people and also so that some of the hon. Members can know what is cooking in Kitui?

Mr. Njeru: I am quite aware of that, and that is why I say that we are investigating the possibility of opening a suboffice in Kitui. We are aware that there is a need for an office in Kitui.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, and in view of the fact that the information officer at Embu cannot even cover Embu adequately and he now says that this same information officer can cover Kitui, would he then consider increasing the information officers in the Kitui area and make them understand the language, so that they can manage to cover these areas adequately without the language barrier in this area?

Mr. Njeru: I do not think there is any language barrier, Mr. Mbogoh, but if there is any, we will look into it.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister in order to refer to the hon. Mbogoh as Mr. Mbogoh?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think the hon. Member is aware he is not in order in addressing any hon. Member directly at all. He should refer to him indirectly as the honourable.

Question No. 2114

INCREASED EXPORT OF GAME SKINS BY AFRICANS

Mr. Gacaita asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism what the Ministry was doing to ensure that in

[Mr. Gacaita]

future Africans would have an increasing role to play in the direct export of game skins and also local curios and handicrafts overseas.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Trading in game trophies, which include game skins, has to be strictly controlled in order that poaching may not be encouraged, but all the necessary facilities exist for any person interested in participating in this trade. Anybody may apply for a dealer's permit or licence. The permits are only issued to those persons who have a proven character and experience.

Mr. Speaker, as far as local curios and handicrafts are concerned, I have already publicly stated that, within the Government policy of African socialism, my Ministry is taking every possible step to encourage the local people to take a more effective role in the development of the tourist industry. By its nature, tourism infringes on very many other aspects of our economy and thus, assistance to local people, can be very valuable indeed.

My Ministry will do everything possible to ensure that the local people play a more significant role in every possible facet of this industry. In all these enterprises, I wish to make it clear to the House that local persons have also to show a high degree of initiative.

Mr. Gacaita: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, could he tell this House what are the character requirements?

Mr. Achieng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very general question, but I think hon. Members will know exactly what we mean by proven character, a man who will not trade illegally or try to practise black marketing for trading trophies to unlicensed dealers.

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell the House the qualifications for people to qualify to be given a licence for the selling of skins?

Mr. Achieng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have already answered the question, but he must be a decent Kenya citizen and not a drunkard, and somebody who may be trusted not to trade illegally.

Mr. Nyagah: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the hon. Minister to say that he must be a drunkard just because of what I have just now said because he did not understand?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Minister was quite in order in his reply. He did not suggest that any particular person was a drunkard.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring to that point of order, is it really a qualification as the Minister replied not to be a drunkard? Is it really true that this is one of the qualifications for somebody to be given a licence to trade in curios?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not a point of order. It is merely a supplementary question, which you were not called upon to ask.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the importance of getting citizens of Kenya into this business which is almost all in foreign hands, will the Minister assure this House that he will consider ways and means of putting Africans, citizens of this Kenya, into this business, and presenting his plan to this House, rather than answering this question which will not actually satisfy us? Would he accept our request that he should go into this matter further?

Mr. Achieng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to assure the House that we will go into details and sooner or later the House will be debating a Bill which concerns this particular trade.

Mr. Warhuli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell the House whether at the moment there are any Africans who are licensed to trade in these trophies?

Mr. Achieng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not quite sure, but the hon. Members must also appreciate one thing, that this business has been monopolized by the foreigners and this is why I am anxious to see that a Bill is brought to this House to be discussed so that citizens of Kenya can also participate in this particular trade.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If this particular matter is to be the subject of a Bill in the near future, I do not think we will discuss it further now.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: SAKWA

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would remind hon. Members that at 6 p.m. today, not 6.30, the adjournment of the House will be moved to enable Mr. Ngala-Abok to raise a matter on the adjournment.

Question No. 2119

LAND REGISTRATION IN KISA AND MARAMA LOCATIONS

Mr. Shikuku asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement whether he was aware of the fact that there were several cases in Kisa and Marama Locations in Butere Constituency where people, having consolidated their land and registered it, have then had these lands re-registered in other people's names.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply, I am not aware of the fact that there are several cases in Kisa and Marama Locations in Butere Constituency where people having consolidated their land and registered it have had those lands again re-registered in other people's names. But I am aware of the fact that in Kisa Location, Doho Sublocation, where land consolidation and registration is in its first stage, there are several cases where some people have complained that their lands have been registered in some other people's names; in all these cases, the complainants have been advised to report their disputes to the Land Consolidation Committee, in accordance with the Adjudication Act not later than the end of September 1965, when all disputes will be settled and all the records will be deemed to be complete.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that Lana Doho is in Kisa Location and therefore the question asked is referring to the question, and also is it true that land registered in some people's names is again being re-registered in other people's names and that this is going on due to the fault of the land consolidation officers there?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is why people in these locations and sublocations of Doho have been advised to bring up their complaints and I do hope that by September 1965 we shall have settled quite a number of them and if the hon. Member will find some of the cases that have not been settled, he will be at liberty to make representation to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that these courts referred to are the very courts that decide what is to be done and there are cases whereby someone had his land registered in his own name, but later on he finds his land re-registered in another person's name and when he is referred to this court that very court again decides that the latest person in whose name the land has been registered is the

rightful owner of that land and it becomes very difficult for that particular person to have his complaint met?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not refer to any courts. What I referred to was the Adjudication Committee. This committee is composed of the local people from the various clans and these people are elected by the local people themselves, and this was about the best thing that the Government could do to set up a committee of the local people who know all about the land problems, and if these people are not doing well, it is up to the people and the clans to change them.

Mr. Mbohogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that in other areas there was a mistake made by this Adjudication Committee, what is the Government, at present, trying to do to remedy these mistakes in these newly registered areas so that complications faced by other people who consolidate land previously will not be duplicated in those areas?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the land consolidation scheme is improving day by day and all we do is to hope that, in view of the mistakes that have been made in the past—I hope the hon. Member does not want to be made a land consolidation officer—all we are hoping is that, in view of the previous mistakes, those people who are being elected to the Adjudication Committee will make sure, in the interests of the people that they represent, that these mistakes will not be repeated.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO QUESTION NO. 2119: LAND REGISTRATION IN KISA AND MARAMA

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the seriousness and corruption in this system of land consolidation, I would like to raise this matter on adjournment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2120

INTERFERENCE BY ADMINISTRATION WITH REGISTERED LAND

Mr. Shikuku asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement if he would tell the House whether there was any procedure laid down as to what should be done in cases of a chief or district officer who interfered with lands which had already been consolidated and registered.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, I beg to reply. No person may interfere with land which has already been registered. If the hon. Member has any evidence of any such interference taking place, it would be appreciated if he would let my Ministry have details and the matter will be fully investigated.

It is not possible to decide what action would be taken until the nature of the interference is clearly known and defined.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Sir, is he aware that after the land has been registered in someone's name, there have been people who have again filed cases on the same land and have had the land given to them either by the district officer or by the Land Committee?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if such things are taking place, this is why I have advised the hon. Member to let my Ministry know, and we shall do all we can to investigate to his satisfaction.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister assure the House, that, in the event of my furnishing him with all the names of the people involved in such cases, that he will come back to this House and report this matter to all hon. Members of this House so that they may be informed of this corruption?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know what the hon. Member calls corruption, it is corruption within his own people, but I am sure the Government is not corrupt and is not connected with any corruption. If the hon. Member has any case to report, I have already stated categorically that the Government is prepared to investigate and; if so required—which I do not think is necessary—this House will be informed.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's previous reply, he said that if a Member has a case to report, could he tell us whether he is not satisfied with this question? What sort of report does he require?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government was to take in every allegation that is made, I do not know what sort of a Government it would be. What Government does it, when an allegation is made, a great deal of work is taken to investigate and if a case is established, it is dealt with in accordance with its own merits.

Question No. 2124

TEA-PLANTING: SOITK SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

Mr. Sol: I asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement which settlement schemes in Soitk had been authorized to plant tea and which had not.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Schemes allowed to plant tea in Soitk	Acreeage Target by 1970
Mwangori's I	360
Mwangori's II	360
Gsima I	400
Gsima II	284
Soitk North	300
Manga	150
Manaret	60
Lietego	54
Chepir I	95
Chepir II	95
Total:	2,118

The schemes left out as being unsuitable for tea. These are: Isogi, Gelegele, Koyet, Cheplawa, Kaitet, Kipsomia, Kiboloso and Soitk East.

I hope that the hon. Member thinks that that is the correct pronunciation.

Mr. Kerich: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, would it not be in order for the Assistant Minister to get a Kalenjin Minister to read the names, because he pronounces Kalenjin names wrongly?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): None of us is perfect in our pronunciations. You have to put up with the best we can do.

Mr. Sol: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the names the Minister has read in Soitk do not include Kipsigis settlement schemes and Lietego and Manga are almost 440 yards from Gelegele. Gelegele is a Kipsigis settlement scheme. It is almost 440 yards from Lietego and Manga and those two are not—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is your question?

Mr. Sol: Yes, I am going to ask it.

The Kisi settlement schemes are allowed to plant tea and this one Kipsigis scheme is not allowed to plant it. Would the Minister give me a very good reason, because the land at Manga is very similar to Gelegele?

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[Mr. Kerich] to be established towards the end of the year. May we know the date of the month when this plant is to be established?

Mr. Murgoo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot give the date because I said "towards the end of the year" and this means at any date towards the end of this year.

Mr. Omeru: Since the Ministry is aware of the need for this plant, and the Assistant Minister has given an indication that the plant will be installed towards the end of this year, could the Assistant Minister tell us what provisional arrangements he has made for the period before such a plant is established?

Mr. Murgoo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no other provisional arrangements but we are asking the farmers to be patient and we will do whatever we can to help them.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO QUESTION NO. 2123: ESTABLISHMENT OF MILK PLANT IN SOTIK

Mr. Anjelen: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since this is a very unsatisfactory reply, I would like to raise this matter on an adjournment, because the settlers are expected to pay back their loans and they have no milk plant.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): All right. We will now take the next question.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2113

NUMBER OF AFRICAN HEADMASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Education to tell the House the number of African headmasters of secondary schools in Kenya.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The number of African headmasters of secondary schools in 1965 is thirty-eight.

Mr. Omeru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply by the Assistant Minister, could he tell us the breakdown of the African headmasters in boarding secondary schools and day secondary schools?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, all that I can give the hon. Member is the breakdown of headmasters on a provincial basis, but not actually according to schools. We have, Mr. Speaker, twelve headmasters in the Central Province, three in the Coast Province; five in the Eastern Province; one in Nairobi, eight in Nyanza; three in the Rift Valley and six in the Western Province.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, could the Assistant Minister tell us what the percentage is for these thirty-eight headmasters for the whole country?

Mr. Mutiso: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I cannot give that percentage, but if the hon. Member would like to have details of the percentage I can supply this to him later on.

Mr. ole Tipi: Mr. Speaker, could the Assistant Minister give us the reasons why such a big province like Rift Valley, the biggest province, in fact, has only three African headmasters?

Mr. Mutiso: The allocation of headmasters, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is based on the number of secondary schools in each province.

Mr. Khalif: Could the Assistant Minister tell us why, when he was giving a breakdown of headmasters in each province, he did not mention the headmaster of the Wajir Secondary School? He did not quote any number for the North-Eastern Region Province.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I really appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member, the reason why we could not take into account the North-Eastern Province is because the number of secondary schools there are very few, and we do not consider this very important.

Mr. Bahah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Assistant Minister agree with me that those who are capable of being headmasters of secondary schools are today in this House?

Mr. Mutiso: That could be true, Sir.

Mr. Ngahi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, since the figure he has given is less than 20 per cent of the total headmastership can he tell us of any plans he has in order to step things up so that these posts can be Africanized?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the hon. Member will realize that before we achieved our independence there were very few, and in most cases there were no African headmasters and, according to our plan, we are speeding up the Africanization in this field.

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Mr. Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that this is an administrative post, and not a technical post, could he tell us what specific steps he is taking now to see that these administrative posts are Africanized quickly to "satisfy" the teachers who want to be administrators?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the impression created by the hon. Member that the job of administration is less responsible—

Mr. Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I did not say it was less responsible, I said it was not a technical post. It is an administrative post, not a technical one.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot understand the actual meaning of the question, if he could repeat it again I will try to answer it.

Mr. Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I say "technical work" I mean one where one has probably to teach science and, in this case, there are not enough Africans to teach science, but if we have a white headmaster in an administrative post, we could Africanize that easily.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think the hon. Member has made his point clear now.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all I can add is that we are speeding up the Africanization in this field, and we hope, according to our plan, that, between now and 1970, we shall Africanize most posts.

Question No. 2108

SETTLEMENT OF LAIBONS FROM GWASSI

Mr. Bly asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement whether, in view of the fact that the Laibons who were brought from Gwass (South Nyanza) to Kericho Township by the Kenya Government were still landless, the Minister would agree to settle them somewhere in the former White Highlands on deposits not exceeding Sh. 125.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The selection of settlers for settlement schemes is the responsibility of the chairmen of the Provincial Advisory Councils and my Ministry is precluded by the Kenya Constitution from participating in it. If the Laibons in question are actually landless, the Member for Buret should advise them to apply to the Chairman of the Rift Valley Provincial Advisory Council for plots in the Rift Valley Settlement Schemes and they will be considered in the normal way.

However, even if their applications were successful, it is doubtful whether the Laibons could be given special privileges towards the payment of deposits, since this would seem to provide a precedent for this tribe as opposed to the general policy on repayments throughout the settlement schemes in Kenya.

Mr. Bly: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, I wonder whether he is aware that these Laibons are very poor since only their cattle which died on the way to Kericho, were brought with them and now they have no money whatsoever?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether I am aware of that or not does not really matter. What matters actually is whether they want land, and if they want land the course is open and that is application should be directed to the Chairman of the Rift Valley Provincial Council.

Mr. Tamu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House what arrangements, or what plans they have for such poor people in settling them? What financial aid will they get?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the settlement schemes are meant for the poor people, and we do not go looking for them. What we do is to advise them and if they apply for plots, their applications are considered.

Mr. ole Tipi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Assistant Minister's replies, is he aware that these Laibons were removed from their former land by the colonialist and put in Gwass and then they were brought back to find that their land had gone, and that the Rift Valley Provincial Council has made strong presentation for an allocation of land for the settlement of these Laibons who cannot mix up with other because of fears that the Laibons can bewitch other people?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Provincial Advisory Council does not have to present a case to anybody, because it is solely responsible for the settlement of settlers. If they feel these people are desperate, then they should select them for a settlement scheme and if the council feel that they are bewitched people, and that they cannot mix with other tribes then it is up to them to decide where to allocate them plots and how to define an area for their settlement only.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think hon. Members will get any further on this question. Next question.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, does he not agree with me, with such existence of freedom of association and freedom of the downfall of the racial groupings are working for, and it is time the very unity we are fighting for, and it is time we forgot that we are black and white and green?

Dr. Wajak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all I can say at this juncture is that I hope members of the Kenya Indian Congress will take note of the sentiments expressed by the Member for Butere.

Mr. Warfithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell the House whether he thinks it is desirable to allow racial organizations which seem to practice anti-Government activities like the Indian Congress which has recently issued statements on discrimination of Government policies?

Dr. Wajak: We have given them freedom of speech which means also freedom to criticize the Government. That I do not think we consider is anti-Government necessarily.

Question No. 2109

EXPENSES OF CONFERENCES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Mr. Ngala asked the Minister for External Affairs to give the breakdown of the items on which the Sh. 500,000 were spent during the Organization of African Unity ad hoc Commission Conference in March 1965.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Actually Sh. 500,000 have not been spent on the meetings and work of the ad hoc Conciliation Commission on the Congo. On 1st April 1965, in answer to the question tabled by one of the hon. Members on the same subject, I had stated the approximate figure of £18,000 being the likely expenditure excluding some items of expenditure for which settlement had not been made.

I am pleased to be able to tell the House that almost all the bills have now been met and the total expenses amount to Sh. 309,982 and cents 58 made up as follows:—

58	Legal interpreters, overtime, etc.	Sh.	cts.
	Stationery and sundries	38,286	17
	Travelling and subsistence	14,278	39
	Hire of transport for the delegates, etc.	17,787	30
	Hotels	110,618	22
	Hire of City Hall	59,665	10
	Air passages	16,902	50
		52,244	90
		309,982	58

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, arising from that reply by the Assistant Minister, could he tell us why and how the Kenya Government entailed this responsibility of spending so much money on delegates from other countries? Why? Do the other countries pay or is this paid by the Kenya Government alone?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, there is an agreement in the Organization of African Unity that the host country usually meets bills and this time the Organization of African Unity met in our country and, therefore, we had to take the responsibility and the next time the Organization of African Unity goes to another country that country will be responsible.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the expenditure was incurred in less than a week, an expenditure of so many thousands of shillings. Is the Assistant Minister aware that some of these hired taxis were sitting at the airport day and night regardless of anyone arriving by plane, and the charges were against the Kenya Government? Why was a better arrangement not carried out?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that, but it is one of the things that will be considered, the question of passing over the hiring charges to the member attending the meetings, but this is not the case now though it may be later on, but at the moment, we are following the agreement agreed with other nations.

Mr. Kalir: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Assistant Minister agree with me that a Head of State like Mr. Tsombe had more than fifty escorts? Does the Government pay for such a group of people brought by an individual?

Mr. Matano: We only pay for five delegates, Mr. Speaker, and all other delegates who attended with their delegations, their expenses were met by the Government concerned.

Mr. Jabzizi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the high expenses involved in these meetings, would the Assistant Minister assure the House that these meetings will not be encouraged to be held in Nairobi very often?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member, because the more visitors we have in our country, the better for us. They come and see our country, and we welcome every move. We shall invite more and more people to come to our beautiful country.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say so, but I must ask in the light of facts available, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that although we expect much to be achieved

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

by the Organization of African Unity, this particular commission did not achieve very much when it was convened on this occasion, and therefore, this expenditure was wasted?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a different question. However, we believe that by discussion, whether we achieve the aim on that day or not, it is very important that we should know the feelings of other people, and it is only by discussion and meeting one another that these problems will be solved in the long run.

Mr. Mhogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that most of this money was spent on travelling Sh. 17,787/30 on travelling and another Sh. 110,618/22 on hiring of vehicles and another Sh. 52,244/90 on air travel, which is all travelling, does the Assistant Minister then agree with me that these breakdowns were just made to bluff people so that people do not know exactly what was spent on what?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot answer that question.

Question No. 2111

UNDERESTIMATE OF 1962 POPULATION CENSUS

Mr. Nyaberi asked the Minister for Economic Planning and Development if the Minister was aware that the population census of 1962 underestimated the number of persons living in Nyanziya Sublocation of North Mugirango Constituency and that this affected the people living there, particularly when distributing plots of land in the settlement schemes. If so, what steps was the Minister taking to rectify this error.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government is not aware of any under-enumeration during the 1962 Population Census in the Nyanziya Sublocation of the North Mugirango Constituency. But, even if such under-enumeration had occurred, it would not have influenced the distribution of settlement plots.

As the hon. Member knows, the grounds for selection of settlement plots include consideration of whether the applicant is landless and whether he has the requisite capital for the plot. Applications for settlement plots are forwarded to the Provincial Advisory Council which examines every application very carefully before taking a decision.

Question No. 2123

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILK PLANT AT SOTIK

Mr. Sol asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry how far the Government had gone on with the investigation of the possibility of establishing a milk plant in Sotik as promised last year.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Murgor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Under the Rural Dairy Scheme, the Kenya Dairy Board is planning to establish, towards the end of the year, one large milk cooling centre and two smaller collecting and cooling centres in the Sotik area. These cooling centres will make it easier for the milk to remain in good condition up to the time it is delivered to the Kericho processing centre. It will also be possible for surplus milk to be separated into cream and then transported to Kenya Co-operative Creameries depots.

Mr. Sol: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was promised that an investigation would be carried out by the Department of Agriculture and I am asking the Assistant Minister to state clearly whether this investigation has taken place?

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the results of the planning and the investigations are what I have just stated, that we are going to build towards the end of the year one large cooling milk centre.

Mr. Anyken: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, is he aware that during the colonial days, when the land now settled by the Africans was in the hands of the Europeans, there was a milk plant in this place and the milk plant went, with the arrival of independence, to Molo? Would the Assistant Minister be prepared to assure this House that the equipment will be returned from Molo or from Nairobi to Sotik to cater for the settlers who are settled around these areas?

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during those days which the hon. Member is referring to, the tea estates in Kericho used to have a contract of supplying milk to their labourers and they have now stopped the contract. Now, at the present time, however, the labourers have received increased wages and the tea estates do not see the need to give them milk as well as a raise in their salaries. Therefore, the factory has been closed down.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Assistant Minister first replied he said a plant was

[Mr. Thairi]

Home whether the Government would agree to permit the people of Nyeri to use all those parts of the forests which were in the reserve and which were of no economic importance to the Forest Department for (a) the settlement of the landless; and (b) for those people who had no grazing for their livestock.

REPLY

The Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Ayodo): The hon. Member has not made it clear which forests he refers to as being "in the reserve", and I therefore assume that his question refers to the Nyeri Hill, Nyeri, Kiganjo and South Laikipia Forests.

The Nyeri Hill Forest is too small and too steep to offer any suitable grazing or cultivation land.

With regard to the Nyeri and Kiganjo Forests, the Government is not prepared to excise any parts of these forests for settlement because they supply large quantities of forest produce and also serve a very important water conservation purpose. My Ministry, however, permits licensed grazing by neighbouring farmers where this does not conflict with any laws governing the movement of stock and control of diseases. The licences are given only to farmers with adjacent land and they must remove their cattle from the forest area at night.

The case of the South Laikipia Forests is slightly different in that these are small farm forests, mainly on shallow, easily-eroded soil and they protect some important river valleys. Although my Ministry would be willing to issue grazing licences most of those who wish to graze do not possess land in the neighbourhood to which they can withdraw their stock at night. In addition they have low grade scrub cattle which are not permitted on the adjacent settlement schemes because of the disease risk to the improved cattle of the settlement farmers. These applicants are therefore unable to fulfil the conditions under which forest grazing can be safely allowed. As soon as the settlement farmers have adequate numbers of cattle to need additional grazing, we intend to issue licences to them for the purpose. If at this time the low grade cattle have been grazing on this land, the high grade stock cannot be protected from disease.

Question No. 2135

MAIZE AND POSHO PRICES

Mr. Mbagwe asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing—

- (a) why the price of a bag of posho was almost three times that of maize; and ?
(b) why did the price of a bag of maize differ from one district to another.

REPLY

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei):

(a) It is not correct to say that the price of posho is almost three times that of maize. Using Embu as an example the price structure is as follows:—

Price to producer at market per 200 lb. net f.o.b. main	Sh. cts.
26	55
Trader's commission for buying and delivering to stores or railheads	1 55
Average cost of transport from market to railhead	2 00
Marketing costs	80
Grade differential	60
County Council cess	1 00

Guaranteed price per 200 lb. net Grade I maize without bag, f.o.r. any railway loading point or delivered to railhead store	32 50
Cost of bag	2 65
	35 15

Maize Marketing Board's costs for the purchase, storage, marketing and distribution of maize	4 00
	39 15

Zoned railage—(The Central Province is not self-sufficient in maize and it has to be brought in from the major producing areas in Western Kenya)	1 90
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Maize Marketing Board's selling price to millers and traders per 200 lb. net maize, including bus, f.o.r. cartage paid	41 05
Miller's margin for grinding	3 50

Miller's selling price ex. mill per 200 lb. net maize, including bag	44 55
Retail trader's commission	2 50

Retail sales to consumer ex. trader's store per 200 lb. net, including bag	47 05
Retail sales to consumers per lb. weighed out and packed by trader	24

from which it will be seen that the comparative prices are Sh. 26/55 to producer in the market and Sh. 47/05 retail to the consumer, although the traders may add to the latter figure 9 cents for each mile the bag is transported from railhead to point of sale.

(b) The price of maize to producer differs from one district to another because of the varying distances from markets to railhead. For example, the transport pool for Meru District is Sh. 4/50 whereas the transport pool for Embu District is Sh. 2 and this automatically creates a difference of Sh. 2/50 per bag between the two districts.

Wednesday, 2nd June 1965

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

The Speaker, (Mr. Slade) in the Chair

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2110

VACANT CHIEF'S POST: WEST MUGIRANGO

Mr. Nyaberi asked the President whether, in view of the fact that the chief of West Mugirango Location resigned in March this year, the Minister would tell this House how soon he intended filling this post.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyanweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Instructions have been issued to provincial commissioners to fill all the vacant chiefs' posts in their provinces, and this covers West Mugirango in the case of Nyanza Province. Provincial commissioners are now taking the necessary action.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister to the President's Office tell this House whether the person who resigned from this post was eligible for the appointment again?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the former chief of West Mugirango resigned to contest the by-election in North Mugirango Constituency. He lost the by-election to the hon. Member for North Mugirango and if the former chief wishes to be reinstated or reappointed, it is up to him to write an application in the usual way and his application will be processed as if he were a new applicant for the appointment.

Mr. Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the former chief has shown that he was more interested in politics and not in carrying out Civil Service work, is it not a good idea for the Government not to reappoint him as a chief because he might start politics again when the chance comes?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that about half a dozen hon. Members in this House were chiefs at some time. It is only lucky that they got through, but that is not a matter to be decided by the President's Office if the people in the area think that, after rejecting their former chief as their representative in the National Assembly, they could however have him back as a chief, it is entirely up to the people of West Mugirango.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think we are getting rather far from the question. We will go on to the next question.

Question No. 2115

ACTION AGAINST KENYA INDIAN CONGRESS

Mr. Gacinta asked the Vice-President in view of the charges made recently by the Kenya Indian Congress what action the Government proposed taking against the Kenya Indian Congress.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. None, Sir. Freedom of speech is a fundamental right which is fully guaranteed in the Constitution, and, unless that freedom is grossly abused, there is no question of any action being taken by the Government to silence anyone.

In this particular instance, it is not considered that any action against the Kenya Indian Congress is called for.

Mr. Gacinta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that we achieved our Independence on 12th December 1963, could the Assistant Minister tell this House what measures the Government intends taking to ensure that those Asians who are not citizens leave more scope for citizens of Kenya to build a nation of prosperity and not that of Asians?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is another question.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, could he give us an assurance that Indians or Asians who are citizens of Kenya and also members of the Kenya Indian Congress will in future be given every freedom according to the Constitution to express their views without any threats by any politician?

Dr. Waiyaki: Mr. Speaker, I will give an assurance that we do not intend to interfere with freedom of speech, not only by members of the Indian Congress but by any citizen of Kenya.

Mr. Anyienk: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that Kenya now, as an African state, does not have any colour bar and that all people living in Kenya are of equal standing, what steps is the Government taking to outlaw these racial political organizations which may bring trouble to our country?

Dr. Waiyaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are leaving these racial organizations to die a quiet, natural death.

[Mr. Omondi]—The indigenous people, and it is the foreigners, to the indigenous people, and it is our policy to see that we encourage the people who have been left behind to come in front and share the economy of this country. I also agree with the Minister that as soon as we start the co-operative bank we may not reap all that we need from it immediately. This has been the possibility in many other projects, and I agree that it will take time to initiate, to organize, and then see that when the co-operative bank is on a proper footing, then we can reap and harvest as much as we want from it, but we would not be so ambitious and think that if a bank is launched today, tomorrow we can go and borrow to our satisfaction. This will not be the case. It will take time, and that much we agree, but the encouraging point is that as soon as it starts it will work towards success, and towards satisfying the public and the co-operative movement.

I would also like to assure the Minister, as he talked quite a lot about his tours in the country, that his tour did a great deal to the public and to the Government. It was of practical value to us who are in the co-operative movement, to see and hear our Ministers say exactly what the policy of our Government is, because that is the truth, and the people agree and were really encouraged by his tour, and I am sure after his tour, if there is another similar tour, he will get bigger and better responses that he had last time, because his tour has encouraged the co-operative movement very much in areas where people thought the Government was only speaking about co-operatives but doing very little about it.

I will also say something about marketing, which a number of hon. speakers made reference to, that the co-operative system will always remain and will always support organized marketing.

It will not accept free marketing as advocated recently in the papers; even in yesterday's Standard I saw that some people felt that there should be free marketing. This will only kill the co-operative system we are advocating and our Government is proposing to build. We must have organized marketing, so that such a bank, if formed, will be able to lend people money and then carry out business which is organized and which is beneficial to all of us. But we would not like to have a situation where people have a chance to exploit others by the high prices of their goods, simply because we want free marketing. Free marketing will only cause our economy to fluctuate and probably fall completely without recovery.

I would also like to mention one other point which was made by the hon. Mr. Gichoya, about the national bank. It is quite true that we are all national and anything national seems to be very attractive to us, but there is no question of thinking that we can rush to national things when we have not had the chance of learning how to organize the small ones first.

As the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development has said, this lies up with other countries of East Africa, and we would like to have it in mind that when this comes nobody will oppose it. However, at this time, we are talking about a co-operative bank which will assist Kenya as it is and which will assist many other people in Kenya, rather than thinking that we would form a co-operative bank and that would be the end and we would not have any other bank. In fact, at the moment we have so many commercial banks carrying out business here, so even if we had a co-operative bank that would not hinder the formation of another bank—either a central bank or a commercial bank—with indigenous people. So when the time comes, that is when a national bank would be formed. We shall all be glad to have it, but at this time we want the co-operative bank.

At the same time, we would like to give our Government a chance to do things step by step. It is not a question of saying that we are fed up with bits here and there; it is a question of how well we do those bits. It is not a question of saying that we want to do everything and doing it badly. We have to see that we work systematically and do things satisfactorily, not simply because we want to satisfy people by failing to do what we want to achieve.

I would also like to mention that this co-operative bank will help not only the co-operative unions or societies, but it will also help Government bodies like the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation. It will assist the new National Trading Company and many other commercial set-ups which our people and the Government have agreed to start, so that they see the economy of this country changing hands. It is with this intention that this Motion was moved; it is not purely going to remain for farmers or co-operative unions, it is going to help and serve many other organizations, as the Motion says. It is to help organized business, not only organized co-operative unions. In this case, it includes consumers' co-operatives, financing bodies which have been set up by the Government, and it also includes private companies formed by our people locally; it will also cater

[Mr. Omondi]—The other point which we handle business and which also carry out the economy of this country.

Mr. Speaker, once more I will say that I am very grateful to the Minister for accepting this Motion without amendment. I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That concludes the business on the Order Paper. The House is adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 2nd June, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at seventeen minutes past six o'clock.

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 1074

NON-CITIZENS BUYING LAND IN COUNTRY

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement if he would tell the House the number of non-Africans who had not registered as Kenya citizens who had bought land within the land settlement scheme areas up to February 1963.

REPLY

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angiano): Out of 24,000 plots on settlement schemes, not one, to my knowledge, has been allocated to anyone but an African of Kenya descent.

Out of 125 assisted owners on the assisted owner schemes advertised in 1961 and 1962, only six have been purchased by non-Africans who are non-Kenya citizens, and one leased, and of these one is negotiating to sell to three African farmers and another might be purchased by the Central Land Board as it is situated in the middle of a settlement scheme.

Out of 189 compassionate case farms purchased in 1962 and 1963, only eleven have been purchased and four leased to non-Africans who are not Kenya citizens. (There is another who has been purchased or leased by non-Africans who four purchased or leased by non-Africans who may, it is believed, have become Kenya citizens.) Of these a number are very remote or are very run down farms which many Africans visited with a view to purchase in response to advertisements but in the end they would not conclude a purchase because they did not like the farms.

It is the firm policy of the Government to offer all farms purchased for settlement schemes or for

compassionate grounds to Africans of Kenya descent in the first place. I cannot, of course, answer for the policy of the previous Government in this respect, and for a Ministry for which I was not responsible, as regards some of the earlier sales or leases of assisted owner or compassionate case farms to non-Africans but I am satisfied that in most cases at any rate the circumstances of the individual cases concerned left no alternative but to dispose of them to non-Africans.

Question No. 2091

POKOTS IN ADMINISTRATION OFFICES.

KAPENGURIA

Mr. Lorenz asked the President whether he was aware that there was no single Pokot working in the Administration's offices in Kapenguria, even a simple office boy or messenger.

REPLY

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamwaya): It has not been possible for the District Commissioner, West Pokot District, to find qualified Pokot who could be offered clerical posts in his office.

With regard to the second part of the question, all junior posts falling vacant in the District Commissioner's Office are advertised locally, and qualified local people are taken to fill them. The Government is satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that all the posts of messengers in the office of the District Commissioner, West Pokot, have been filled by local people from that district.

Question No. 2101

TEA-PLANTING IN KIANDONGO FOREST

Mr. Theuri asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry whether he would allow a larger acreage of tea to be planted along the Kiandongo Forest, as that part of the forest was most suitable for tea development.

REPLY

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): In order that my Ministry may be able to authorize the planting of tea in forest areas, such areas must first be excised from the forest and be settled by people. Forest areas are, therefore, outside my Ministry's planting programme for tea planting.

Question No. 2104

USE OF UNECONOMIC FOREST RESERVES

Mr. Theuri asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife if he would tell the

[The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development]

Africa, and negotiations are continuing at that level for that function.

The function which is to be carried out by the co-operative bank, Mr. Speaker, will be definitely the usual commercial operations, and it is important for us to get this quite clear, particularly to Members who spoke as the last one did, expecting that any bank like this one will be other than a business bank, because what it would mean, if this bank was leading at rates of interest which were not profitable, would be that these co-operative societies whom we are asking to join that bank, would have to subsidize it; they would have to take money out of their pockets and subsidize it. Now, this would be the reserve of what the hon. Member wants to do. The hon. Member wants to promote co-operatives.

Now the only way he can promote them is by having a viable institution, an institution which does not have to be subsidized. The only way we shall have that institution is for it to make sure that it claims rates of interest from which it can create a surplus. This does not mean, Mr. Speaker, that they need necessarily charge their own members 10 per cent. They need not. In fact, they should not. In fact, they need to charge them a rate of interest which will enable them to expand, to pay for their own staffing, to be able to have a reserve for expansion. Then they will be able to help these societies. We expect that the co-operatives in this way will be helping themselves.

Now, let me also make it clear, Mr. Speaker, that it has not been stated anywhere, neither did the Minister say so—I am saying this on his behalf because he does not have a chance to speak a second time—that this bank will only lend money to capitalists or to certain co-operative groups. What in fact he did say—I am not saying that you said it—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker—

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): No, I do not need information.

Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that the hon. Member for Gichugu said any of these things because the House was here and all the Members are here and they all listened to him. What I am saying is that the bank will be able to lend—we hope—to all people and of course should give preference to co-operatives. The consumer co-operatives are being formed and we ourselves are

hoping, Mr. Speaker, to open one other additional consumer co-operative in Nairobi, and what we should stress is that the co-operatives have to be initiated by the members, by the ordinary citizens themselves. It is not really fair to expect the Government to go to a given location and start a co-operative. The idea of the Government is to explain to the people the benefits they will get from the co-operatives, and in this great task, Mr. Speaker, we can benefit very much from the help of the hon. Members in this House.

The second point I wanted to make, which is again very important, Mr. Speaker, is that some people seem to think that with socialism, which we are all promoting and with the establishment of all these public institutions or co-operative institutions, the need for us to save money and to reinvest it gets reduced. This is an illusion, because what we will need in fact, if we are to establish socialism, is greater austerity; greater austerity, that we shall work hard, save more and reinvest it. In which case, the hon. Member for Gichugu may have to cut down on the number of shirts he buys per year, and the number of pairs of shoes he buys per year, and he may have to buy shoes made in Kenya, which will be cheaper but will be made from local materials. Now, all this is what we need; whether you are in a socialist, or a capitalist, or a fascist society, Mr. Speaker, the need to save and have capital accumulation is absolutely essential. The real difference we want in Kenya is that the institutions which accumulate and distribute capital should be institutions which are publicly controlled, should be institutions which make their decisions having regard to the welfare of the society, and should not be institutions which are controlled by two or three people. This is exactly the reason, Mr. Speaker, why this is perhaps one of the most welcome decisions of Government since the publication of Sessional Paper No. 10. Here, in fact, we are implementing socialism, and I entirely refuse what the hon. Member for Gichugu said, that a co-operative bank is not a socialist institution. It is a very socialist institution, indeed, about the most socialist form that it could take.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, let us help to organize co-operatives wherever we are living and not just talk about them.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Not counting the time that we did not have a quorum, there are still five minutes during which Mr. Jahazi may speak.

Mr. Jahazi: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Firstly, I must thank the Minister for

[Mr. Jahazi]

assuring this House that before 28th June we will have a Co-operative Bank, because the hub of co-operative organization is a Co-operative Bank. The purpose of this Co-operative Bank is that it understands the feelings of the co-operative society. It is in sympathy with them and its duty is to bring it up and to see that the co-operative societies come up. That is its duty. It is not like a commercial bank whose interest is profit-making. You cannot blame commercial banks for doing that, because their institutions are based on profit-making, putting money there to get interest, and get it out at any time, and therefore they cannot have money which they can lend to a co-operative society for two to three years. Their borrowing is very short and they work on quick money on very short-term basis. Therefore, without having a co-operative bank, our co-operative organizations will not have any big brother somewhere who will help them to come up. Therefore, I must say that the Minister's move is quite timely, and he gets our full congratulations. I think there are so many people who talk about banking without knowing what they are talking about, and we should not waste time. If somebody does not know what he is talking about, he should sit down and listen rather than waste or spend the Members' time without knowing what he is talking about.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the Minister said that he is going to limit at first this £250,000 which he will start the bank with, to farmers, I would like to draw his attention to a very important sector which is coming up, which is in difficulty, and that is the cottage industry. Mr. Speaker, in that category I include Wakamba carvings, the cottage industry. I include any industry which is selling because if there is any industry which is selling Kenya abroad, it is these Wakamba. Whatever these people are doing, their sweat, their profit, is not consumed by them. It is enjoyed by the Asian middleman, and I would like the Minister to take it very seriously, because in this bank they will know where to sell these carvings, the market is not the problem, but the finance to finance the exportation of their products is the problem, and because the Asians can get the overdrafts and get all the banking requirements and guarantees in the commercial banks, they are profiting while the Wakamba should profit, and therefore, I would like to draw attention to the Minister that when he sets up a bank the first thing is to give export guarantees and find markets for these people so that they start enjoying the fruits of their labour. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a carver cannot meet an order of Sh. 20,000 or Sh. 50,000, although he can sell his stuff easily,

but because he has not got this money for exporting it, he cannot sell his products, and the Indian is there waiting to exploit him. If this bank is formed, the bank will be able to give an export guarantee to this man, and he could present his papers to the bank without waiting for the goods to reach the customer. He can draw his money as these Indians are doing on the commercial bank, but without that, Mr. Speaker, these people will continue working for the Asian middleman without showing any profit. If we do not encourage the people, they will find that there is no money in these carvings and will leave it, and the loss will be to this country.

With those few words, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out that when the bank is set up it must be staffed with people who know about banking, not people who will have brotherization policies whereby loans will only go to co-operative societies where these members have many friends on the board of the bank, because many friends on the board of the bank will fail. They must also make sure that the co-operative societies are run properly before any co-operative society gets a loan. We hope that this bank is here to stay, and it will overcome all teething troubles, and this could only be guaranteed by the Minister putting up very able people for the running of this bank, and taking an interest in the first year or two to see that the transactions there are very fair and businesslike, and not just setting up a bank and leaving it to a few irresponsible people who will squander this money until we find that after six months the money borrowed to co-operative societies goes, repayments do not come, and there is nothing in the bank's kitty.

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

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the Mover to reply.

Mr. Onweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful, and I join those who have spoken after the Minister, to congratulate him for accepting the Motion. Without amendment, and for announcing here today that he has this intention and he has been working along these lines to see that a co-operative bank is established as soon as possible, and if possible within a matter of a month.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will also thank those Members who have aired their views in support of the Motion, and say that such a Motion has not only the support of this House, but the support of the public and those who are interested to see that Kenya's economy is changing hands, from

[Mr. Gichoya] the improvement of co-operation does not give a helping hand, and all our stial is being processed elsewhere, instead of having a decorticating machine first to us by the Ministry—all so simple—and at the same time marketing the same fibre by the co-operative organization.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister talks in terms of bank, bank, bank. Bank means money, and it is true that it is initial capital, Sir, which our own people are lacking—and when he talks in this House we are aiming at getting initial capital from the Government, which will be the Government bank—to assist the farmers. After all, if the interest is 5 per cent and the commercial banks also charge 5 per cent, what is the difference between the two? The intention is so simple, but the farmers would find it easier to—I am talking in terms of an example, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister ought to understand that I am arguing that if the commercial bank gives 5 per cent and the co-operative gives the same amount, after all, if it is a competitive approach that it is to be adopted, I will go to the place where I will get first-class services. This co-operative bank will be Government and it could be, in one way or the other, very inefficient, if the Minister for Co-operatives were inefficient himself.

Mr. Speaker, I think some of the Assistant Ministers ought to understand the basic English language. However, Sir, this is the point, if the co-operative bank of Kenya could be established, I think that the Government of Kenya should also consider establishing the reserve bank of Kenya to control the outflow of money from the country. We are getting money today with the right hand, but next morning through the banking system in this country, over which we have no control, it goes out, and we call it left hand. So whatever we get—whether it is a loan or what—we spend less than half of it in this country; more than half goes out and we still talk of having a very, very beautiful economic system in this country. We need a national bank, not just a co-operative bank.

The national bank ought to have, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the co-operative bank of Kenya as a sub-branch or a branch of the national bank. I call it a sub-branch because it can be on the basis of a location; we can have a small branch on a locational basis, so it will amount to a sub-level. It is not necessary to aim at the district level, the co-operative unions, but to get right to the man in the location on the basis of his association with a co-operative movement;

namely, the co-operative society. This is the way out whereby we could be in position to help the farmers at least to rise to the status of the developed community. Today, we have been put together on a simple principle, that every society will cater for every farming person; whether he farms maize or cultivates bananas or potatoes, his maize, his bananas, or his potatoes will have to be routed through the co-operative society. Consequently, if the co-operative bank of Kenya comes into being, he will enjoy the fruits of the bank and will get a loan to develop his own *shamba*.

Today, either you go to the Agricultural Bank which aims at one raising so much or one having so many acres of land, but a man with five acres of land, Mr. Speaker, Sir, can never get assistance in the Republic of Kenya to develop his five-acre small holding. The man who is to be encouraged is the man who holds one hundred acres or even from fifteen acres to any number of thousand acres. Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend the Minister for Co-operatives if he has bought some land somewhere, after having been well informed on the methods of borrowing money, he gets some loans to develop that *shamba* of his. Lord Delamere himself would get the same assistance as the hon. Minister. Consequently, what we think—I say, we in terms of my own people, Mr. Speaker, my own constituency, because I have heard people complaining that when we talk in terms of what we feel then we should not be the spokesmen of various constituencies but should be the real spokesmen of our individual constituencies where we are elected, we are undisciplined. This is the point, because I speak on behalf of the people of Gichugu who elected me. So, we the people of Gichugu feel that arrangements should be made easier.

QUORUM

Mr. Dingira: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, do we have a quorum?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We now have a quorum, if we include one hon. Member who is not entirely with us. You may proceed Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know exactly whether my minutes have been counted properly.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, the time lost in waiting for a quorum has not been counted against you but you were near the end of your time anyhow, and the warning light has come on.

Mr. Gichoya: In continuing I would say this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that it is wrong for us as a nation to be talking in terms of piece-meal measures. Why cannot we go on in full force and establish a reserve bank of Kenya or a National Bank of Kenya which will have branches in every district to cater for the co-operative societies? I do not see the point in having a Co-operative Bank of Kenya. It means also there will be a business bank of Kenya. The Minister for Commerce and Industry will have to establish his own bank and other Ministries, and also the Minister for Education must also consider establishing a bank to aid the *Harambee* secondary schools. What is more important is to establish a bank, a national bank of Kenya called the Bank of Kenya, whereby co-operative movements could benefit from the national banking system which is national in our group, national in practice; and not a consortium group. The commercial banks, we are told should come together, forming a clique of vested interests to aid the Africans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is one of the greatest mistakes the people could ever make. People who are going to be helped by the co-operative bank of Kenya are told, "Please organize yourselves and form a branch." It shows, Sir, that the bigger the consortium in the country will have to control this country, and when this is the position we will be in a great danger. We accept that ours is a completely Capitalistic society, completely, without just merely hiding under the cover of African socialism. Let us accept that we are Capitalists and develop that line, Mr. Speaker. Personally, I would be the first man to preach the doctrine according to capitalistic societies in this country, as a man who has fundamental principles of economics, not a very good knowledge like my friend Mr. Mwai Kibaki; fundamental principles. I will tell my people that the fundamentals of capitalistic economics is this, and let all of us become capitalists. So, what I am told here by my friend Gichoya is, that a banks of big magnates in this country is that a banks of big magnates in this country are going to make a bank for our own happiness. I think, Sir, it is just merely facilitating arrangements made between the commercial banks in this country and our own Government, so that we can be told the African socialism works in this form.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I dissociate myself with the establishment of a co-operative bank of Kenya instead of a national bank of Kenya, but because the Minister as for Co-operatives cannot take a decision for the Government as a whole, I reserve my disassociation and I support him. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, why is it not possible for the Minister to put it before the Cabinet, that we put clear measures to form a National Bank of Kenya?

With these few words, I support the Minister.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that there have been quite a number of speakers on this Motion, and in view of the fact that the Government has accepted the Motion, could we call upon the Mover to reply?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have a time limit, by resolution of the House, which we have nearly reached in this debate. I see that the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning wishes to speak. The House would like to hear him, and then it will be time for the Mover to reply anyhow.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not keep the hon. Member who is keen to finish the debate. In fact I am interested that it should be finished, but I did want to make two points.

First, I would like to congratulate the Minister who clearly has already been working on this project and did not have to wait until this Motion was brought, and who wishes to open the co-operative bank. I want to explain to my friend, the hon. Member for Gichugu, when he really he had a confusion of thought when he wanted to start a reserve bank so as to do this job. The job that is to be done by this institution is quite specific and in fact is a big enough job and we hope that this co-operative bank will be able to help. After all, Mr. Speaker, the funds controlled by co-operatives in this country are very large indeed, and this bank will not be a bank to deal with currency as such. What he is calling a reserve bank, Mr. Speaker, is a bank which would deal with the whole question of currency, not a commercial bank that lends money, and this reserve bank, as you know, Mr. Speaker, is the subject of negotiations between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda for the simple reason that we have one currency, one currency board administration and we want the central bank, the reserve bank—as he chooses to call it—should control currency for the whole of East

[The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Kisii and Kabinga all the people were told the need for co-operating and doing extensive farming for their interests. I am glad to congratulate the ex-Member of this House, Mr. Towett. After I gave a speech at Kabinga, where hundreds of people attended meetings, and also at Kisii where more than 30,000 people, and where 90 per cent of the Members of Parliament were there—and I thank them for coming to assist in this—I called for mass-consolidation, and told them the need for land consolidation for economic viability, and I am glad to say that Mr. Towett has been seen to me to say that the people of Kabinga, the Kipsigis people, have seen it fit to consolidate their land, and now they have 800 acres. Mr. Towett asked me what is the next move. The next move, of course, and let me no doubt it is where money comes in. I have 800 acres, which the Government wants to better. It needs machinery, it needs village planning, it needs building of the place, and here money comes in. With the hundred acres which has been the fruitful work of the hon. Members of Parliament in Kisii, and also that able Chairman of the Provincial Council of Nyanza, Mr. Kilagori, we have been able to see that although Kisii is a very fertile land, with a very good rainfall, it was useless to farm it on a basis of small holdings.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these Kisii people, the Kipsigis, have seen fit to consolidate land, but I have no money. Let me go back to Busia. They have no money to operate whatever activities they want to operate. Let me go back to Nyambani, Busia District, the cotton growing area, the Coast, Kitui, Machakos, Embu. These are the cotton growing areas of Kenya. They have vast economic potentiality to boost what has been known to be the low potential areas of this country to a more fruitful and economic viability, in Kirinyaga. The economic viability of this locality could really be boosted up by starting a co-operative bank there and organizing the cotton industry on a larger scale. The co-operators were prepared, Sir. They came up with proposals to buy a ginny, but they have no money, and I saw in all the movements that there was a need to form a co-operative bank of Kenya. I want to state categorically with full confidence, that the Government is prepared to start a co-operative bank on a small foundation capital, leave alone £10,000. I am prepared to announce, before 20th June, that this House may see the inception of the Co-operative Bank of Kenya, perhaps enjoy £250,000. But, here I want to point out that these have been activities which have led us to work to try and get the plans ready for us before 20th June. I did not want to go out

globe trotting trying to find a penny, to start a co-operative bank. I wanted the bank to start in Kenya, and from there I can go globe trotting.

Mr. Speaker, let me perhaps come to the details. The Government announced policy for co-operative development in their stages, and the responsibility of the co-operative societies. Now, this co-operative has been designed to increase the agricultural activities where the majority of Kenya knows pretty well that it is in these fields that we can first extend, before going to the fields of trading, before going to the fields of housing, and consumer co-operative societies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the financial need for the co-operatives can be analysed as follows: First is to make payments to the members, against the produce delivered for processing and marketing. Secondly, is to carry a crop for sale to their members, and thirdly for development purposes involving basic capital expenditure, and expansion of facilities and services, and fourthly, to make short-term loans to members for production of their crops. At the moment, the Africans are suffering a lot as far as productivity is concerned, because they have no means of increasing the good husbandry, and so on, and therefore, there is a need to give them short-plan loans for production of their crops. The arrangements which we have made with the commercial bank do not provide for financial services to serve adequately the co-operative movement. We know what the commercial banks are, and here, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to attack them, because I may have an overdraft with them, but I say that they are, among my papers, going to form a consortium of commercial banks, and they are going to give us assistance. Negotiations are already being made to negotiate with a commercial bank so that they form a consortium and give us some help in trying to get the capital for the Co-operative Bank of Kenya.

We are also here, Mr. Speaker, to ask the Government to take part in giving us some finance to carry on the building up of the Co-operative Bank of Kenya. Mr. Speaker, while I have explained all this, I would like to point out that discussions have been held with experts in the field of co-operative finance, and also the Ministries have been taken into account to determine the terms of administration, services, legal structure, farming, relationships to existing Government for agricultural lending agencies, and other aspects that make a driving force to our economic development of Kenya. In each of the categories the procedure should generally be as follows: The proposed co-operative bank should be established under the Banking Act and Co-operative Act. This will enable the bank to issue

[The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing] funds for all areas of commercial banking, serving, and agricultural economy, in short-term and long-term loans, and finance. It will also, in the long run, after establishing it, be able to allow non-members of this society to have facilities in the bank. Therefore, this bank is not based entirely on co-operative societies alone, but at a later stage, when it has developed, will invite non-members to deposit money in the bank.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go on saying a lot of things about this, because it will become clear very soon, but I would like to point out, because the hon. Member mentioned the co-operative associations; some of which are workers' organizations, and some that look like employers' organizations. We have co-operative societies like the Kenya Farmers' Association, the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, and so on. Now, these we know very well, although we are going to welcome the members of the Bank of Kenya, but we must also be aware that we will not be able to meet our liabilities, and therefore, we shall, at the beginning, if I may point this out to the hon. Member of this Motion, class them as nominal members of the banks. I should also like to point out that wherever possible the Government is going to ask the bank to allow us to investigate the co-operative societies which have money in particular commercial banks, to ask if possible, to transfer the funds of that co-operative society, like Kirinyaga Co-operative Union, to the new Co-operative Bank of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to go on. I would like to say that the Government accepts the Motion and the Government, in the spirit of the new Development Plan, in the spirit of the new African socialism outlined in the Sessional Paper and as outlined by the President today, the Government will move immediately to form a new co-operative bank of Kenya.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very encouraging to hear from the Minister that he has accepted the principles of Kenya having a bank. Perhaps I would have referred, not merely to have a co-operative bank of Kenya. At any rate, when it is a co-operative bank of Kenya, we know that this bank would only cater for the farmers because, apparently, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning has done nothing to initiate consumers' co-operatives, so with no consumers' co-operatives it amounts to a simple logical thing, which he ought to have understood before, that this bank is to cater simply for the farmers who have

organized their own co-operatives as producers; unless, of course, the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing have, what we do not know as Members of this House, a plan and they have tried to do it, to introduce the consumers' co-operatives. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Ministers and Assistant Minister who are here should learn from past experience—

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngeli): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that consumer co-operatives have been opened and I would like to state that the argument of the hon. Member is not correct. We have consumer co-operative societies. One was recently opened called the Jamburi Consumers Co-operative Society in Nairobi, and there is another one to be opened in Mombasa. There is yet another in operation at the moment.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Minister has just given me a hint that they are working, but Nairobi, Mombasa, and elsewhere are not Kenya. Kenya is made up of so many parts.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if those co-operatives in Nairobi and Mombasa had been established with the assistance of Government I would say that Government is discriminating against the people of Kirinyaga. We have, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the best co-operative movement in the whole of Kenya, and the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing bears witness of that.

However, we are really fed up with commercial banks. The commercial banks can only lend money to a co-operator to develop his own farm if that co-operator proves that he is one of the good co-operators; he is not merely a co-operator with coffee, he must be one of the best, he must be among the best co-operators in the area. In my own district, Sir, we have tried to organize our people on a co-operative basis, whether it is cotton-growing, sisal-growing, and I was waiting to hear from the Minister that my people, who had already organized themselves in sisal co-operatives, before the Ministry of Co-operatives was formed, are going to be assisted. However, it looks as if the Ministry of Co-operatives is merely interested in cotton-growing and, of course, coffee, which has been the basic cash crop to which all the co-operatives have been geared.

However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have found it very difficult as sisal co-operators, particularly in Gichugu area, to find that the Ministry concerned with the well-being of the farmers and

[Mr. Ngala-Abok] and probably they could get money in that way, but what we hear, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that people who have land and have title deeds will be given a loan to develop the land. But, then other people say that this is land and where are the people to help us to consolidate the land. When in certain places people say that they have agreed and that they have also consolidated their land. But who is to recognize it? Who is to give us the land title deeds? I know that the Government is afraid of going into the field and giving so many land title deeds, only to find itself confronted with the demands for loans in order to develop the land. This is like trading. You find that so many traders in the big shops who are owning so many properties in towns and other places, and when they present these cities, they do not find a place where they can get loans and even co-operative training.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that the Ministry is now taking steps to organize our people for co-operative movements and also to give loans here and there through these boards. But all the same, some of these boards are not all that interested in loaning money to the farmers or the societies, but their only interest is in showing the people that they are ready to give loans. But he has to keep on going. People keep on wishing that they will be helped, and so we want something more concrete, more positive and more convincing so that out people can see with their own eyes that something is being done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my congratulations go out to His Excellency, the President, today who announced that there would be free health services in Government hospitals and local clinics and so on. That is a step forward. It is something that brings in faith in the Government. It is something that brings in confidence. It shows that the Government is doing something. It helps a Member like myself, because now I can go back to my constituency with full confidence and tell my people that this is the way which we are now taking. They will know that we are trying to implement something. But if some of us tried to criticize the Government, you will find that some people will jump at our constitutional or not constitutional, I do not know, but it is true that criticism does my because without criticism, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the democracy which has been so much promoted and so much advertised by the Western people will not have any sense whatever. We are very democratic, we people who criticize the Government, but usually I am very good because I am constitutional and I am very peace loving.

QUORUM

The Assistant Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Onamu): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is there a quorum in the House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, please will you ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We now have a quorum.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I realize that my time is up, but I wish to refer our Government to the system being used in Tanzania now. They have already seen the sense in creating such a co-operative bank and it is now going on. I do not wish to say that we must be told what to do by the Tanzanian Government, but examples always show people that they can as well succeed, just like any other Government that has succeeded in doing a thing. After all, we want to work together and we want to copy from each other what we do; we know that we are ahead in very many ways but where a good example is shown, we must copy it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the co-operative bank was created or if the Ministry accepted it today, I think many more co-operative societies which are now very weak and have no faith in their future could be strengthened by knowing that there is going to be a bank which will give them money which will be deducted when they market their produce. This would be a move to help our people to organize themselves properly and I wish the Government to accept the Motion without amendment.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to second.

(Question proposed)

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is fitting that this Motion has been introduced by the Chairman of one of the leading co-operative unions in Kenya, the Kenya Farmers Co-operative Union, and I would like to point out to him I am very pleased that he has been able to bring this about. He has mentioned that this Motion has been outstanding for almost a year and I think I would like to clear that by saying the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing had not been informed and that is why, perhaps, the delay has been somewhere in the other Ministries.

I would like to point out also to the House that perhaps it may be said and the Mover of the Motion may have heard it that I am taking

[The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing] extensive trouble to see that the co-operative society of Kenya comes into being. As always I do not want to move in the field of allegations and counter-allegations, but it is in the air that formation of a co-operative society in Kenya is about to be accepted in only a matter of a few days. This has been taken up by the new Ministry, and by the initiative of both myself and the officers, the Assistant Minister of Co-operatives and Marketing. But I would like also to say something else.

During my long tour which took me one month and one week, to the three regions, I tried to get facts on the spot of what problems face a co-operator. The hon. Members in this House know pretty well that co-operation can only be on a large scale in all the agricultural activities of this country. The hon. Members are aware of the few who have even tried to show some economic arrogance to the Ministers and other Members of Parliament because they enjoy the special privilege of having more economic independence than the majority of the indigenous people of this country. When I say indigenous, I mean the citizens of this country and I do not want to differentiate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during this tour I saw this, especially in the agricultural activities in the co-operative farming societies where they had that treatment. I think I should take this opportunity of expressing gratitude to some Members of Parliament, especially those from Rift Valley, Western Kenya and Nyanza, who pointed out to me the atrocities and maltreatments which are being given to my co-operators or to those people in the co-operative societies, especially in the farming areas. These people have had to struggle because they did not have any financial ability to finance the ploughing, and the cropping of areas which have been given by the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. They had contractors who were ruthless, who ploughed up their land as they liked, leaving pieces of land unploughed and the leaving soil unworked, and the Chairman of the Agriculture Finance Corporation then expects to get the refunds of money loaned for the development of this place. They have been charged, with large sums of money, incomparably to usual demanded a lot of money, and contractors have ploughing contracts as envisaged by those who do ploughing. They have been facing a lot of troubles in all the activities where money comes in. It was during this tour that I saw the need for co-operative banks and took the initial stages to see that the co-operatives in farming areas as well as in other fields for co-operatives, get financial

assistance from a bank which they can be proud to own to finance these projects, which are of vital importance if we have to equalize the economic stability and well-being of the Kenya people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we saw other spheres, and I thought this also, when I went down to Nyanza, near the house of the Assistant Minister to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, where there is a large area of land, 1,800 acres which needed clearing, which needed ploughing and farming in a co-operative way, but these people did not have the means. They did not have any big machinery to clear this place which is teeming fly infested, and they told me that they were prepared, if I could find time to go and practice self-help, to clear up this place and start the project of co-operative farming. But, Mr. Speaker, there is a limit to self-help schemes. You can clear up thickets, you can clear up one tree or two, or ten, or one-hundred. You can clear up to twenty acres, but where large projects like that are concerned, you need machinery, tractors; you need big planters, you need real financial aid to back this thing. This, of course, we can only get through the backing of the Government, through the formation of a co-operative bank.

I would like to move from the sphere of farming to fisheries, Mr. Speaker. I went down to, Kendu Bay, I went down to Homa Bay and other places, where the people are very interested. They told me that after fishing in their small boats—and now and again you read tragedies in the papers where so many boats have been capsized and so many souls have been lost in Lake Victoria or Lake Nyanza, if I may call it that—after a hard day's toil, after getting a few tilapia, they were met by big commercial magnates who told them, "Here you are. If you do not want 25 cents for that big fish, you can hang it, because by the time it gets to Kisumu it will be smelling; and by the time it gets to Nairobi it will be no good at all. It will not even fetch one cent." Here, Mr. Speaker, I saw the need to organize fishery co-operatives which we are doing extremely well; to organize them so that they can have a central bank in Kisumu, so that the establishment of co-operative fishing can be done in the (inaudible) area, Kisumu, Kendu Bay, Homa Bay and other respective areas, with a central freezing place at Kisumu, controlling the price of fish and making the benefits of this go not only to commercial sources, but to those who risk their lives by getting into that Lake which is full of crocodiles and by which some people lose their lives. We saw the need for this.

[Mr. Omweri] in the development we are longing to achieve. Such outflows do not include the interests, the dividends from companies and we would like to know that if there is a way of getting this money retained locally and to be circulated within our country that method should be followed, and should be followed with a view to increasing the money in circulation in our country. Then we shall know that the economic change is in favour of our country and is not in favour of those who only want to invest and get away with the profits.

We also find that the existing banks have very foreign means of borrowing or lending. With the new Paper which we discussed in this House, the Paper on African Socialism, I feel it is proper that we have a bank which is in keeping with African Socialism; a bank which has the feeling of the African people at heart and not only a bank which is interested in the way the colonialists and foreigners felt they would most benefit from a young country like this. In this case I feel that a co-operative bank would be most fitting to our country and it is high time that such a bank was now formed in order that the services which hitherto have been given by the commercial bank may now be given by this new bank.

I might as well say something about personnel. In many projects which people have asked our Government to develop, the answer we are given is the question of personnel. It is not right for us to think that the hindrance of starting would be personnel. We already have people, as I have just mentioned, from the co-operative set-up who have understood the system of credits, the system of overdrafts, the system of advances and the system of keeping money, and these people are capable of keeping the money in a reasonable way. I am sure they can run a co-operative bank if it is set up. Not only that; we have these commercial banks at the moment which have Africans who have understood the banking system quite well and who would be able to assist us in getting this bank working effectively in order to give good service.

Another point about personnel is that we would like to know if the Ministry or the Government was in agreement with such a set up of a co-operative bank, whether there can be some training facilities made available for our people to understand the banking system and thereafter be used to organize and run such a co-operative bank or an indigenous bank which might be opened. In this case I feel that the question of personnel should not be a problem because we already have ways and means and places from

where we could get personnel at least to pioneer this co-operative bank.

At the same time I would also like to mention here that it is not a question saying that it will take time to train these people to understand the banking system. We have had long experience and many of us have watched how the banks have been running. In fact, it would be very quick for our bank to succeed.

Another thing is that the Government itself is asked in this Motion to take full part in organizing and giving support so that the co-operative bank is a success and it will help to retain our money which hitherto has been going out through its various proprietors who might be in other countries and who are not within our country here. Now, it is in this which has created a suggestion and people feel the hardship they endure from the commercial banks when they go for advances or overdrafts should be done away with when we have our own bank, a bank which will understand our own problems, a bank which will work our own African socialism and also in keeping with our policies of co-operative systems which our Government has advocated.

With these few points, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mover of this Motion has made his case clear and I do not think the House is any longer in doubt as to the objects of this Motion. It has been stated clearly that one of the reasons why this House should approve this Motion is that we have money running out of this country in so many different ways. It would be a step forward in controlling this money if the Ministry for Co-operatives and Marketing took interest in this Motion and accepted it on behalf of the Government as a measure to stop this outflow of money. It is true that we must retain every possible wealth that is produced in this country; it is true that our people are interested in seeing to it that every available property which is gained through the sweat of the people, directly or indirectly, should be ploughed back for the interests of the people. This would be one of the ways to do that.

It is easy to talk about commercial banks being created in different ways to help our people but it is a different matter if you look at it from the point of making profits. These commercial banks are not owned by the State, the commercial banks are meant to enrich a certain group of people, and if we go on supporting these commercial banks we shall be supporting institutions which exploit our people and which should be opposed very vigorously.

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

I do not think the Government is going to continue to evade answering this question or to doubt the motive behind the moving of this Motion because this is a clear case. The Ministry of Co-operatives was created to do everything, possible to bring all standards of co-operative movement in this country and this would be one of the ways to show the country that the Ministry is not only going to ask our people to organize different co-operative societies and at the same time ask them to go to foreign commercial banks to get money which will help those particular banks. We would like the Ministry of Co-operatives to work in close association with such a bank if it is created. Such a bank would create an administrative and probably an audit body in co-operation with the Ministry so that any money loaned to the co-operatives would be repaid through a better system. We know and from time to time we have been told that money given to our co-operative societies or our traders is not being repaid because of a mistake or because of the ignorance of the accounting system of the people that were given these loans. But this is not the mistake of the people who get the loans; if such a situation arises Government must be entirely to blame because it is the Government which follow up this money that it has loaned in different ways. In other words, if a commercial bank loans money on behalf of the Government it is up to the Government to see to it that the money so loaned is paid back. One should be given money to promote a certain business or to create a new business but if he is not followed up and is not encouraged to keep a proper account he may use the money for a different purpose. He may have good intentions for using the money but he may find in the end that he has failed and many of our people have failed in that manner.

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appeal to the Government to accept the Motion and to start off with a better system of giving loans to our co-operative societies. A bank as such would be state owned whether directly or indirectly, but I would like the State to own a bank like that. Many people are opposed to nationalization because they do not understand what nationalization means. The do not want to agree that nationalization is not only a violent take over of somebody's property, but that it may be a peaceful negotiation to take over, for example, a tea estate, may be taken over and then agreed that the estate will be paid for, over a period of fifteen years. That will be nationalization some

people act as if they have never understood the different ways of taking over properties by the Government. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not nationalization which I am talking about, but it would be a move to control this money that has been going into foreign hands. It would be a move to create a bank of our own which will get more attention from our Government, more interest and many citizens of this country would be asked to attend that bank and make it a reality rather than getting into these complications for the benefit of other people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have our people with a lot of land in the reserves where they are working in groups. For example, recently the cotton board gave loans to group workers, to cotton farms, and this money will have to be given back over a period of time. But, there is a problem because in some places there is a lot of rain and these vast pieces of land were ploughed and now people are confronted with very heavy work.

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

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

It may be found that many of these cotton farms will not be weeded properly and some may grow with bush. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be better to create a bank of this nature, so that more money will be given to some group workers, so that they do not find themselves a failure and then they fail to pay the money loaned to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is why we feel that if we had a bank that was responsible for all the co-operative movements and for all sorts of loans then it would be much better, because then the bank would have the staff to see to it that the amount which it has given for whatever purpose is brought into us. At the moment we do not have a better machinery for making sure that the loans given to people, groups or to societies are better used and can be repaid so the blame should not be entirely put on to the people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also find these farmers have land but they do not have any title deeds. Land consolidation is in many places has not taken place and this agreement is because of the lack of land consolidation officers to visit these people and therefore help them to consolidate their land. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if a co-operative bank was created the people with land would be recognized, through this bank, and they could still send their title deeds to the bank

[**The Vice-President:** been charged with such an allegation. I knew what I was talking about, and this has been extensively discussed with the Government, and we know the views that we are going to put forward to these people, and we are going to discuss everything. Of course, I cannot do everything, because it is still in the process of being discussed, and the process of formation, and therefore, we must give a bit of latitude of freedom to discuss and see what would suit ourselves. Therefore, the opinion which you give us here will be very useful when we discuss this organization.]

I should also say that in actual fact we are very much aware of the United Nations body which is in existence, but in every way we are very alert not to interfere with all the organization, or to make a duplication of duties or functions of this body unnecessarily. What we do do because we are, as I have said, coming together, emerging from an economic set-up, together, we can probably help one another in trying to solve our problems until they are all cleared up. As such, it is useful to have these Commonwealth discussions and negotiations and exchange of views. I do not also agree with the Members, and I think that I have made my point clear, who think that it will interfere with the Organization for African Unity because the Organization for African Unity is purely an African body which deals with all the problems of Africa, both political, economic and even social, and as such, it is a complete entity for the problems and difficulties of Africa. As such, I doubt whether this body will interfere with it.

The hon. Member for Kilifi had his own misapprehension that we have an ulterior motive in bringing this particular issue or Motion to Parliament. I thought he would have thanked us for trying to inform the Parliament so that the Parliament is not actually taken unaware when they see the announcement in the Press later. Therefore, if there are certain things which do not pass through the Parliament, I hope that in this particular one he should have thanked us for having actually brought it to the notice of the Members of Parliament, and we hope that every important question of such nature will always be brought to the notice of the hon. Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should actually end my speech by assuring the Member for Wajir South that what we observe a strict non-alignment policy, and that is the rule through which we move, and no

association which we have with any other individual or body will deviate us from that course. We will always observe our policy of non-alignment and we will only go on on that policy. As he knows very well, just a few weeks back, when I made a speech in this House, I said that non-alignment is not something which you today claim or pronounce and then you have achieved it. It is something which you have to work for, walk along that road until you come to it, and then achieve it, and, therefore, we also—in moving, even with the Commonwealth countries—still maintain that road of non-alignment until we achieve that goal and we go away.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

MOTION

ELECTION OF CHIEFS AND HEADMEN

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform hon. Members that Mr. Gacaita, having seen this Motion on the Order Paper, informed me that it was completely out of date and he did not think he would trouble the House by moving it. So he will not be here to move it today, and we will go on to the next order.

(Motion adopted)

MOTION

CO-OPERATIVE BANK OF KENYA

Mr. Omweri, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion has been long overdue, since notice of it was first given in this House. It was last year when notice was given, but since that time many comments have been aired by the public or by the Government with the hope that there is a desirability of having a bank of that nature—

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

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

The Motion itself reads quite plainly and very simply:

That this House, being aware of the country's economic need and the keen interest taken in banking system by our people, particularly those who have organized business, calls upon the Government to initiate a start and take a full part in a new bank to be known as the "Co-operative Bank of Kenya".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion, being plain as it is, I would not like to say much about it, but I want to give reasons why such a bank is

[**Mr. Omweri:**]

now needed. The Motion urges the Government to give an indication that it is necessary that the Government will support the formation of such a bank, and that the Government will also take part in the organization and in making it a success through the co-operative organization. It is also in keeping with the new Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing which was created at the end of last year, just after I had given notice of this Motion, and I think this Ministry was formed on the understanding that the co-operative movement in Kenya should be boosted and should be encouraged to take the economic centre of our development in this country and in this case we cannot stir up the development through the co-operative Department if the financial tie-up is in the hands of different people who might at times find it difficult to agree with the borrowing or lending of such funds for such development.

It is in this understanding that this Motion is being moved, so that the spirit of co-operatives, the policy of our Government to encourage the co-operative system in this country should be enlarged and should be catered for by financial assistance.

Many co-operative organizations in Kenya have a long history behind them: some of them have handled large sums of money and have proved their capability of keeping money or of handing a bank which would cater for the whole of the money being circulated in Kenya, and in this respect we would not have any doubt as to how we could supply the personnel to organize and run the bank.

We have very good co-operative organizations, like the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, the Kenya Farmers' Association, the Dairy Board, the Kenya Creameries Co-operatives, the Pyrethrum Board. All these bodies are organized on a co-operative basis and they have a thorough knowledge of co-operatives. They are very experienced in handling advances and overdrafts from the existing banks. If we are to get these bodies assisted and effective in running the present co-operative system, the best way would be to start a co-operative bank through which these bodies could borrow money and lend it to their members or their primary societies or organizations.

The reason why this co-operative bank is desired is that at present it becomes very difficult to know that those who are in the co-operative organization, those who have a private business, are the people who are making money in Kenya. But it becomes difficult that we are not able to keep the money ourselves; the money is kept by the foreign banks—

QUORUM

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not think we have a quorum.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, we do not have a quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We now have a quorum. You may continue, Mr. Omweri.

Mr. Omweri, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that it is very difficult to find that we only want to get this money through co-operative organizations or any other business, but when it comes to banking, we take it to somebody else to keep it for us.

We also find in this case that, by somebody keeping the money for us, we share the profit that money earns, and it is this profit, which we would like to retain in Kenya, which necessitated my moving this Motion, so that part of the profit which usually goes out could be used locally and could be kept circulating within our country.

We also find that the present commercial banks are interested in making a profit. For example, you find that when we keep money in the bank, the interest paid is less than half the interest they charge on money they lend out. In this case, there is no reason why we should have such a double gain going into the hands of only commercialists who have come to work, not to make any money but just to use the money we labour for, and they take the profit from us and leave us with very little indeed. We proved this in our union when we lent money out and charged an interest of only 3 per cent. But when we had to borrow from a commercial bank, their charge was between 6 and 9 per cent, which is more than twice what we were actually able to charge our people who borrowed money from the union. In this case, we found that it would be much better for our young country to establish a bank for our young people who want to get money, who want to see that the money they work for is circulated locally. We found that if we had this bank organized, we could save a lot for our country which otherwise would keep on going out.

I would like to give a reference in the Paper which was laid on the Table this afternoon—the Economic Survey, 1965. On page 8 it says that last year there was an outflow to London only—not to other places—of £7 million, and this is a lot of money. This could have been kept and been circulated in Kenya to make further improvement

[The Speaker.] Member was a *Shifita*, because it might have appeared to be the intention.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): I was not accusing, Mr. Speaker. What I said was only that *Shifita* would refuse, and I did not suggest that the Member was a *Shifita*.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Now, I must ask hon. Members to be very careful. If you said, Mr. arap Moi, that only *Shifita* can oppose this Motion, having heard that the hon. Member is opposing it, you are implying he is a *Shifita*.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): No, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You must withdraw without qualification any suggestion that the hon. Member was a *Shifita*.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): I did not imply that.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In any case you must withdraw it.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): I withdraw it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Khalif: It is also better for the Minister not to dare again to call me *Shifita* because he knows very well that the Speaker himself—

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I did not call him a *Shifita*. I said that anyone who would refuse that this organization be established was a *Shifita*, but he is suggesting that I am suggesting something else.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Really, you are wiser not to pursue this, Mr. Moi. I am very glad you did withdraw it. Having heard the hon. Member say that he opposed this Motion, you then said that no one but a *Shifita* can oppose it. I am not going to say any more. You have withdrawn.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me leave this alone because it is very unfortunate that it has happened so many times in this House, in spite of the fact that we have had so many rulings from the Chair.

Now, Sir, continuing with my speech, I would like to point out, following the Attorney-General's remark that it is not yet known whether such a Secretariat could be established in Nairobi or not, that it is not a question of Nairobi alone. We refuse to be part and parcel of any establishments of anything known as Commonwealth Secretariat,

whether it is going to be established in London, in Peking, in Moscow, or in Washington. We are not worried where. We are opposing this because we feel that it is going to do more harm to us as a nation, as a young nation, as a non-aligned nation, than good. Sir, we do not want to be aligned, either to the West or the East, neither to Commonwealth countries. We do not want to be aligned to any countries. We are non-aligned, and do not wish to align ourselves to any country, not even Mogadishu. We do not want to be aligned. We are non-aligned and we want to maintain our non-alignment.

Sir, it has been said and perhaps repeated that if we allow the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat, although we would not say that the Commonwealth is Great Britain; and the other signatories who similarly and perhaps similarly like to help us in forms of aids, might request the establishment of their own Secretariat. If the main reason why we should allow the establishment of the Commonwealth Secretariat is because we are supposed to get aid, then, Sir, it is also logical to suggest that if there is any other foreign country, be it from the Eastern or Western bloc which want to give us aid, then we shall not be in a position to refuse the establishment of their Secretariat. Therefore, Sir, I would like to maintain the fact that if we are to speak sincerely for our nation, it can only do more harm than good for Kenya as a young nation, a non-aligned one, to be part of the establishment of any Commonwealth Secretariat wherever it is to be established.

I beg to oppose.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngũgĩ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I beg to move that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think it is reasonable to allow the House to decide now whether or not to call upon the Mover to reply.

(Question put and agreed to.)

The Vice-President (Mr. Odunga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the House for having been very fair to this non-controversial Motion and I should only like to clear some misunderstandings which have been brought about in the course of discussion.

I have agreed with the Member for Butere when he mentioned that the former Commonwealth Organization was more of a club where people go to exchange views and that was all, although it was very widely publicized that it never takes any decision on any matters of any importance, and as such, many Members thought

[The Vice-President]

that it would not go on for a long time. You all know, whether you like it or not, through the colonial system, nearly all these countries which associate together come from more or less similar sort of conditions, and in the transitional periods, there have been ways to associate together in order to exchange views on their problems, and see if they could help one another in trying to solve those problems. This was the idea and it is still the idea of this Commonwealth Organization.

When some other Members pointed out, particularly the Member for Kisumu Rural, the hon. Mr. Okelo-Odongo, quite rightly, that in his view these meetings in these similar organizations have been that different countries vote for their own interests, there are such conditions that cannot be avoided and even we, when we go to the Commonwealth Organization, will be quite strong on our interests and we would like to pursue them. So many Members would help us to support questions of our own interest. That is natural, and something which is understood.

The other thing that he mentions is that we should be on the look-out lest we come under the searchlights of Great Britain, when the Commonwealth Association is very alert to this particular kind of question, and that is why we have kept an open mind that if any other Member's country wanted to withdraw, or even to keep itself out of it, it can very well do so, because there are no conditions which keep people together. People associate because they like to associate together. No Member country is forced to join the Commonwealth Organization. They only join it on their own accord, and they can also just walk out of it on their own accord.

Now, he made another remark that it may jeopardize the Organization of African Unity. I should say that it is not the countries from Africa which associate in this. It is all those former British colonial territories which attained their independence which come from Asia and America and all other countries. It is not the African countries alone which actually associate here, and I should actually say that the Government is well aware of all this. As soon as they find any inkling which tries to jeopardize any unity of the African people, they will have to find means of dealing with them, and as such, it is also good of him to have reminded us of that, because already we have seen some tendency in other quarters.

I quite agreed with him, also, when he was talking and was in support of our Commonwealth Organization, when he said that it would be better for developing countries to associate together, or to try to work together. It is indeed this Commonwealth Organization is there for, and its purpose is only to try to find solutions to many of the problems that they have together. They are not in any way being bossed by Great Britain or any other country in any way, and the association is more of an economic measure. They need to exchange views of technical aids or development projects of one kind or the other, and also to exchange the experiences of the economic problems which face all the countries together.

Now, I quite agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Wariithi, when he actually said that we should define whether it is political or economic unity, but I should say that it is not economic unity. It is only that we associate together to exchange views, and also to give the necessary information which we require for our economic development through the Secretariat which is going to be established. The Secretariat has nothing at all to do to interfere with our own internal problems, or even to suggest anything to us. It would only be passing information to various countries about particular countries which require that information.

Now, when I come to the Member for Kilifi, Mr. Ngala, I think, Mr. Speaker, as you yourself have already pointed out to them, he was under the misapprehension that we wanted to create the Secretariat in Nairobi, which is not the case. We are creating a Secretariat which would be in any place agreed upon by all member countries of this association. It is most likely that the Secretariat will be in London this time, and the Secretariat will have a Secretary-General, and probably his Assistant, and only a few members of the Secretariat, and as such, as the hon. Mr. Khalif said, finances will be involved. Of course finances must be involved. It must involve a certain form of finance, which would be decided upon. When we discuss this and agree upon it, then finances will actually be involved. It may not be very much, but we must accept that, because in any association, we cannot expect the Secretary-General to work without finances. He cannot work without maintaining the office and all his office staff.

Now, again when I come to the hon. Member for Kilifi, I should say that he made a point that he has the impression that I was talking on something in which I did not believe, and I should tell him that this is the first time that I have

[Mr. Ngala] not rejecting the Commonwealth Development projects for assistance to our country and other countries in Africa because these projects are very helpful to our people. However, the creation of a Secretariat here when bodies already exist, international and world-wide bodies exist, and yet other bodies refuse to use them and work through them, this is what I strongly object to.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to oppose.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am wondering whether in a Motion like this it does give Members a scope to perambulate on quite a number of other points and I know that we can go on debating for ever. I wonder whether the Mover could be called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is a bit early for me to invite the House to entertain that. It is of some importance, the principle of a Commonwealth Secretariat, though I think Mr. Ngala misunderstood the proposition when he talked about a Secretariat here. I think we should allow a Minister to speak, but I will allow the House to consider the closure after two more speeches.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member for Kilifi, Mr. Ngala, was not very serious when opposing this Motion, because he is knowledgeable on those facts which govern the Commonwealth countries. This is not a sinister proposal because this is not a new thing. I do remember, and I would like to remind the hon. Members, that there have been many scholarships from different Commonwealth countries, such as Nigeria and New Zealand, and all such places which do not have any political strings at all, and these countries have been donating bursaries to their Commonwealth brothers and therefore they have been very useful. This is merely to set up a Secretariat where they can channel some of these projects in a proper way, and put it on a proper footing. I do not think that this is really an organization for some imperialist bodies, for the good only of those countries that form the Commonwealth of Nations. I do not think that we should suffer from all those things which we felt some time back to be so bad, since we are an independent country, and those countries that form this organization are countries that are quite independent, for example, Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria, Kenya and many other countries which form the Commonwealth of Nations. I am much more closer in trying to challenge this project, and we do not think that the hon. opposer of this Motion

thought very well, because even if the Organization for African Unity, but there again this is nothing to do with the Organization for African Unity which deals with the entire Africa Continent for the good of the Africans, and other people who are living in Africa, but as we are all aware, we need assistance, and if our own members of the Commonwealth countries would like to assist us then we would definitely accept their assistance because we know that they do not in any way attach strings to such people.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion put forward by the Vice-President.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been very interesting this afternoon to listen to hon. Mr. Ngala, who has succeeded in supporting this Motion in a negative fashion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member will agree that the Commonwealth countries are an association of free and independent countries.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the intention of the White Paper is to create a Secretariat. When the Vice-President moved the Motion he did not say that the centre would be in Nairobi, in fact that is the subject to be discussed in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which is to be held later on this month. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the purpose of this Secretariat is enumerated in the White Paper. I do not know whether the hon. Mr. Ngala has had a look at, but I would like to point out that it is to circulate information to Member Governments on matters of common interest and concern. As hon. Members will know the meetings of Prime Ministers, Commonwealth Prime Ministers, there are no minutes kept, and therefore it is very difficult to transmit information through lack of continuity, and it is hoped that when this Secretariat is established to have a pool of information and knowledge which will be disseminated to the member states.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some hon. Members have referred to the Organization for African Unity. We are members of that organization, and we will continue to be members of that organization. But we are also members of the Commonwealth countries, and quite a number of other states who are members of the Organization for African Unity are also members of the Commonwealth Organization, and the United Nations. But this Secretariat will help us when these meetings are held, whether it will be in London, Lagos, Accra, Colombo, or anywhere else, this is a subject which will be discussed by

The Attorney-General] the Prime Ministers when they meet in London in the middle of this month, June. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that this is a very useful organization which should get the support of all hon. Members so as to enable us to get information and follow up as a result of all these meetings and also to challenge the projects which our own country is interested in and which other countries are interested in.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I support the Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. J. M. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to note the Sessional Paper, No. 13. I notice, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that there are three particular points which we have been asked to note. The first one being that it is the proposal of the Commonwealth Government to have a Secretariat established. Constitutionally Kenya is a Republic within the Commonwealth, and therefore I do not see how we can escape at least examining proposals by other Commonwealth countries for the establishment of a Secretariat that has the functions which are outlined in the Sessional Paper.

The second point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, which I note, is that there is a proposal to help Commonwealth development projects, and we need a lot of projects here. The projects are not specified; maybe that some of these projects which will be discussed and formulated and disseminated through the Secretariat will be of great help to this growing young nation of ours.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, thirdly, I note that it asks us to approve the Kenya Government's intention to continue discussions and consultations. If anybody has seen confidence in this Government, the best thing he can do is to give approval for the Government to continue discussions with this House, with the other Commonwealth members and may be with the Organization for African Unity, and also to continue consultations to the best interests of his nation.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very strongly support the mission going to London to meet the other Commonwealth countries they should go and discuss and consult each other and make sure that what they bring back as a result of the consultations and discussions, will be substantial to this country. I hope, Sir, that we shall not allow ourselves to be dragged into the general international field of conflict in meetings that are held in Geneva, or in meetings

where you have cliques of French-speaking nations and English-speaking nations and so on. This is more or less a family affair, and I hope that in the spirit of the Commonwealth the delegates will go and bring back success and benefit to this country.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the speech made by the hon. Vice-President was so short that it was hardly explanatory. In the first place, I would like to know whether, if we concede to the establishment of such Commonwealth Secretariat, we shall incur any public funds. Because, if we are going to incur any public funds in the establishment of this Commonwealth Secretariat, then we might as well know what benefits and returns we shall get. Sir, this is one of the main problems I had in assessing the establishment of such Commonwealth Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said time and again that the establishment of a secretariat would contribute towards, say, our nation-building in aid, technical aids and so on. Now, Sir, it is a fact that since Kenya attained independence, notwithstanding the fact that we did not have a secretariat, we have received technical aid from various sources. I think the establishment of such a Secretariat would discourage these interested nations like Russia, America, China and so on to give us grants and aids. The other nations in the world; the other powers in the world, combined are bigger than the Commonwealth countries. If we are to suggest that a secretariat be established for the purpose of getting aid from Commonwealth countries at the expense of forfeiting other aids from other countries, then it is wrong.

Sir, I would like to tell the Government in no uncertain terms that it shall not have any mandates from this House and I would like to request the hon. Vice-President to tell these people that the House of Representatives of Kenya has refused to give any mandate to the establishment of such a Secretariat.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Only a *Shifita*.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, can the hon. Minister either withdraw that or may I—

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said only *Shifita* can refuse, but if he is suggesting that he is a *Shifita*, then I would—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You did not make it very clear, Mr. arap Moi, that you were not intending to imply in any way that the hon.

[Mr. Waribiti]

But, on the other hand, I think, as it has been said by one of the speakers, it must be made clear to us somehow whether this is going to be a political or economic unit, or is it just going to be a Secretariat where information can be disseminated, as has been stated in this document, because if it is going to be political, it might bring some misunderstanding in certain quarters. At the moment the Commonwealth is a group of nations who are independent, who meet together to discuss things of common interest, but as this is going to be more definite, is going to have projects to be started, money to be spent, technical aid to be offered, it might be necessary for Members to be informed in more detail or maybe when the negotiations are going on to seek some more information: for instance, if the Secretariat decides to set up a project in Kenya, in the field of development, in any particular industry, where the money is going to come from, who is going to contribute, and if there is going to be a loan, who is going to give the loan; matters of that nature.

It is also quite true, Mr. Speaker, that a number of the Commonwealth countries are more advanced than others, and will be forced, for a long time to come, to depend on some of the older members of the Commonwealth for assistance. A word of caution could also be raised here. Whatever assistance we get from these older members of the Commonwealth, it should not blind our eyes to other avenues where we can get assistance, in the field of experts, etcetera, etcetera.

So, Mr. Speaker, in welcoming this Motion, the only point I would like our Government to consider very seriously is the effect of this Secretariat. Is it going to be in the form of a Secretariat providing information, how to achieve better methods of running education, maybe how to plan properly, how we can get technical assistance; or is it going to have a definite stand in international affairs, for instance, in a political kind of unit which maybe taken in opposing other already-existing political groupings in the world?

The other point which I would like to raise and probably ask the Government to consider is this. In Sessional-Paper No. 13, on the first page, in the last paragraph No. 3, it says that the Secretariat should take over the task of servicing future Commonwealth meetings. Here we might require some more explanation. In which form is the Secretariat going to service the future Commonwealth meetings? Will the Secretariat be the body to bear the expenses, to

call the meetings, to decide on who are going to attend, where the meetings are going to be held, and things of that nature?

Finally, I would also say that, from what I could learn from the course which I attended, we in the eastern part of Africa and Central Africa, through our Governments, could maybe make a request that some of these conferences or courses should be held in several parts of the world, not necessarily in the United Kingdom, even if we are to study the Mother of Parliaments. It is also important to study how other Commonwealth countries are functioning. For instance, some of the Commonwealth countries cannot understand how a one-party system could still be a democratic form of government, and I think it would be useful in the future, to consider having these conferences and courses in some other parts of the Commonwealth, so that people can learn—apart from the actual course itself what is happening in other parts of the Commonwealth.

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

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to oppose this Motion. I do so because the Vice-President, in putting the Motion to the House, did not put forward any arguments that were convincing.

First, he looked as if he himself was not convinced of the goodness of this Secretariat being set up in our capital city here, Nairobi. Secondly, he did not show the benefits that would derive from such a Secretariat at this stage in Nairobi or in Kenya or in East Africa. Because of the very shallow feelings that he had on the Motion when he moved it, this has made me very suspicious of the sincerity in his moving the Motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Motion very strongly.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngala, you know we do not allow hon. Members to question the motives of other hon. Members. They are only allowed to question the wisdom of their arguments.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I had wrongly insinuated the motives of the Vice-President, I withdraw that, but I doubt the wisdom with which he has moved the Motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Commonwealth countries are genuinely sincere in giving us assistance, surely they should use the channels which are already in existence to help the African countries, so that there is no competition, or Eastern countries, as between the Western countries and Eastern countries. The normal channel should be the use of the United Nations Technical Aid Department.

[Mr. Ngala]

Since we already have this department here in Nairobi, or in East Africa, these Commonwealth Nations belong to the United Nations Organization and, therefore, they should use the Organization that is already in existence in putting forward whatever assistance they have to us. I was waiting for the Vice-President to show the difficulties, why such nations belonging to the Commonwealth find it difficult to channel their assistance through the already existing United Nations bodies in East Africa. Of course, the Vice-President did not say anything about this and I, therefore, feel that it is unnecessary to have a Secretariat of the Commonwealth Nations in Nairobi.

I feel that the Organization of the United Nations already existing could be used to channel whatever assistance that China, Russia, the United Kingdom or the United States, or any Commonwealth country like Australia or New Zealand would like to give us. There is no reason at all, unless the Vice-President has reasons, to show that these countries are opposed to the United Nations party here and would not make use of such existing facilities.

Another point is that this Motion is intended to kill the unity of the Organization for African Unity or even to undermine its authority. I see the Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence talking something on which I feel he needs to do some rethinking. Just last week we opened a centre of the Organization for African Unity here in Nairobi. Why cannot other Organizations, if they have faith in us as African states, not make use of this facility already existing? Is it a matter of political prestige? Is it a matter of political bargain? Do they want to show that they are helping the African states more than any other countries? I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no need at all for creating a Secretariat here unless we want to invite infiltration of different types into our country. I am sure that once we allow this Secretariat somebody else will come in with an idea of another Secretariat, probably from Peking, from Russia or from any other country, and we shall not be on strong enough ground to stop them. This is because that the Commonwealth will say, "Why did you allow the particular West?" It is countries? Are you siding with the West?" It is possible even that our own Members of Parliament will attack us on this issue. Therefore, I feel that the Government should be strong on this and stick to the policy of non-alignment and say definitely that if anybody has aid to give us we will accept it through the United Nations Organization already existing in Nairobi, or

through the Organization for African Unity which also already exists in Nairobi.

I wonder why the Vice-President even thought of bringing this Motion to this House when he has facts at his fingertips to give these who want to give aid? Why could he not tell them that we have this United Nations Organization and the Organization for African Unity? I think that if these countries do not want to use the existing organization of the United Nations or the one for African Unity then I think they are probably not sincere as either a political giving or as something which will boost their own territories politically. We have always said that because we are non-aligned we do not want strong strings attached to this technical aid given to us, although we need to know the strings and what type of strings they are. However, I think this is going a bit far in suggesting we should have this Commonwealth Secretariat.

There are many centres in Nairobi which are going on. None of these existing centres has ever been mentioned in Parliament. Why is it that this particular centre has been brought to Parliament for discussion? Is there anything funny about it? Is there any catch in it? Some centres have been opened without the Parliament being informed about them. We just hear of Parliament representatives opening something at Mombasa House, or we hear somebody else opening something else in another place. These centres are being opened left, right and centre in Nairobi. They do not come here for discussion. Why has this particular thing come here for discussion? We need some explanation from the Vice-President as to why this specific centre is so peculiar, so unique in its importance as to deserve being brought forward in Parliament. Is it a new move or is it something which is of great importance to the country?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is very clear to the Members of Parliament that if we allow this we shall create a very dangerous precedence. Why do I say a dangerous precedence? I say we shall create a dangerous precedence because various international organizations in the world will want to open their secretariats in different places and we shall not be able to reasonably reject their opening these places. In this way we will offer competition for infiltration which is not desirable to our country. We shall weaken our own Organization for African Unity and the United Nations Organization of which we are a member. If we are a member of these organizations why cannot we use these organizations which already exist here?

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly oppose this Motion moved by the Vice-President. I am

[The Vice-President]

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, and hon. Members, I will not tire the House with a lot of explanations, as this is rather more informative and more formal sort of information, which we are giving to the House, and I would, therefore, ask the House to take note of what we are doing and to approve of it.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo) seconded. (Question proposed)

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion, because I am of the opinion that this is the first time the Commonwealth countries have decided, at least, to be quite practical and the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat will, in itself, show the world that the member countries of the Commonwealth are determined to go ahead and become practical. I do recall, Mr. Speaker, when attending the Seventh Commonwealth Relations Conference in Delhi, that I learned that a Commonwealth Secretariat Conference, and indeed the Commonwealth as such is a sort of club where friends meet, talk, exchange ideas, and no decision is taken. For example, no voting is required at such a conference or making any resolutions at such a conference, but when we establish a Commonwealth Relations Conference, I think we are already on our way to being rather practical and stop talking as friends in a club where people drink and say hello to each other.

Mr. Speaker, I did also realize that at that conference it was really a club which did not intend to take any definite step or any resolutions, as such, because when the question of South Africa was raised there, I thought a resolution would be passed to the effect that all Commonwealth countries would implement the boycott of South African goods, and also the export of any goods from any Commonwealth countries to South Africa, but there, Mr. Speaker, it was made quite known that our friends in the United Kingdom, with all due respect, made it very clear that we are only here as friends and we cannot get any decisive decision to boycott this question or to stop any importation of goods from Commonwealth countries to South Africa, and they made it quite known to us, particularly the African countries, that they are not prepared to boycott South African goods because they are getting a sum of £200,000 a year which, in itself, is a large amount, and even if you put all the African states together they would never get such a trade with Africa as a Continent.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Shikuku, the Motion concerns the proposal to establish a

Commonwealth Secretariat, and does not relate to matters which to whether the Commonwealth Heads have discussed or may be intending to discuss at their Conferences.

Mr. Shikuku: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, I think I was going a bit ahead, but I hope that the establishment of this Secretariat will help a great deal to bring about better understanding, because it so happens that when you go to these conferences, nothing is decided so when people meet in when they try to decide what to do make up the agenda, and I think the Secretariat will help a great deal in making up the agenda, also informing the member countries, so that when they go to such conferences, when they are quite equipped for what they are going to talk about, and also decide what can be done, and I think a Secretariat would be a better communication to various countries who are members of the Commonwealth.

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

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Obongo): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too rise to support the Motion. I notice that the Government has accepted the establishment of the Secretariat in principle, and I rise to support this, but in supporting, there are a few points that I would like to draw attention to in regard to the Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, because we are quite committed to some other organizations that are quite vital to us, we have to watch when we get into another organization. I have, myself, experienced in outside meetings when we meet with other African states, and other countries, and when the Commonwealth get together, if it is an economic meeting or a political meeting, sometimes there is very little we have in common as Commonwealth countries. When it comes to voting on issues, we generally find that different countries vote differently. I noticed, for instance, when we were at Geneva last year discussing economic matters, we found out that mostly all the under-developed countries were more or less voting together and had similar interests while the developed ones had different interests and while the socialists countries had other interests. Whenever we went together as Commonwealth members, we found that we had very little in common, as a matter of fact, as far as ideas are concerned. At one time, we all spoke English and many of us had read Shakespeare, and could exchange views and so on, on the Parliamentary system and so forth, but when it came to real issues of what really matters, I would like to say that we generally found that there is very little grounds

[The Assistant Minister for Finance] on which to work although there are things like technical aid and these historical connexions, and so on.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I think there is a danger here which we must watch carefully, and that is the position of Britain in the world vis-à-vis the two blocs and so on. We have already declared that we are going to be non-aligned and if we go around Britain in the form of a satellite, would we not be swinging in another satellite altogether. This has to be watched carefully, Sir, because if Britain is definitely committed to the Western bloc, and if we are definitely committed with Britain in another bloc, we have to make sure that we are not swinging around as a satellite on the British side or on the Western bloc side. This would be contrary to our own convictions and our own Paper on African nationalism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point which I think we need to watch here is the question of the O.A.U. We are interested in African unity because we feel that there is much of interest to us and there is much that we need to unite as African countries. Now, if we join the Commonwealth bloc and form a Secretariat with certain definite constitutions and a Secretary-General and so on, what is going to be the position of our Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity. We have to make sure about these things because this might give room to anybody who wants to divide Africa to say that English-speaking Africans have joined Britain, so you had better go and join somebody else, and then the African countries will find that those speaking French will join France, and those speaking Portuguese will join Portugal, and there will be no African unity. So, I think, and there is another point to watch very carefully and see if we do not compromise on certain things that we are committed to, things like complete independence and unity of Africa.

As I said before, Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of development, we find again and again that at certain times we have to speak to the developed countries as developing countries. It seems to me that certain things which have been decided today as a result of the Geneva Conference were achieved because of this: things like establishing countries, establishing good terms for loans, making possibilities for re-extensions of loans, so that when developing countries cannot pay them, they will be put forward, and so on. We find again and again that developing countries have to work together. I think we should keep these interests in view, Mr. Speaker,

because if we did anything that would destroy our unity or maybe block our development, this would not be very useful.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words, I support the Motion.

DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, it is His Excellency's pleasure now to take his leave. (Hon. Members rose in their places while His Excellency, the President, left the Chamber)

(Resumption of Debate)

Mr. Waridih: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say at the outset that I welcome this Motion and I support it wholeheartedly.

I would like also to inform the House that I have just finished attending a course organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, of which our National Assembly is a member. I would say that the Commonwealth, as I learned about it and saw it in its own activities, is a very good organization. It is only when these nations of the Commonwealth meet, either in courses or conferences, that we realize how much we have in common.

During our course, which lasted for about three weeks, apart from studying the Parliamentary system, we learned quite a lot about the problems which are facing various countries. I think the formation of this Secretariat is very useful in that it is going to a step further. Instead of just meeting and discussing certain issues, which are not yet followed up by some activities, this would be a starting point whereby whatever problems we discuss in these meetings, commercial conferences or courses, or anything of that nature, could be followed up by something definite. I do see that the Government is only asking us to give it permission to continue with the discussions and consultations, to find the basis for implementing the proposals contained in this Sessional Paper No. 113.

I think the Government will also accept that whatever we say on this Motion is something which should be taken into account while they continue with their discussions.

It is quite true that in the Commonwealth we have a good number of things in common. We have, by accident of history, to have been under the British colonialists. We find also that our system of laws is very similar and that our Parliament—the procedure and the layout—is very similar. Also, some of our problems—economic and educational problems—have a kind of similarity.

[The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power] this section as this is all that the funds would permit.

I have, however, negotiated a Loan Agreement with the World Bank to include among other projects the bituminization of the Kisiani/Yala section of the road. I anticipate that work may start on this project on the ground in about September 1965.

Bituminization beyond Yala cannot be included in the Development Programme at the present time, in view of the lower volume of traffic using the road and the pressure of more urgent road projects in the country as a whole. The contract for the Kisiani/Yala section will, however, include the reconstruction of the Bomala/Busia section of this road to a gravel standard and a new bridge and approaches over the Siu-River.

Mr. Odero-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, that the Kisiani/Yala Road will soon be given a service, I would like to hear from him whether this Kisiani/Yala section is to be the only section to be tar-maced or whether it will go as far as Busia?

Mr. Bonetti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is what I have said.

Mr. Odero-Sar: On a point of order, Sir, I have not heard the reply.

Mr. Bonetti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that that was what was being done.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, where he says that the road would only be tar-maced from Kisiani to Yala, is he aware that the traffic does not end at Yala, but continues up to Busia and therefore it would be in the interest of the people in that area and also the users of the road that he should try to find some more money to continue the road to its destination, which is Busia and not Yala?

Mr. Bonetti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before we tar-mace any road, we take into account the density of traffic on a given road, and unless the road has well over 200 vehicles-a-day, we do not normally bituminize unless the place has very difficult soil and the traffic is about 200.

Question No. 2086

KENYATTA DAY CELEBRATIONS: KAPENGURIA

Mr. Lorema asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services if he would give the reason why Kapenguria was not included as one of the centres for Kenyatta Day Celebrations last year.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. This question was sent to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, who replied that it was not work for them to answer. They suggested, Mr. Speaker, that the material could be obtained from Mr. K. N. Mwendwa who is the Solicitor-General. This material has not yet been obtained and therefore the answer is not available at this moment.

I will tell the House have the answer to this as soon as possible, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think it would be best if Mr. Mwendwa would let us know when he is ready to answer, and we will then put the question on the Order Paper again.

Question No. 2103

MONEY FROM TOURISM IN NYERI

Mr. Theuri asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, as Nyeri was a part of the country which was included in the tourist industry in this country, if he could tell the House how much money was collected annually in Nyeri—

- from Treetops Hotel;
- from Aberdare National Parks;
- and how much money was put aside for the County Council of Nyeri.

The Assistant Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Onamu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. In 1963/64 financial year, the Kenya National Parks received £4,092 from Treetops as rent. In the same year, £1,720 was received from the Aberdare National Park entry fees. But the National Parks spent £15,505 in the maintenance of services within the two mountain parks. These services include wages of staff, the maintenance of roads and vehicles, and it is clear therefore that the actual expenditure exceeds the revenue.

In view of this, it is not possible to put aside any money from the above revenues for the Nyeri County Council. I would, however, like to mention that the county council receives a considerable amount of indirect benefits from the parks and tourism in general. For instance, these two phenomena provide more employment for the local people and also generate a greater need and therefore a local market for the consumer goods.

Mr. Theuri: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Sir, does it mean that money which is collected from Treetops and National Parks is all paid to the people who are working there and a cent does not remain in that district?

Mr. Onamu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. questioner should have followed me. I said the National Parks spend more than what they bring in.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that these two National Parks are being run at a cost higher than the revenue the Government collects from them, would the Minister then consider closing these National Parks down instead of running them and incurring such a loss to the Government of Kenya?

Mr. Onamu: Mr. Speaker, the questioner must consider the general tourist industry income in this country.

Mr. ole Tipsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell us, in view of what he has just stated—that the expenditure exceeds the revenue for these two National Parks—whether the Government is prepared to subsidize the Kenya National Parks in order to maintain this national asset?

Mr. Onamu: Mr. Speaker, the Government is reviewing that.

Question No. 2053

WATTLE BARK CO-OPERATIVE FOR MACHAKOS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing—

- if he would tell the House whether it was a practicable proposition for his Ministry to start a Wattle Bark Co-operative Society in Machakos in view of the high productivity of wattle bark in the district;
- if he would consider taking over the Konza wattle-bark concern and passing it over to the wattle producers on co-operative basis.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The desire to start a co-operative society must stem from the people concerned and not by my Ministry imposing its will on the people. It is the policy to encourage multi-crop societies and for these societies to affiliate into an overall district union. Therefore, I would prefer producers of wattle bark to persuade the existing societies to handle that bark in addition to the crops now handled.

(b) My Ministry is not able to take over the Konza wattle bark concern. The producers of the bark should all join their co-operative societies and through their district, duly approach the concern on the willing buyer, willing seller basis, subject of course to the union and its societies having sufficient financial resources.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, can the Minister tell the House whether he is aware that in some districts, the co-operative officers are restricting the number of societies?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is very far from this question.

Is any hon. Member authorized by Mr. Tanui to ask his question No. 2022? We will go on to the next Order then.

MOTION

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 13: ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

The Vice-President (Mr. Odings): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

THAT this House notes Sessional Paper No. 13 of 1963/65 on the proposals by the Commonwealth Government for the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat and a scheme for the promotion of Commonwealth Development Projects and approves the Government's intention to continue discussions and consultations to find the basis for implementing these proposals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this White Sessional Paper is self-explanatory. As all the Members very well know, we have probably each year, or periodically, a meeting of all Heads of Governments of all countries which have accepted to be in the association which is called the Commonwealth Association. Previously the meetings have been rather informal, where they meet to discuss and also to exchange views informally. One of the Members some time back, in the last meeting maybe, thought that there should be an organization, a central body which is called the Secretariat from where all the information from various countries would be collected, and when it is collected, be compiled into documents and then distributed to member states. This idea is very well under way. As we are going to London, it will be one of those ideas to be finalized, be put into practice, or decisions made on it. We thought that as we are going to London, it would not be fair for the hon. Members of this House to just hear that decisions or progress has been made in this particular respect without their actually knowing what is going on. As you know, we being where we are, the Commonwealth is, at the present stage of our development, very valuable to our economic development, and we live in a military and economic set up which more or less relies on many Commonwealth countries. As such we attach great importance to this organization as far as the supply of technical advice, technical aids and other things we need to utilize in our own development is concerned.

[The Minister for Health and Housing]

not seven deaths came to light. Out of these six, four cases were not diagnosed as they had never been reported to our doctors, but it is presumed that the causes could be due to pneumonic plague (haemorrhagic), a kind of smallpox, or food poisoning which is quite common in this area, as people, despite warnings, consume an uncooked poisonous type of cassava. Death occurs almost instantly after the onset of symptoms. The father of the three children who came from Uganda, went to the old village after the death of his children, contacted the disease fifty days later and subsequently died.

The other two deaths were caused due to gastro-intestinal and mild sleeping sickness which could have been avoided had it been reported earlier.

In all these events, reports were made several weeks after the death had occurred. The chiefs and headmen are instructed to report such deaths immediately, but in this case they were not informed by the relatives of the unfortunate victims until many days afterwards.

Mr. Otero-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that immediately after two deaths occurred, this was reported to the police and then the Government did not take any care or any responsibility to report this to the health centres, then the following deaths occurred, because the Government ignored the first report.

Mr. Otiende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know what the Member means by "the Government", but if the matter was taken up by the police, then the police were the wrong people to handle the case of sickness. As far as I know, the area of Magoys is very near both the Butere and Sigome Health Centres, so if the report had been made to any of these three centres, our people might have found out why the people had died, but I cannot speak for the police in this case.

Mr. Khasabala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, that since the deaths were reported, could the Minister tell the House whether out of these six deaths whether a post-mortem had been performed and what the results of the post-mortem have been so that we could save other lives?

Mr. Otiende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was so many months afterwards that our people were not able to exhumate the bodies for examination. Had it been done immediately, within three days or a week, we might have found out the reasons for the death. But, as I said, the very likely reason for these deaths is the consumption of this poisonous type of cassava while raw.

Question No. 2063**INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT INCOME FROM TRADING LICENCES' FEES**

Mr. Balala asked the Minister for Local Government if he could tell the House the total income obtained by the Inland Revenue Department from fees of trading licences from Nairobi and Mombasa.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Sagini): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Inland Revenue Department no longer issues traders' licences. The Traders' Licences Act has been repealed in its application in the Nairobi Area and the Coast Province. Local authorities issue various categories of traders' licences. A sum of £20,470 was collected by the Nairobi City Council and £5,300 by Mombasa Municipal Council in traders' licences last year.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Government did not collect trading licences from Nairobi traders for the last two years and from Mombasa traders for this year, could the Minister tell this House why the issue of trading licences has been suspended, resulting in such a big loss of income to the Government?

ARRIVAL OF AND WELCOME TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT

(The Speaker announced the arrival of His Excellency, the President, the Honourable Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, M.P.)

(The House rose while His Excellency, the President, took his seat in the Presidential Chair)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, on this Madaraka Day, the second anniversary of Self-Government, which is also the second anniversary of the establishment of this Parliament, I am sure that you would all like me to tell His Excellency, the President, how very glad we are to see him with us today. I think you would like me to congratulate him and his Government on what has been achieved during these two years; and perhaps I might also be allowed to congratulate you, hon. Members, on the contribution that has been made by this House during that period.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Sagini: I have just been asked a very tricky question, Sir, but I will answer it.

This actually happened during the time of the Majimbo Government and I think that I should not answer this question because he is trying to involve me with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister not aware that traders are until now not issued with trading licences despite the fact that Majimbo has been dissolved?

Mr. Sagini: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have answered the question.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked this question and the hon. Minister has answered it, saying that this matter has been transferred to his portfolio and, when I asked the supplementary question, he stated that it was not contained in his portfolio. Is it in order for the Minister to refuse to answer the question while it is under his portfolio?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As I have explained to hon. Members many times, it is quite in order for a Minister to refuse to answer a question and give whatever reason he sees fit to do so, although it is not satisfactory to hon. Members if the only reason for not answering is that someone else has the responsibility.

We will go on to the next question.

Question No. 2078**USE OF BORE-HOLES ALONG THE KISUMU/ KERicho ROAD**

Mr. Kerich asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power whether the Ministry was prepared to allow the people to use bore-holes along the Kisumu/Kericho road which were drilled by Mowlem Company, especially the one at Kapsait.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. G. Godana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Yes, Sir, at a price to be negotiated with the Treasury, we have no objection.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us how we are to use them, especially as the bore-hole at Kapsait was sealed by the Mowlem Company when they completed making the road?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask the hon. Member to repeat his question?

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I repeat my question and could the Assistant Minister listen very carefully?

I said, how are we going to use the bore-hole at Kapsait because it was sealed when the Mowlem Company completed making the Kericho/Kisumu road?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the time comes to use this bore hole it will be opened.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell us plank what the position

is when the Mowlem Company dig some bore-holes and then leave them sealed? Is it legal for the people to remove the seal so as to get down to the water and use it?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, after the negotiations with the Treasury are completed, then the bore-holes can be unsealed, but if anybody tries to break in, that is breaking the law; until such time as the bore-hole is opened and used legally.

Mr. Anyeni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that some of these bore-holes which were dug by the Mowlem Construction Company are normally very deep, could the Ministry consider providing or giving some help to the county councils to provide pumps which can pump water out of these bore-holes so that the people in the area can use the water, instead of Government digging new bore-holes around the area?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is one matter which will be negotiated with the local authorities when we allow people to use them, but the one of which we are speaking is not used, and cannot be used any way, or in the way in which the hon. questioner is asking of us, to use a simple way, but it will have to wait until we prove from the Treasury that the water will be used or a certain sum of money will be used on it.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Assistant Minister whether they asked the Mowlem Company to bore these holes for them?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask the hon. questioner to repeat his question?

Mr. Choge: I asked, Sir, whether the Government did ask the Mowlem Company to bore these holes for them?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask the hon. questioner who it is who has put him up to ask all the questions?

Question No. 2107**TARMAC OF KISUMU/BUSIA ROAD: STOPPAGE OF WORK ON**

Mr. Otero-Sar asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power if he would inform the House the reasons for stopping the tarmac-ing of the Kisumu/Busia Road which had already started.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bonetti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The bituminization of the Kisumu/Kisiani section of the Kisumu/Busia Road was financed under the West German Loan Programme, and work has stopped at the end of

Mr. Shikwa: Arising from the Assistant Minister's previous reply, to the effect that the name is not "Rading" but "Rating", could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether this Assistant officer signs the official documents of the Government as "Rading" or "Rating" and whether his signature reads as "Rading" or "Rating"? If so, why?

Mr. Nyamwaya: Mr. Speaker, I agree the signature is "Rading", but, for reasons best known to the individuals, some people chose to anglicize their names and this name has been anglicized to Rading.

Question No. 2090

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will now move on to the next question. Mr. Lorema, your Question No. 2090.

Mr. Lorema: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a question which has been asked in this House to appear again on the Order Paper?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, I think this question has already been dealt with and it is on the Order Paper by mistake.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Lorema, you are satisfied that your question has been answered already?

Mr. Lorema: Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will move on to the next question then.

Question No. 2004

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL IN BOMET

Mr. Sol asked the Minister for Education if he could state whether there was a Government secondary school in Bomet Division.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply: There are no Government secondary schools as such in Bomet Division or anywhere else in the country. There is, however, a maintained secondary school in Bomet, Tenwek Secondary School, which was founded by the World Gospel Mission and which is grant-aided by the Ministry through the Provincial Education Office, Nakuru.

Mr. Sol: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has stated that there is no Government school in the country. Could he state what Kabianga is, is it a mission school or a village school?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, that is not relevant to the question, but I would like to enlighten the hon. Member by stating that what I said is that there are no such schools as Government schools. All schools belong to the country and are Government-aided, but there are no Government schools at all.

Mr. Sol: Mr. Speaker, could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether they are going to give aid to Bomet Division in the way of building a school instead of aiding one which has already been built by another body?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, I think that is quite irrelevant to the question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think it is irrelevant Mr. Mutiso, but perhaps you have nothing more to say on this question.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Member is aware that the policy of the Government is to grant-aid all schools in the country and if the people of Bomet or the hon. Member's constituency would like to build a secondary school, there is a proper channel whereby people can apply for aid through the Government. If the hon. Member is interested, I would welcome any suggestions and I would even ask him to come to my office and I would explain the procedure involved.

Mr. Kericho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House when the Assistant Minister says that there is no Government school in that area, when is the Government going to establish a Government secondary school in Bomet?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think for the information of the hon. Member I would like to add the following: There are maintained secondary schools in Bomet. There is the Tenwek Secondary School which was founded by the World Gospel Mission, which I have already stated before. There are also other boys' secondary schools in the Kipsipis area which are situated at Kericho, Kabianga, Jaskanj and Kaplong. The hon. Member is quite aware of the existence of these schools and there is no point in establishing another school.

Mr. Kericho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, would it be in order for me to repeat my question so that the Assistant Minister will listen properly because he has not answered my question correctly?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, but not as a point of order. We will move on now to the next question.

Question No. 2069

HEALTH FACILITIES ON SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

Mr. Towel asked the Minister for Health and Housing why the Usain Gishu Settlement Schemes had not been planned so as to provide the settlers with health facilities such as dispensaries and health centres.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The responsibility of providing health services on settlement schemes, including Usain Gishu, rests with the local authorities.

The Central Government is always ready to assist in an advisory capacity and also, where health centres are needed, we provide some financial assistance, in order to help local authorities to build these centres: provided, of course, that these health centres fall within our Development Plan.

Mr. Towel: Mr. Speaker, in reply to what the Minister has stated in answer to this question, how can the Government find the land and settle the people without first thinking of the question of sanitary conditions?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Government cannot settle people without thinking about their health. However, in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, it so happened that, due to crash programmes, we have not been asked to provide these services. We have recently made a survey of these settlement schemes and we are going to provide health services.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell this House what arrangements he has for providing medical facilities for these people before any local authority concerned comes in in the initial period when the settlement schemes are started?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, before the local authority asks us, we cannot provide health services. We rely entirely on the local health services which is run by local authorities and county councils. They will ask us to provide whatever they need.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, in view of the fact that various local authorities are waiting for the Ministry of Lands and Settlement to hand over every settlement scheme, what is the Ministry doing in that connexion to see that before these settlement schemes are handed over to give local authorities, health facilities are provided?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to by saying that the settlement schemes will be handed over

to local authorities, but I do know that we have during the next financial year a definite plan to provide health services for all settlement schemes, including this one in Usain Gishu and the other one in Western Province.

Mr. Towel: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell me of any single dispensary or any health centre which has been built in the Usain Gishu Settlement Scheme?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the county council has not asked for help because it thought it was financially fit and when they do ask us for help we shall give it.

Mr. Shikwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, to the effect that local authorities should take the initiative to provide health facilities, is he aware that settlement schemes do happen to be situated in a certain county council and the people settled in that settlement scheme do not usually come from that particular county council and therefore it is a heavy burden for local county councils to cater for the whole country and it should be the responsibility of the Government to do something?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is not objecting. I am only putting forward the fact that the local authorities, if they find they are unable to provide the services, then they should ask us to do so immediately.

Mr. Sol: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I am seeking your guidance. I do not know whether I am right in begging to ask the Minister for Settlement whether the land is always provided in every settlement scheme for health purposes, the land itself. I do not know whether I am in order to ask the Minister because this is planning, and this question is dealing with planning, not whether the health centre is there or not.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you would be in order, Mr. Sol, but we have had enough supplementaries on this question and we will go on to the next.

Question No. 2106

DEATH OF PEOPLE AT USAIKOA

Mr. Odoro-Sar asked the Minister for Health and Housing if he could tell the House what immediate action the Government was taking to find out the causes of the sudden deaths of seven persons which occurred recently at Usaiakoa in Buhole Location.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Ministry is aware of the reported deaths of certain persons in Buhole Location and has made investigations. After an intense search, six and

NOTICES OF MOTIONS FOR THE
ADJOURNMENTCOMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME: SAHIVA
POLICY OF HARAMBEE SCHOOLS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There will accordingly be a Motion for Adjournment tomorrow, Wednesday, 2nd June, at 6 p.m. to enable Mr. Ngala-Abok to raise the matter of Community Development Pilot Scheme (Question No. 1061) and again on Thursday, 3rd June, at 6 p.m., to enable Mr. Maitso-Tumbo to raise the matter of policy with regard to the future of Harabee Schools (Questions Nos. 2009 and 1064 from Mr. Maitso).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF SPEAKER AND ELECTION
OF DEPUTY SPEAKER

My last communication, hon. Members, is that I ask your permission to be absent from the service of this House for a period of four weeks, commencing on the 14th day of June and ending on the 12th day of July.

The reason for this absence is that the Speaker of the Senate and I, together with all other Speakers or Presidents of Commonwealth Parliaments, have been invited by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to attend celebrations at Westminster of the 700th Anniversary of Simon de Montfort's Parliament, which was the forerunner of the present House of Commons. These celebrations will culminate on Tuesday, the 22nd June, in an historic ceremonial meeting at Westminster Hall, which will be attended by Speakers and Parliamentary Presidents in their robes, along with many other dignitaries, and addressed by the Queen.

Moreover, on our way back from England, the Speaker of the Senate and I have been invited by the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia to visit them as a Delegation from this National Assembly.

Given your permission to be absent for these functions, we shall endeavour to represent our National Assembly with due dignity, and we shall make a full report of the proceedings on our return.

Assuming now that you have kindly accorded this permission, I have to ask you also to elect a hon. Member of this House to act as Deputy Speaker during my absence. Dr. De Souza will, of course, be Acting-Speaker. Our Constitution and Standing Orders require any Member who is to take the Chair in the absence of both Speaker and Deputy Speaker to be elected by the House; but I do not think that formal election is necessary for that purpose, if there is clear unanimity.

Mr. Warüthi, who usually helps us in this way, is unfortunately prevented by pressure of other work from doing so on this occasion. I have consulted the Sessional Committee, and they are unanimous in recommending that Mr. Mbiti Mati should act as Deputy Speaker, while I am absent and Dr. De Souza is acting as Speaker. I cannot imagine a better choice; Mr. Mati has kindly consented; and I now invite you, without formal election, to accept him as Acting Deputy Speaker during that period.

(Hon. Members applauded)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I thank hon. Members, and I take that to be agreed by the House, and I thank Mr. Mati also for undertaking the task.

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

High Education Loans Fund.

(By the Assistant Minister for Education
(Mr. Maitso))

1964/65 Supplementary Estimate No. 4
(Recurrent Expenditure).

1964/65 Development Supplementary Estimate No. 2

1965/66 Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure of the Government of Kenya for the year ending 30th June 1966.

Development Estimates for the year 1965/66.

(By the Minister for Economic Planning and
Development (Mr. Mboya) on behalf of the
Minister for Finance)

Economic Survey, 1965.

(By the Minister for Economic Planning and
Development (Mr. Mboya))

Department of Agriculture Annual Report, 1962.

(By the Assistant Minister to the President's
Office (Mr. Nyanweya) on behalf of the Minister
for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry)

Sessional Paper No. 12A of 1963/65, observations on the proposed National Provident Fund.

(By the Assistant Minister for Labour and Social
Services (Mr. Odera-Town))

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:—

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE NO. 4 OF 1964/65—
RECURRENT

THAT a sum not exceeding £2,652,543 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1965, in respect of Supplementary Estimate No. 4 of 1964/65 (Recurrent) having regard to the proposed savings of £986,000 therein appearing.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE NO. 2 OF 1964/65—
DEVELOPMENT

THAT a sum not exceeding £460,323 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1965, in respect of Development Supplementary Estimate No. 2 of 1964/65.

(The President's consent has been signified to these Motions)

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): On behalf of Mr. arap Moi, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT this House approves the recommendations of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Government of Kenya Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1963.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY: SHIFTA ATTACKS
IN ISIOLO

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

In view of the serious situation now prevailing in Isiolo District after the present Shifita attacks in the area and the subsequent ill-treatment and injustices currently levelled against local Boran and Somali inhabitants, this House urges the Government to institute an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the matter and thereafter report its findings to the Government.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2076

"FIRST EXECUTIVE OFFICER": MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Ngala asked the Assistant Minister, President's Office, to state what the role of Mr. Rading, "the first Executive Officer" in the Ministry of Home Affairs was. If it was true that this officer had been recently on a visit to the U.S.S.R. if so, on what mission; and in what capacity.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyanweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The hon. Member from Kilifi South is incorrect.

There is no such officer with such a name in the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is, however, an officer with nearly the same name and description in the Office of the Vice-President. His proper name is Rading which, some persons, including the officer himself, have changed into the name of "Rading". He is responsible for all the common services, such as office control, transport and security in the Office of the Vice-President.

With regard to the second part of the question, Mr. Speaker, the officer has not visited the U.S.S.R. We are aware that the officer concerned has recently taken two weeks' leave during which he visited Cairo. The visit has been approved by the officer's Permanent Secretary, and was of a private nature.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, whether it is Rading or Rading, could he tell us whether this particular officer has been retained in the Office of the Vice-President from the Office of Home Affairs, because he was formerly in the Ministry of Home Affairs?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, the officer referred to in the question was formerly in the Ministry of Home Affairs, but has not been retained in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He is now concerned with the Office of the Vice-President.

Mr. Soli: Mr. Speaker, would the Assistant Minister tell the House whether this same officer is a citizen of Kenya?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think that is relevant to his role or whether he has paid a visit to Russia.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, could he tell us whether this officer is the private property of a certain Minister, and if he is, why could he not shift with the portfolio of the Minister for Home Affairs when the Ministry changed hands?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I object very strongly for any officer in the Public Service to be referred to as a property of a particular Minister. What is in question here is in regard to this particular officer in question. I do not see any significance which should be attached to his role as an executive officer which is a very humble office. Nevertheless, when the Office of the Vice-President was created it became necessary for some officers who were working with the former Minister for Home Affairs to go along with him to assist him in the creation of the Office of the Vice-President.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

First Parliament—Second Session—(Contd.)

(First Parliament established by the Kenya Independence Order in Council, 1963)

Tuesday, 1st June 1965

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

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

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CHAIR

ASSENT TO ACTS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members I have a series of Communications to make to you. The first is that His Excellency the President has assented to the following Bills:—

No.	Title	Passed House of Representatives	Third Reading Senate	Date of Assent
6.	The Sisal Industry (Amendment) Act, 1965	4-11-64	25-11-64	21-4-65
7.	The Agricultural Development Corporation Act, 1965	24-3-65	2-4-65	21-4-65
8.	The Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act, 1965	1-4-65	9-4-65	5-5-65
9.	The Civil Contingencies Fund (Amendment) Act, 1965	31-3-65	9-4-65	5-5-65
10.	The Pensions (Amendment) Act, 1965	1-4-65	9-4-65	5-5-65
11.	The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1965	1-4-65	9-4-65	5-5-65

SENATE MESSAGES ON BILLS

I have to inform hon. Members that I have received messages from the Senate as follows:—
The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 53)

The Senate has agreed to the said Bill without amendment on Friday, 14th May 1965.
The Agricultural (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 48)

The Senate has agreed to the said Bill without amendment on Tuesday, 18th May 1965.

The Trade Disputes Bill (Bill No. 61)

The Senate has agreed to the said Bill without amendment on Friday, 28th May 1965.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have two further communications to make.

SHORTAGE OF HANSARD REPORTERS

The first is that hon. Members are doubtless aware that we are at present hampered by a shortage of HANSARD reporters.

We are doing our best to remedy this state of affairs; but so long as it continues, our reporters cannot handle sittings on any day beyond 6.30 p.m. That prevents us from discussion of any matters on Adjournment under Standing Order 12, unless some special arrangement is made to conclude every such discussion before 6.30 p.m.

Having regard to the large number of notices which I have received from hon. Members wishing to raise matters on Adjournment, and knowing how much importance the House attaches to that procedure, I have now decided, with the agreement of the Sessional Committee, to allow a Motion for Adjournment at 6 p.m. on two days of each week, so long as the present shortage of reporters continues.

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Contd.)

Constituency Members—(Contd.)

93. [OKELO-ODONGO, THE HON. T. M.P., Kisumu Rural.
94. OKWANYO, THE HON. J. H. M.P., Migori.
95. [OLDITPTIP, THE HON. S. S. OLE, M.P., Kajjado.
96. OMAR, THE HON. S. T. M.P., Mombasa Island South.
97. OMWERI, THE HON. S. K. M.P., Wanjare-South Mugirango.
98. [ONAMU, THE HON. H. J. M.P., Nakuru West.
99. OSELU NYALICK, THE HON. L. W. M.P., Winam.
100. [OSOGO, THE HON. J. C. N. M.P., Ruwamba.
101. [OTIENDE, THE HON. J. D. M.P., Vihiga.
102. PANDYA, THE HON. A. J. M.P., Mombasa Island North.
103. RUMUBIAN, THE HON. P. L. M.P., Keressi.
104. §SAGINI, THE HON. L. G. M.P., Kitutu West.
105. SERONEY, THE HON. M. J. M.P., Nandi North.
106. SIKILUKU, THE HON. J. M. M.P., Butere.
107. SOI, THE HON. A. K. ARAP, M.P., Bomet.
108. SOMO, THE HON. A. M.P., Lamu.
109. TANUI, THE HON. J. K. K. ARAP, M.P., Baringo South.
110. THEURI, THE HON. J. K. M.P., Nyeri.
111. TIPS, THE HON. J. K. OLE, M.P., Narok East.
112. TOO, THE HON. V. K. ARAP, M.P., Marakwet.
113. TUVA, THE HON. F. B. M.P., Malindi.
114. TUWEI, THE HON. J. K. M.P., Uasin-Gishu.
115. [WAIYAKI, THE HON. DR. F. L. M., M.P., Nairobi North-East.
116. WAMUTHENYA, THE HON. A. K. M.P., Mathira.
117. WARITHI, THE HON. H. C. M.P., Othaya-South Tetu.

Specially Elected Members:

1. ALEXANDER, THE HON. R. S., M.P.
2. BALALA, THE HON. S. M., M.P.
3. [BONETT, THE HON. E. K. K. ARAP, M.P.
4. CHURCHER, THE HON. W. K. ARAP, M.P.
5. [JHIZI, THE HON. M., M.P.
6. KOMORA, THE HON. J. G., M.P.
7. MALENDI, THE HON. T. N., M.P.
8. §MCKENZIE, THE HON. B. R., D.S.O., D.F.C., M.P.
9. [MOHAMMED, THE HON. J., M.P.
10. OCHWADA, THE HON. A. A., M.P.
11. SADILLA, THE HON. S. K. ARAP KOEJI, M.P.
12. TIALÁ, THE HON. M. C. M. OLE, M.P.

Total: Ex Officio	1
Elected Members	117
Specially Elected Members	12
	130

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Contd.)

The Speaker:

THE HON. HUMPHREY SLADE, M.P.

The Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees:

THE HON. DR. F. R. S. DE SOUZA, PH.D., M.P.

Acting Clerk of the House of Representatives:

MR. C. R. COELHO

Acting Serjeant-at-Arms:

MR. I. O. RAMBAYA

Speaker's Secretary:

MRS. J. FRYER

Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms:

MR. E. O. OLUVOCH

Hansard Editor:

MR. W. W. W. AWORI

Hansard Staff:

MISS S. G. FROST

MISS M. Z. FONSECA, MISS R. A. KING, MISS D. A. POTTER, MRS. H. M. GORDON

* His Excellency the President.

† The Vice-President.

‡ The Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

§ Already included in the list of Ministers.

¶ Already included in the list of Assistant Ministers.

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Contd.)

Assistant Ministers—(Contd.)

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (The Hon. K. K. Njiriri, M.P.).
 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (The Hon. Senator J. J. W. Machio and The Hon. S. S. Oloibolup, M.P.).
 MINISTRY OF WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER (The Hon. E. K. K. Bomett, M.P., and The Hon. G. Godana, M.P.).
 MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICES (The Hon. J. Odero-Jowi, M.P., and The Hon. E. P. K. Kubai, M.P.).
 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION BROADCASTING AND TOURISM (The Hon. H. J. Onamu, M.P., and The Hon. J. Njeru, M.P.).
 MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT (The Hon. J. M. Gachaga, M.P.).
 MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE (The Hon. Jan Mohamed, M.P.).
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (The Hon. J. J. M. Nyagah, M.P.).

Constituency Members:

1. ABDI-RAHMAN, THE HON. O. M., M.P., Garissa North.
2. §ACHENG-ONEKO, THE HON. R. M., M.P., Nakuru Town.
3. AGAR, THE HON. E. O., M.P., Karachuonyo.
4. AMIN, THE HON. S. M., M.P., Mandera.
5. §ANGINE, THE HON. J. H., M.P., Meru West.
6. ANYENI, THE HON. Z. M., M.P., Majoge-Bassi.
7. AREMAN, THE HON. P. A., M.P., Turkana North.
8. §ARWINGS-KODHEK, THE HON. C. M. G., M.P., Gem.
9. §AYOOO, THE HON. S. O. J., M.P., Kasipul-Kabondo.
10. BABU, THE HON. M., M.P., Mombasa Mainland.
11. BALA, THE HON. O., M.P., Nyando.
12. BURASA, THE HON. M., M.P., Elgon-East.
13. BIY, THE HON. A. K. ARAP, M.P., Buret.
14. BONAYA, THE HON. A. W., M.P., Isiolo.
15. CHOGO, THE HON. S. K. ARAP, M.P., Nandi South.
16. †DB SOUZA, THE HON. DR. F. R. S., PH.D., M.P., Nairobi North-West.
17. DENGIRIA, THE HON. A. H. M.P., Taveta Vol.
18. EKITELLA, THE HON. G. K., M.P., Turkana South.
19. §GACHAGO, THE HON. J. M., M.P., Kiharu.
20. GACIATA, THE HON. A. L., M.P., Nyambene South.
21. GATUGUTA, THE HON. J. K., M.P., Kikuyu.
22. GICHIOYA, THE HON. K. N., M.P., Gichugu.
23. §GICHURU, THE HON. J. S., M.P., Limuru.
24. GODANA, THE HON. E. D., M.P., Rendile.
25. §GODANA, THE HON. G., M.P., Marsabit-Moyale.
26. GODIA, THE HON. C. S. I., M.P., Hamisi.
27. ITHIRAI, THE HON. S., M.P., Nyambene North.
28. JAMAL, THE HON. A. H., M.P., Kisumu Town.
29. JUBY, THE HON. M., M.P., Garissa South.
30. KAGOLA, THE HON. B. M., M.P., Kandara.
31. KALI, THE HON. J. D., M.P., Nairobi East.
32. KAMAU, THE HON. W., M.P., Githunguri.
33. KAMUREN, THE HON. W. R. ARAP, M.P., Baringo East.
34. KARUKI, THE HON. G. G., M.P., Laikipia-Nanyuki.
35. KARUKI, THE HON. J. M., M.P., Aberdares.
36. KASE, THE HON. J. Z., M.P., Tana River.
37. §KENYATTA, THE HON. MZEE J., M.P., Thika-Gatundu.
38. KERICH, THE HON. A. K. ARAP, M.P., Belgut.
39. KERRE, THE HON. G. H., M.P., Elgon Central.
40. KHALIF, THE HON. A. S., M.P., Wajir North.
41. KHASAKHALA, THE HON. E. E., M.P., Embukhaya.
42. KIAMBIA, THE HON. D. I., M.P., Machakos Central.
43. §KIANO, THE HON. DR. J. G., PH.D., M.P., Kangema.

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Contd.)

Constituency Members—(Contd.)

44. §KIBAKI, THE HON. M., M.P., Nairobi Doonholm.
45. KIBUGA, THE HON. J. N., M.P., Ndia.
46. KIKO, THE HON. S. M., M.P., Machakos East.
47. KIPROTICH, THE HON. C. M.P., Kericho East.
48. §KOINANGE, THE HON. M., M.P., Kiambaa.
49. §KONCHELLAH, THE HON. J. L. N. OLE, M.P., Narok West.
50. §KUBAI, THE HON. F. P. K., M.P., Nakuru East.
51. LOREMA, THE HON. J. P., M.P., West Pokot.
52. MAISOIRI-ITUMBO, THE HON. B. C., M.P., Kuria.
53. §MAKOKHA, THE HON. C. C., M.P., Elgon South-West.
54. MAKONE, THE HON. O., M.P., Kitui East.
55. MALO, THE HON. W. M. K., M.P., Machakos West.
56. MASINDE, THE HON. J. W., M.P., Lurambi.
57. §MATANO, THE HON. R. S., M.P., Kwale West.
58. MATE, THE HON. B., M.P., Meru Central.
59. MATI, THE HON. F. M. G., M.P., Kitui North.
60. MBAI, THE HON. P. N., M.P., Kitui South.
61. MBOGOGH, THE HON. G. J., M.P., Embu North.
62. §MBOYA, THE HON. T. J., M.P., Nairobi Central.
63. §MOI, THE HON. D. T. ARAP, M.P., Baringo North.
64. †MOSS, THE HON. D. C. N., M.P., Mount Elgon.
65. MULAMA, THE HON. A. O., M.P., Mumias.
66. MULIRO, THE HON. M., M.P., Trans Nzoia.
67. §MUNGA, THE HON. DR. N., M.P., Nairobi West.
68. §MURGOR, THE HON. W. C., M.P., Elgeyo.
69. MURULI, THE HON. J., M.P., Ikolomani.
70. §MURUMBI, THE HON. J. A., M.P., Nairobi South.
71. §MUTISO, THE HON. G. M., M.P., Yatta.
72. MWALWA, THE HON. T. M., M.P., Kitui East.
73. MWAMZANDI, THE HON. K. B., M.P., Kwale East.
74. §MWANYUMBA, THE HON. D., M.P., Wundanyi.
75. MWATSAMA, THE HON. J. J., M.P., Kilifi North.
76. §MWENDWA, THE HON. E. N., M.P., Kitui Central.
77. NOILE, THE HON. J. K., M.P., Machakos South.
78. NGALA, THE HON. R. G., M.P., Kilifi South.
79. NGALA-ABOK, THE HON. C. B., M.P., Homa Bay.
80. §NGEI, THE HON. P. J., M.P., Machakos North.
81. §NJERU, THE HON. J., M.P., Tharaka.
82. §NJIRI, THE HON. K. K., M.P., Kigumo.
83. NYABERI, THE HON. J. O., M.P., North Mugirango.
84. NYAGA, THE HON. P., M.P., Meru South.
85. §NYAGAH, THE HON. J. J. M., M.P., Embu South.
86. §NYAMWEYA, THE HON. J., M.P., Nyaribari.
87. OBOK, THE HON. L. R., M.P., Alego.
88. §ODERO-JOWI, THE HON. J., M.P., Lambwe.
89. ODERO-SAR, THE HON. J., M.P., Ugenya.
90. †ODINGA, THE HON. A. O., M.P., Bondo.
91. ODUYA, THE HON. G. F., M.P., Elgon West.
92. OGLE, THE HON. A. A., M.P., Wajir South.

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(1st Assembly—2nd Session Continued—1963-1964-1965)

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2/12/65



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST PARLIAMENT INAUGURATED
7th JUNE 1963

Vol. V

Second Session (Contd.)

Tuesday, 1st June 1965

to

Friday, 30th July 1965

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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